

A Cabinet of Centennial Medals

by
Ron Abler



Exploring the Medals of the 1876 Centennial

A Centennial Cabinet

Copyright © 2012 by Ron Abler

All rights reserved. All of the PDF files on this website may be downloaded and printed by the reader for personal use only. The files may not be reproduced in any form other than PDF and the printed page. Files may not be changed or edited in any way for any reason.

ISBN 978-1-105-77531-4

Edition of 11 November 2013 (Veterans' Day)

Baselined from the online version CM 131126.



This work is dedicated
with all my love to
my best friend, to my
lover, and to my wife. Not
coincidentally, and fortunately
for me, all of them are
named Pamela. Without
their tolerance of my
collecting mania, this catalog
would never have been
started, let alone published.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It has been said that too many cooks spoil the soup. Not so! This concoction is the end product of more fine numismatists than I can ever name, and every one contributed his or her own indispensable *pièce de résistance*.

So here goes....

Dave Baldwin	John Markham
Nancy Bercaw	Levi Masker
Bowers and Merena Auctions	Jane Miller
Gene Brandenburg	Steve Nathan
Daniel R. Brown	Chris Papadakis
Tom Brown	Bill Parron
Jonathan Brecher	St. Marie's Coin Club
Richard DeLeo	Dave Schenkman
Tom DeLorey	Erica Schlather
Dick Doty	Matthias Schmitt
Ed Erickson	Jeff Shevlin
Nancy Green	Bob Slawsky
Hallenbeck Coin Gallery	Eric Spencer
Kristy Hansen	Stacks Auctions
Heritage Auctions	Stacks Bowers Auctions
Fred Hilken	Terry Stahurski
Fred Holabird	Stacey Swigart
Wayne Homren	
Gene Hynds	
Gabriel Iliescu	
Dick Johnson	
Malcolm Jones	
Andy Kaufman	
Anthony Kim	
Rusty King	
Ed Kucia	
iNumis.com	
Joe Levine	
Jon Mark	

Table of Contents (Listed by Filename)

Introduction

Title Page and Copyright
Dedication and Acknowledgements
Table of Contents
Introduction
Preface
Prologue

The Cabinet

National Commemoratives
Declaration of Independence
Centennial Awards
The Centennial Exhibition
Exhibition Visitors
Exhibition Buildings
Struck at the Exhibition
Centennial Woods
Organizations
Foreign
Historical Figures
Historical Events
Patriotic Symbols
Personal
1876 Centennial?

Appendices

Holland's 1876 Listing
Frossard's 1876 Listing
Cross-references
Glossary
American Revolution Chronology
Alloys
Diameter Conversions
Bibliography

The Cabinet

Just as a book is made up of chapters that hold words, a cabinet contains drawers that hold collectibles. This is a cabinet of Centennial medals, and each drawer holds a different category of medal.

Medal vs. Token

The distinction between medals and tokens is so blurred that they often appear to be synonymous. A dealer once told me in response to my question that he couldn't define the difference, but he knew which was which when he saw one. Since this volume includes medals but excludes tokens, it becomes important to know the difference, if only within this cabinet.

Let's start with the definitions that the American Numismatic Association uses in their exhibit competition rules. Class 3, the Medals category, includes "Medallic items not used as a medium of exchange, or not having trade value" Class 4, the Tokens category includes "Items, including encased postage, issued unofficially as a medium of exchange for goods and services or for advertising purposes, but excluding American colonial items included in class 1 (United States Coins). Includes substances used in lieu of metal, other than paper." "Wearable" medals are included in Class 5, the military medals, decorations, orders and badges category, thus seeming to be excluded from the Medals category. Nevertheless, such medals are included in this volume, since I consider the distinction of wearability to be meaningless; because many of the Centennial souvenir medals were issued holed and unholed, looped and unlooped, offering the obvious option of being worn by the proud new owner.

What's good enough for the ANA is good enough for me. This cabinet concentrates on medals, for the simple reason that Centennial medals have as their primary purpose the commemoration of the United States Centennial. Tokens, on the other hand, have as their primary purpose the conduct of business during which the Centennial presented itself first as an advertising opportunity and secondarily as an historic occasion.

For example, this cabinet includes what I call the Lingg medals (mules of the nine Centennial designs produced by Lingg Brothers Jewelers), but excludes the myriad of Lingg tokens with their Centennial obverses and businesses advertising on the reverses.

The previous statement points up another distinguishing characteristic between medals and tokens. Medal collectors refer to the image side of a medal as the obverse; the inscription side, the reverse. Token collectors on the other hand consider the merchant's (i.e., business-card) inscription side as the obverse, because tokens are typically collected by merchant. Thus, a token collector would refer to the inscription of a Lingg token as the obverse and the Centennial design side as the reverse. It is a moot point, however, with Lingg medals because both sides display a Centennial design, so either side could be listed as the obverse.

When I open up a cabinet of Centennial tokens, I will honor the token collectors' conventions.

Categories

Categorizing Centennial medals has turned out to be a much more difficult and complex task than I had first expected. My first clue should have been how many times I had sorted and re-sorted my own collection. As with any collection, allowing the individual specimens to suggest their own categories works, but only for a while. Soon, new additions to the collection nominate new categories, which tempt the collector to reorganize. Usually the only thing gained by reorganization is not new clarity but simply greater familiarity with one's own collection.

The biggest challenge with categorization is that many medals logically fit into two or more categories equally well. For example, the George Washington/Brooklyn Sunday School medal, could easily fit into multiple categories, such as Washington Portraits, Religious Organizations, or, simply, Organizations. I followed Goldilocks' logic and put it into the Organizations category because a Washington category was "too large," and Religious Organizations was "too small," but the Organizations category was "just right."

The medals from the Centennial Exhibition posed a significant classification challenge, which I resolved by creating no less than five categories of Exhibition medals.

Introduction

Altogether, there are 14 categories of U.S. Centennial medals. They are:

National Commemoratives	The Centennial medals authorized by the February 12, 1873, Act of Congress authorizing national commemorative medals.
Declaration of Independence	Medals that commemorate the 100 th birthday of the Declaration of Independence.
Exhibition Award Medals	Medals awarded to exhibitors at the Exhibition.
Exhibition Medals	Medals commemorating the Centennial Exhibition itself.
Exhibition Visitors	Medals honoring visitors to the Centennial Exhibition.
Exhibition Buildings	Medals depicting the buildings of the Centennial Exhibition.
Struck at the Exhibition	Medals struck on-site at the Centennial Exhibition.
Centennial Woods	Centennial medals struck in black walnut or cherry wood.
Organizations	Centennial medals commissioned by organizations.
Foreign Medals	Centennial medals struck by foreign governments.
Historical Figures	Medals depicting historical persons.
Historical Events	Medals commemorating Centennial events.
Patriotic Symbols	Centennial medals depicting patriotic symbols.
Personal Medals	Centennial medals commissioned by individuals.
Centennial?	This is the fifteenth drawer in the Centennial cabinet. It is a proto-category referred to as “Maybe Centennial, maybe not.” This drawer is a placeholder for medals that have yet to be certified as actual Centennials. I invite reader collaboration on these medals. Confirmed Centennials will be added to the catalog, while non-Centennials will be removed.

The sixteenth drawer in the cabinet is currently empty, reserved for?

Images and Sizes

After much deliberation, I have decided that visual detail is more important than scale illustrations. Thus, this volume is illustrated with the best photographs available to me, and medals are depicted as large as page format permits (i.e., two 3.2-inch diameter images side by side). In most cases, this means that medals are shown larger than life-size. The exact size of each medal is listed in the data section under Diameter and the ratio of the photograph’s size to that of the actual medal appears below the photo within parentheses, such as (2.2 x). This means that the 3.2-inch image is 2.2 times the size of the actual medal. Thus, medals smaller than 3.2 inches will have an x value greater than one; those more than 3.2 inches in diameter will have an x value less than one. Medal sizes are shown in millimeters. A conversion table, which lists equivalent values such as inches, medal sizes as in Holland and Frossard, and watch sizes can be found in the Appendices.

Thickness and Weight

With the exception of the medals struck by the U.S. Mint, Centennial medals tend to vary, sometimes quite widely, in thickness and weight. The Mint was and is required by Congress to maintain accurate records and follow strict standards in all their activities. Private minters, on the other hand, were and are in business primarily to make money. As a result and in contrast with the excellent standards of most modern private mints, nineteenth-century private manufacturers of medals often did not hesitate to use planchet material that varied in composition and thickness, depending on cost and availability. The result is that many Centennial medals can be found in a wide range of thicknesses and weights. At opposite ends of some of

these ranges, one might be tempted to list thick and thin or light and heavy varieties, as earlier catalogers have sometimes done. Thicknesses and weights vary so much in privately-struck medals that I have decided not to list either measurement as part of this cabinet. Individual collectors are invited to use their own judgment in this matter with their own collections.

Catalog Numbering

Holland and Frossard numbered their medals using Roman numerals, blithely ignorant that one day their Roman numbering schema would drive computers (and this author) crazy. Ergo, I have taken the liberty of translating their Roman numerals into Arabic numerals when citing from their catalogs. My conscience pricks me for the intellectual infidelity, but convenience outweighs the guilt.

The numbering system in this catalog follows a simple rule. Each die pair used to strike a medal gets a new number. Die varieties are subjective. How much difference between successive dies does it take to call it a new die, a new design? Usually, if it appears that the intent of the diesinker was to duplicate the previous die, but noticeable differences exist, that will be considered a die variety, and the catalog number will not change. Examples of this are the three ray varieties and two date varieties on A-20, the small Commemorative Medals. On the other hand, the two varieties of the large Commemorative Medal differ so widely that separate numbers have been assigned.

When the difference between dies appears to have been intentional in order to create a different medal or to serve a different purpose, then a separate number is given to the resultant medal. Mules are an obvious example of this. So are the cases where the sculptor has placed his name or initials on one die and not the other. Another example would be the Soley “Struck in the Centennial Buildings” series which can be found with three distinct reverse dies: with and without “No.” and with “Soley” in exergue under the date.

In the beginning, the numbers in this catalog all started out ending in zero; i.e. each medal’s number skips ten to the next medal’s number. This numbering scheme is driven by the expectation (and the hope) that medals unknown to me at the time of publication will be brought to my attention after publication. When that happens, the “new” medals can be inserted wherever they best fit into the cabinet without changing any already assigned numbers. By skipping ten numbers, there should be plenty of room for new insertions.

The alloy from which a medal has been struck is designated in the catalog by a two-letter abbreviation subscripted next to the catalog number. The alloys used in this book are listed below: Synonymous alloy names are shaded, and the abbreviations used in their stead are listed.

Alloy	Abbrev.
Albata (cf. White Metal)	wm
Black Walnut Wood	bw
Brass	bs
Bronze	bz
Cherry Wood	ch
Composition	cm
Copper (cf. Bronze)	bz
Copper-nickel	cn
Clay (cf. Terracotta)	tc
Earthenwary (cf. Terracotta)	tc
Enamel	en
Celluloid	ge
Gilt	gi
Gold	go
Graphite	gr
Gutta Percha	gp

Alloy	Abbrev.
Hard Rubber	hr
Lead	ld
Leather	lr
Milk Glass	mg
Nickel	ni
Nickel-plate	np
Oreide	or
Pewter (cf. White Metal)	wm
Porcelain	pn
Silver	si
Silver Plate	sp
Tin (cf. White Metal)	wm
Type Metal (cf. Lead)	ld
Vermeil	vm
White Metal	wm
Wood (unspecified variety)	wd

Style

Anyone who has attempted to describe a medal or to identify a medal from someone else’s description knows that sculptors and engravers of medals (not to mention authors) are held to no grammatical standard. There is no consistency of spelling, punctuation, or abbreviation. I have attempted to describe the medals in

Introduction

this cabinet using a consistent standard which is simple to state but more difficult to follow. The standard will, as much as possible, obey the following rules:

- The obverse will be described before the reverse. In most cases, the obverse is easily distinguished, but in some cases the decision is not so simple. In fact, even published authors sometimes differ as to which side is the obverse and which is the reverse. In such cases, I get to make the decision, and while I may be arbitrary, I will do my best to be consistent. For example, among the many medals that have the Liberty Bell on one side and Independence Hall or some other edifice on the other, I will consistently assume that the Liberty Bell is the obverse.
- Legends, if any, will be described literally, as follows:
 - Upper and lower case in the description will mirror the case as used on the medal.
 - The text of a legend, including its punctuation, if any, will be enclosed in double quotation marks. If the legend includes quotation marks actually on the medal, the entire legend, including its double or single quotation marks, as appropriate, will be enclosed in the opposite quotation marks (single if double on the medal, double if single on the medal).
 - Thus, ‘ “WHAT A GLORIOUS MORNING!” ’ indicates that the legend on the medal contains double quotations and that the exclamation mark also appears on the medal. “WHAT A GLORIOUS MORNING!” would indicate that there are no quotation marks on the medal (but the exclamation point does appear).
 - Superscripts and subscripts, if any, will be depicted in the description as on the medal. For example, “100TH” indicates that the “TH” is depicted on the medal as a superscript; “100TH” indicates that the “TH” is not a superscript on the medal but is the same size and on the same level as the rest of the text.
 - A forward slash (/) indicates the end of a line in a multi-line inscription.
 - Figures, edifices, and designs will be described from major to minor, larger to smaller, inner to outer, etc.
 - Dates will be described depending on where they appear on the medal: if in the legend, then as part of the legend; if in the design, then as part of the design.

Rarity (to be added to catalog after collaboration online)

One of the wonderful things about medals is that they are almost always issued in relatively small quantities that would make numismatists salivate over the prospect of owning such relative rarities. For example, there are 15 known examples of the 1804 Silver Dollar, and we all know that it would require a bid in seven figures to purchase the next one that comes up for auction. However, equally scarce medals can commonly be purchased in high grade for under \$100. (I have done it many times!). The reason for this is simple: the demand for 1804 dollars far exceeds their supply. Apparently, the demand for some equally rare medals is lower even than the limited supply, which presents a happy opportunity to those who know their medals.

Repetitive Descriptions

One of the things I find very difficult to follow is the use of “Same as the obverse (or reverse) of xxx” in the description of the obverse or reverse of a medal. This was taken to an extreme in many catalogs of the 19TH Century. For example, Holland number LXXVII says “Same as No. LXXIII,” which says “MACHINERY HALL and view, otherwise, same as last” (LXXI), which says “AGRICULTURAL HALL and view, otherwise, same as last” (LXX), which says “HORTICULTURAL HALL and view, otherwise, same as last” (LXIX), which says “Memorial Hall with foreground and beneath MEMORIAL HALL, otherwise, same as last” (LXVIII), which finally gives the full description. Humbug, I say!

I realize that the purpose of such frustrating circumlocution is to save space, and paper, and therefore money in the world of books. In the world of electronic media, I think the extra effort of sometimes-repetitive descriptions is outweighed by the convenience of being able to read a complete description with each medal. Therefore, in most cases, I have provided complete descriptions wherever possible.

Proxy Pix

Many sets of Centennial medals share common dies. Take, for example, the depiction of the presentation of the Declaration of Independence by the Committee of Five, copied from Trumbull's famous oil painting. There are four known die varieties of the Trumbull die, muled with five other dies to create at least twelve known die pairings in the set. Three of them are merchant tokens, and nine of them are Centennials. Of these nine that are known to exist, I have so far been able to obtain photos of only four. However, I do have images of all the dies in the set, so rather than leaving readers with only the text descriptions of the obverse and reverse, I have assembled "Proxy Pix" from these available images to serve as graphic examples of such a medal until I have the opportunity to obtain matching images. Mules # 2, 6, 7, and 8 of this set in the Declaration of Independence drawer are Proxy Pix.

By the way, one of the goals of this iBook is to solicit the donation of missing images from my fellow collectors. Those who provide such images with permission for me to use them will receive grateful acknowledgement and the honor of owning the plate medal in this catalog.

Pagination

Some compromises are inevitable and necessary in a web-book, such as this, that straddles the worlds of both electronic and paper books. In order to make browsing as convenient and quick as possible on-screen, each medal is listed on a new page. This facilitates using the "page down" arrow in Acrobat Reader to scroll down through the document medal by medal. I admit this makes for a lot of white space in the printed version. However, this will be rectified at a later date. If there is enough demand for a high-quality printed book at some time in the future, I have a fine-press publisher who has expressed interest in printing and binding a fine edition. If/when this possibility comes to fruition, it will be announced on the website and every other venue I can utilize.

My name is Ron, and I am an exonumist.

*“If there's a book that you really want to read, but it hasn't been written yet, then you must write it.”
Toni Morrison, Pulitzer Prize winner, Nobel Prize recipient, and Presidential Medal of Freedom awardee.*



There are many numismatic authors who would have done a far better job of writing this book than I, if only one of them would have. However, none of them, not even one, has stepped forward to relieve me of this presumptive burden to fulfill my wish that there were a comprehensive reference on the Centennial medals of 1876.

I have been a coin collector since the fourth grade when my father gave me two brand-new blue penny folders and the pennies from that day's commerce at his pharmacy. He told me I could keep the pennies that would fit into the albums' empty holes. What's not to like? That continued until I had filled all the common openings. After several weeks of not being able to add a single penny to my collection, I did the only thing an inveterate collector could do; I decided to collect nickels. However, Dad told me I'd have to do it out of my

allowance, and that was the beginning of the problem. From that moment on, my taste in coins slowly but inexorably overhauled my ability to afford them. Starting new collections worked for a while, but inevitably I was drawn to that combination of rarity and quality that I could never quite afford. I know, I know. A man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for, but what self-respecting collector has that kind of patience?

Fast-forward to 2002. My collections (Bust Halves, Morgan Dollars, Trade Dollars, and a U.S. Type Set) had challenged my wallet to the point where I had not added a single coin in two years. It wasn't for lack of interest. I attended my local coin club regularly, went to dealer shows, and read the standard monthly periodicals, but nothing grabbed my acquisitive attention. Then, at the June club meeting, Bill Parron, a best friend, part-time dealer, and fellow Navy veteran, showed me four medals in a fitted leather box and asked me if I would research them for him. He did not do this on purpose. He had no idea that exonumia can be contracted from just such a lovely set as this. I thought I was just doing a favor for a friend when I offered to research them for him so he could set a fair price on the set. Thanks to the Internet and eBay, I was able to tell Bill at the next meeting that he had a set of four of the medals struck by the U.S. Mint to commemorate the 1876 Centennial. I had found a similar set in a past auction, and I told him the selling price. He offered the set to me at that price, but I was too cagey for him. Besides, who cared about medals? They weren't even money – just metal disks whose practical function could only be as paperweights. Definitely beneath my numismatic station.

When Bill offered the set again in August, I resisted, but those four medals piqued my curiosity for some perverse unexplainable reason. I resolved to do a little more research. I discovered that there were a lot of commemorative medals issued in 1876 and that they fit into many collecting categories, such as Mint medals, Washington portrait medals, and so-called dollars, to name only a few. But what really floored me was how rare even the common ones were. If they were coins, I couldn't afford any of them, but they were only medals, with a much smaller pool of collectors, and the law of supply and demand meant that I could not only afford that set of four, but I might even be able to put together a nice collection. I bought the set from Bill at the September meeting, and the die was cast. (I must go on record here to pronounce that I bear Bill no malice. He had no idea what that simple transaction had started. Even my wife does not blame him.)

From just that inauspicious occasion, I discovered a whole new world of numismatics, one that theretofore had never appealed to me. After all, I was a coin collector, a U.S. coin collector, a specialist! If it wasn't a Morgan or Trade Dollar, or a Bust Half, it just didn't count. And then... hmmm... these medals were beautiful, with detail and depth of field that I had never seen in a coin, truly hand-held sculptures with beauty, history, and authenticity. After all, they were struck in the Philadelphia Mint. So

Preface

I told Bill what I'd found out, and, with my fingers crossed in my pocket, I asked him what he would sell them for. His reply took me aback. I expected a higher price, one that I truly could not afford, because I had learned that these medals were far scarcer than any coin I had ever owned, rarer than any dollar or half dollar I could ever hope to afford. I bought those medals on the spot, and they launched me on the most exciting, interesting, and enjoyable experience of my collecting career.

Overnight, I had become an exonomist. I had discovered the beauty, the rarity, and the relative affordability of medals. At first, new acquisitions came slowly as I discovered, to my chagrin, that very few dealers knew anything about Centennial medals, let alone had anything in their inventory. Enter eBay, the new marketplace to the world, and my collection began to take off. It was time to start a new library, but I couldn't find any books on Centennial medals. Next stop – the ANA Library and their wonderful lending and research program for members. To my surprise, Nancy Green, that absolute peach of a librarian, confirmed that no book dedicated to Centennial medals had yet been published, but there were some references that included some Centennials. I spent the next few weeks accumulating and reading those wonderful works by Rulau, Fuld, Julian, Loubat, Hibler-Kappan, Slabaugh, and Storer. Then came the illuminating discovery that H.W. Holland and Edouard Frossard had published contemporaneous lists of Centennial medals from 1876 through 1878 in the *American Journal of Numismatics* and the *Coin Collector's Journal*, respectively. Once again, Nancy came to the rescue and mailed me photocopies of those periodical articles, along with her plea that someone, maybe even I, should finally write the definitive work on Centennial medals.

That suggestion both thrilled and intimidated me. There was no way I considered myself qualified to write a definitive work on anything, let alone something I so far knew so little about. But the simple possibility of maybe someday writing something, anything, did spur me to do research more thoroughly and to take better notes, if only for the self-discipline of it. Now, years later, this book is the result of all those serendipitous bits and pieces that came together in their own unpredictable way, and I offer this book as my contribution, however humble, to the literature of exonomia, in the hope that those luminaries who preceded me will not look too far down their noses at my efforts.

It has always been surprising to me that no one has published a reference dedicated to the medals and tokens of the 1876 Centennial. There is certainly no shortage of collectors of exonomia from world's fairs, politics, Washington portraiture, the U.S. Mint, Masonry, labor unions, churches, Sunday schools, charities, you name it. The 1876 Centennial has it all, and more. The Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia was America's first world's fair and the biggest, most, and best attended up to that time. The presidential election of 1876 was so close and confusing that not even the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution was up to the task of resolving it. The first four sets of National Commemorative Medals authorized by Congress under the Act of February 12, 1873, were Centennial medals. And, without question, George Washington's portrait was the most frequent subject to grace Centennial medals and tokens.

So why has a Centennial effort such as this taken more than a century? Good question. I don't know the answer, but maybe we'll all find out soon, depending on the success or failure of this attempt at a definitive Centennial reference. Whatever the explanation, Centennial medals deserve more attention from the collecting fraternity. (What is a "fraternity," you may, and should, ask? Well, since there are ladies as well as gentlemen who collect Centennial medals, both "fraternity" and "sorority" would be sexist, so let's call ourselves a fraternity. It won't be the first new term necessitated by our exonomial hobby.)

Speaking of definitions, what do I mean by "Centennial"? Webster defines the word as "of or relating to a hundredth anniversary," which, of course, 1876 was. Not every medal or token with the date 1876 is Centennial, nor do all Centennial medals and tokens display the date of 1876. Similarly, some items dated 1875 are Centennial, as are some that have no date at all. This reference even includes four medals that anticipate the Centennial, namely the 50th, 94th, 98th, and 99th anniversaries. Typically, any medal or

token that was issued to commemorate, celebrate, mark, or simply take advantage of the 100th birthday of the Declaration of Independence can be considered to be Centennial.

One of the factors that contributed to the variety and range of medals and tokens during our 100th birthday celebration was the unalloyed patriotism and pride that were the hallmark of the Centennial. Only a little more than eleven years had elapsed since the end of the Civil War, and no country has ever undergone and survived a more divisive threat to its existence. With the threat of America's total dissolution averted, the process of reunification, known as Reconstruction, threatened to prolong de facto division indefinitely. It was no coincidence that the Centennial contributed to the end of Reconstruction and the ultimate healing of the country. It was the disputed election of 1876 (and, I maintain, the near-universal sense of patriotism that hallmarked the Centennial) that resulted in a compromise that ended Reconstruction once and for all.

Contrast this euphoric pride with the situation exactly 100 years later. As chronicled by Lynne Cheney in *The Eagle Screams*, written in 1976:

“Witness our own inability —unwillingness, perhaps—to put together a similar Bicentennial celebration. Philadelphia worked on Bicentennial plans for sixteen years, twice as long as it took to free the colonies from England, making and unmaking plans for an exhibition, discarding one site after another, trying to please social activists who wanted jobs for the poor instead of a party, businessmen who wanted the revenue from an exposition, homeowners who didn't want the disturbance. The American Revolutionary Bicentennial Commission, which rejected Philadelphia's \$600-million final plan, was still trying to define its role six years after its creation, in a confused debate constantly interrupted by conflicting demands for “relevance”—relevance to the past, relevance to present difficulties, relevance to everybody's problems.”

Take, for example, the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia that was open in 1876 for exactly six months from April 10th to November 10th. Despite the difficulties presented by nineteenth-century transportation, one out of fifteen American citizens attended the fair. This is equivalent to 20,583,085 attendees based on our population in the 2010 census, which would be 3,430,505 attendees per month, which would be equivalent to 114,350 attendees every single day for six months! Add to this the fact that, though admission to the fair was only fifty cents; but, with inflation taken into account, that is equivalent to \$27.37 today! [Source: <http://www.halfhill.com/inflation.html>] That would be a daily gate of over \$3 million dollars a day, or a gross revenue for the entire exhibition of \$563,359,036, over half a billion dollars! Going to the fair was no trivial matter in 1876.

In this day of mixed opinions in our country about our country by our own countrymen, will we ever again be able to match the pride of our ancestors as described once again by Lynne Cheney:

“The Centennial celebration was full of incongruities that to a twentieth century eye have an adolescent quality, a certain painful awkwardness that we have little desire to repeat. Yet it was also informed by an enviable enthusiasm and exuberance that we... seem little likely to achieve. The image of the country that our centennial ancestors projected in their celebration was not objective, or realistic, or all-inclusive. But ... their party was full of vigor and spirit and life.”

Hear! Hear!

McGillin's Prologue

It was an exciting time to be an American, especially in Philadelphia. The air fairly crackled with anticipation, and every day brought news and stirred gossip that gave shape to the events to come. The U.S. Patent Office buzzed with a not unexpected increase in requests to register and protect new ideas and designs to commemorate (and profit from) the occasion. Businessmen and laborers alike crowded smoke-filled taverns where every conversation carried the common thread of the topic on everyone's mind. Back home, their wives dug into blanket chests and rustled through linen closets to find the cherished flag and tri-color bunting that would soon mark the patriotic fervor of every home and place of business.



The Bell in Hand Door Pull

Indeed, springtime in the City of Brotherly Love was an exciting place to be in the year of our Lord 1875. The light was dim and the air redolent of pipe and cigar smoke, just the way the patrons liked it in the Bell in Hand Ale House. The barkeep, William McGillin, less portly and more taciturn than the average barkeep, carried four foam-crested pewter steins to the end of the bar where his regulars, the Corner Gang, always congregated. The argument had started up again, regular as clockwork these days, it seemed.

"It's 1876, I tell you. Any fool who knows how to add and subtract will tell you that," fumed one customer.



William McGillin

"Nonsense! It's an anniversary celebration, not just another birthday of some snot-nosed brat. Anyone with a jot of sense knows that our hundredth year starts on July 5th, 1875."

McGillin shrugged, resigned to another round in the never-ending clash between the mathematically and the philosophically inclined. He knew that the good citizens of Philadelphia would start celebrating this coming July 4th and not stop until the great Philadelphia Exhibition in Fairmount Park ended the following year. He smiled inwardly as he contemplated the brisk trade that the entire year and more would bring. Yes, the Centennial would be good for business from July 5th, 1875, until the end of 1876!.

(The Bell in Hand Ale House opened for business in 1860 at 1308 Drury Street in Philadelphia. William McGillin lived upstairs in with his wife and 13 children. William died in 1901, and his wife operated the tavern until 1907, when she sold to new owners, who expanded it to its present location of 1306-1310 Drury Street and renamed it McGillin's Old Ale House. It remains open to this day, and is the fifth oldest tavern in continuous operation in America.)



The Centennial Commemorative Medals

On February 12, 1873, Congress authorized the striking of National Commemorative Medals by the United States Mint. The first four issues authorized under that Act celebrated the impending Centennial of the United States of America.

The first National Commemorative issue authorized, struck, and sold were the medals in two designs and sizes for the U.S. Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia. They were authorized by Congress on June 16, 1874, struck later that same year, and first offered for sale on March 24, 1875.

The second commemorative issue celebrated the Centennial of the Battle of Lexington, which took place on April 19, 1775. The first order of 2 gold, 25 silver, and 200 bronze medals was rushed into production on April 15, 1875, in order to be available for the Centennial celebration in Lexington, Massachusetts, on April 19th and 20th, 1875.

The third issue commemorated the Centennial of the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775. The first reverse die produced by the Mint drastically misspelled the name of the county as “Mechlenburgh,” which delayed production until May 5, 1875. The medals were introduced to the public on the 19th and 20th of May, 1875, at the Mecklenburg Declaration Centennial Celebration in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The fourth and last set of Centennial medals issued under the Act of 1873 was the Nevada Exposition medal, commissioned to be sold as a Centennial Exhibition souvenir at the California and Nevada State Building. Production started on June 20, 1876, and ended on November 11, 1876. According to a certificate signed by A. Loudon Snowden, U.S. Mint Coiner, that accompanied the first 147 medals, “the Nevada Exposition medals... are made of pure silver, crushed from Nevada ores, at the Nevada quartz mill in the Centennial Exposition grounds, and subsequently refined at the United States Mint.

The Centennial Commemorative Medals

10. U. S. Centennial Large Commemorative Medal (Variety 1)



(1.4 x)



(1.4 x)

Obverse: Lady Liberty wears a long gown with a long shawl or veil billowing behind; resting on her right knee; sword in her right hand pointed to the ground; left hand pointing upwards; above her head a glory (halo of 13 stars from which radiate a number of lines representing beams of light); in exergue "1776"; surrounded by a circle of small beads, outside of which is inscribed: "THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."; all surrounded by a circular solid line just inside the rim.

Reverse: A standing female figure of Columbia, representing the United States, in a long off-the-left-shoulder full gown, wearing the liberty cap, with a sheathed sword at her left side, and supporting the shield of the United States leaning against her left leg, holds a beribboned crown in each outstretched arm. With her left hand, she crowns a kneeling female figure representing Art, depicted with her right hand resting on a sculptured bust, holding a modelling stick in her left hand, and next to her lies a palette, brushes, and a maulstick. With her right hand, she crowns a kneeling female figure representing Manufacturing, depicted with a hammer in her right hand, supporting a large cog-wheel, and next to her a large anvil. In exergue: "1876". All surrounded by a rope or beaded ring; outside the ring: "IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE."; below: "ACT OF CONGRESS JUNE 1874."; all surrounded by a circular solid line just inside the rim.

The official trade card of the Centennial Board of Revenue explained the symbolism of the official Centennial medal designs as follows: "The design of the obverse on all of the medals represents the Genius of American Independence rising from a recumbent position, grasping with her right hand the sword which is to enforce her demands, and raising her left in appealing pride to the galaxy of thirteen stars, which, indicating the original colonies and States, are blazing in the firmament. Beneath is the date 1776. The reverse displays the Genius of Liberty, with the now ornamental sword buckled to her girdle, the shield of the Stars and Stripes leaning at rest, while with either hand she extends a welcome and a chaplet to the arts and sciences assembled with evidences of their skill and craft to do honor to the date 1876, which is inscribed upon the platform. The history of our great nation is depicted in these two designs, and as a work of art, a memento of the Centennial, or as a means of contributing to its celebration, these Memorial Medals should be objects of universal appreciation."

The Centennial Commemorative Medals

The official broadside that marketed the medals (q.v.) indicates that the Centennial Board planned to sell seven Mint medals: the large medal in gilt, bronze, and white metal; the small medal in silver, gilt, and bronze; and an Independence gilt medal. Later versions of the same broadside do not mention the Independence medal, so it is probably safe to say that it was never issued.

Cross-refs: F-1; H-9; J CM-11, L-82

Diameter: 57.6 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Weight	Note
Gold	10go	150.6 gm	This medal is unique. It was presented to the President of the U.S. Centennial Board of Finance, at the public ceremony held on the Exhibition grounds on July 4, 1876. It was last sold at auction in the John Ford Sale, Part V, Lot 193, on October 12, 2004, where it realized \$54,625.00.
Silver	10si	81.2 & 77.9 gm	These medals were struck in .990 fine silver. One specimen, weighing 81.2g, was presented to Dr. Henry Linderman, the Superintendent of the Mint. Ten lighter specimens, also in .990 fine silver, but weighing only 77.9g, were struck. In 1881, two of them remained in the Mint and were melted down.
Gilt	10gi	103.2 gm	Gilded copper. 2,123 were struck.
Bronze	10bz	103.2 gm	Mint records indicate that all of the copper medals were intended to be gilded. However, Holland lists this medal in copper, but not in gilt. While it is possible that one or more copper planchets got out of the Mint without being gilded, it is more likely that Holland was less than strict in distinguishing between copper and bronze. 7,010 specimens were struck.
White Metal	10wm	74.2 gm	Modern availability would indicate that many more than the Mint's documented 583 white-metal specimens were struck, perhaps by private contractors. It is estimated that about 9,000 specimens were struck, making this one of the most common Centennial medals.
Terra Cotta	10tc		See below.



Publication fees paid
to the
American Numismatic Society.

The Centennial Commemorative Medals

20. U. S. Centennial Large Commemorative Medal (Variety 2)



(1.4 x)



(1.4 x)

Obverse: Similar to #1, with several significant differences. There are fewer rays in the glory over Liberty's head. The hair behind and below Liberty's left arm is less detailed. The surface on which Liberty kneels has discernible six-petaled flowers in it. The hem of Liberty's gown is noticeably less well defined. (See the Variety 1 and Variety 2 comparison chart below.)

Reverse: Similar to #1, with several minor but important differences. The most obvious is that the artist's palette at Columbia's left foot does not have the four daubs of paint visible in #1. There is no star at the hilt of Columbia's sword. The topmost of the three paintbrushes is longer, with its left end breaking the outer edge of Lady Liberty's shield. Columbia stands on a flowered carpet, vice the plain surface of Variety #1. (See the Variety 1 and Variety 2 comparison chart below.)



Variety 2
Vermeil



The Centennial Commemorative Medals

Cross-refs: Swoger 3Ibv² (the vermeil example)

Diameter: 57.6 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.	Wt	Note
Vermeil	20vm	110.3gm	This medal was struck in silver and then gilded. Only one is known to exist. It appears to have been struck from original Mint dies, but its weight of 110.3 grams vice 77.9 grams for the silver Variety 1 versions indicates that it may have been struck outside the Mint.
Bronze	20bz		Joe Levine, of Presidential Coin and Antique has handled three of the bronze Variety 2 pieces, one of which was subsequently consigned to Stack's. This specimen is shown below.
White Metal	20wm	62.3gm	Bill Swoger states in his recent book on National Commemorative Medals that 583 of these Variety 2 medals were struck in white metal. He bases this hypothesis on the fact that Mint records indicate that the Centennial Board of Finance ordered a late batch of medals after the original dies had been destroyed at the end of the Centennial Exhibition. He suggests that, in order to fill this order, the Mint had to cut a second set of dies, which accounts for the many differences between the two varieties. If he is correct, Variety 2 seems much scarcer than one would expect of a run of 583 medals. Though Mint records state that 583 medals were delivered, it is possible that fewer were actually distributed, and the rest were lost.



Variety 2
Bronze



Images courtesy of
Stack's

The Centennial Commemorative Medals

LARGE OFFICIAL MEDAL VARIETIES

THE REVERSE



Variety 1

1. Star on sword hilt.
2. Single fold in hem.
3. Straw beneath America's feet.
4. Four daubs of paint on palette.
Center brush longer to left.
5. Rounded date numerals.
6. Shorter ribbon ends.

Variety 2

1. No star on hilt.
2. Double fold in hem.
3. Tapestry beneath feet.
4. No paint daubs on palette.
Center brush shorter.
5. Flat date numerals.
6. Longer ribbon ends.

The Obverse



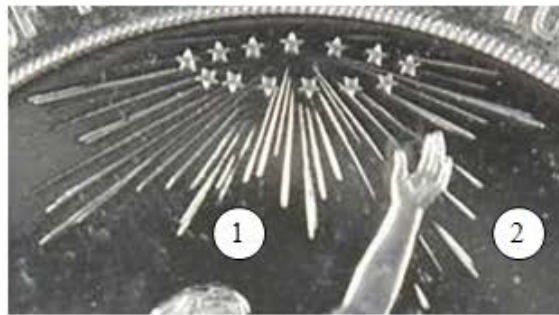
Variety 1

7. More rays, hand closer to stars.
8. Hair locks wide apart.
9. Ground cover more random.
10. Distinct hem in gown.

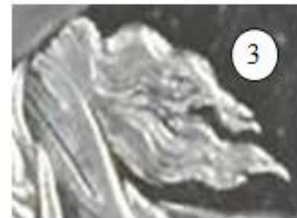
Variety 2

7. Fewer rays, hand farther.
8. Hair locks close together.
9. Ground cover more parallel.
10. No hem in gown.

The Centennial Commemorative Medals



Variety 1 Obverse



Variety 2 Obverse



Differences in Variety 1

1. 29 rays in the glory.
2. Five rays to the right of the arm.
3. Hair tresses widely separated.
4. No six-petal flowers in the lawn.
5. No hem in the gown.

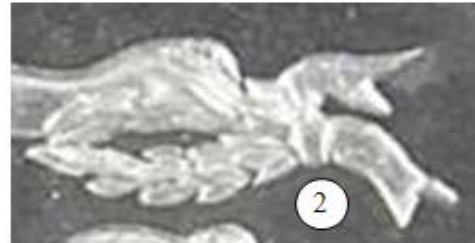
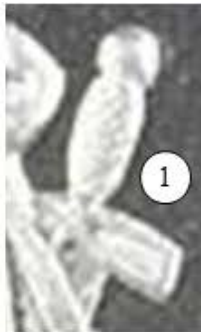


Differences in Variety 2

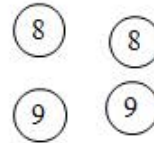
1. 20 rays in the glory.
2. Only three rays to the right of the arm.
3. Hair tresses not separated.
4. Lawn has six-petal flowers in it.
5. The gown has a hem in it.



The Centennial Commemorative Medals



Variety 1 Reverse



Variety 2 Reverse



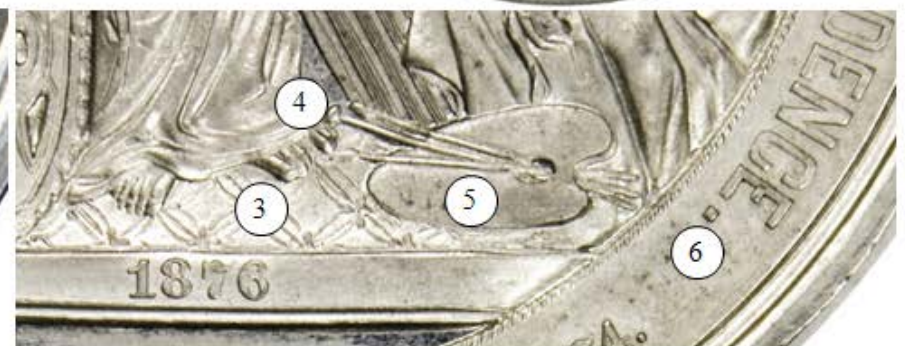
Differences in Variety 1

1. Star on the hilt of the sword.
2. Ribbon ends different.
3. America stands on a plain surface.
4. Left end of the middle brush is longer.
5. Four daubs of paint on the artist's pallet.
6. The brushes right ends touch the rope border..



Differences in Variety 2

1. No star on the hilt of the sword.
2. Ribbon ends different.
3. America stands on a parquet surface.
4. Left end of the middle brush is shorter.
5. No daubs of paint on the artist's pallet.
6. The brushes right end do not reach the rope..



The Centennial Commemorative Medals

30. (Fantasy of) U. S. Centennial Large Commemorative Medal



(2.26 x)



(2.26 x)

Obverse: Similar to A20, though poor in its execution.

Reverse: Similar to A20, though poor in its execution.

This medal is an electrotype of a poor quality original fantasy medal. There is an obvious, irregular seam along the edge, which indicates that the medal was probably made in two halves and then assembled. Though it is only 36 mm in diameter, it weighs 22.4 grams, slightly heavier than the 37.7-mm A40 of the same thickness. This could be explained if the medal were constructed from two electroplate copper shells, filled with lead, and then assembled. The purpose for which the original and this electrotype were struck is unknown.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 36 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	30bz

The Centennial Commemorative Medals

40. U. S. Centennial Small Commemorative Medal



(2.16 x)



(2.16 x)

Obverse: Lady Liberty wears a long gown with a long shawl or veil billowing behind; resting on her right knee; sword in her right hand pointed to the ground; left hand pointing upwards; above her head a glory (halo of 13 stars from which radiate a number of lines representing beams of light); ray variety 1 has a total of 29 rays with one ray passing through the rightmost star of the halo; in exergue "1776"; surrounded by a circle of small beads, outside of which is inscribed: "THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."; all surrounded by a circular solid line just inside the rim.

Reverse: In eight lines: "IN // COMMEMORATION // OF THE // HUNDREDTH // ANNIVERSARY // OF // AMERICAN // INDEPENDENCE" (lines 2, 3, and 8 curved; lines 1 and 4-7 straight); around, a laurel wreath; outside the wreath in a circle is inscribed: "BY AUTHORITY OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES"; below: "1876"; all surrounded by a circular solid line just inside the rim.

A large coining press was brought to the Exhibition in Fairmount Park, and the silver impressions were struck in situ and retailed for \$3 each (in contrast, bronze and gilt pieces were struck within the Mint and were sold for \$1). (from <http://www.harrybassfoundation.org/basscatalogs/BASSSALE1/b1-3-e.htm>)

Cross-refs: F-2, H-10; J-CM-10; HK 20-22a. L-83.

Diameter: 37.6 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.	Wt	Note
Silver (.999)		22.0 gm	Unique, disposition and whereabouts unknown.
Silver (.900)	40si	24.7 gm	10,133 pieces were struck.
Gilt	40gi	21.4 gm	10,863 struck.
Bronze	40bz	21.4 gm	11,163 struck.
White Metal	40wm		Joe Levine has handled three white metal specimens in his Presidential auctions. He purchased all three from the Barber family, where they had been in the personal collection of Charles Barber, the son of William Barber, the engraver.

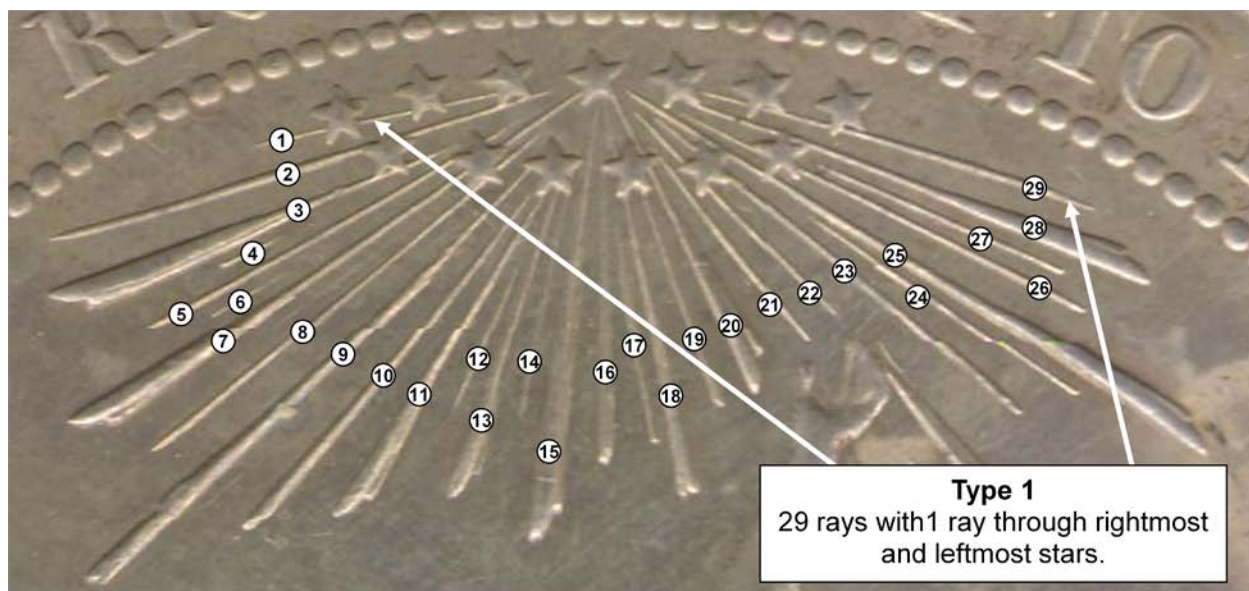
The Centennial Commemorative Medals

Small U.S. Commemorative Medal Varieties

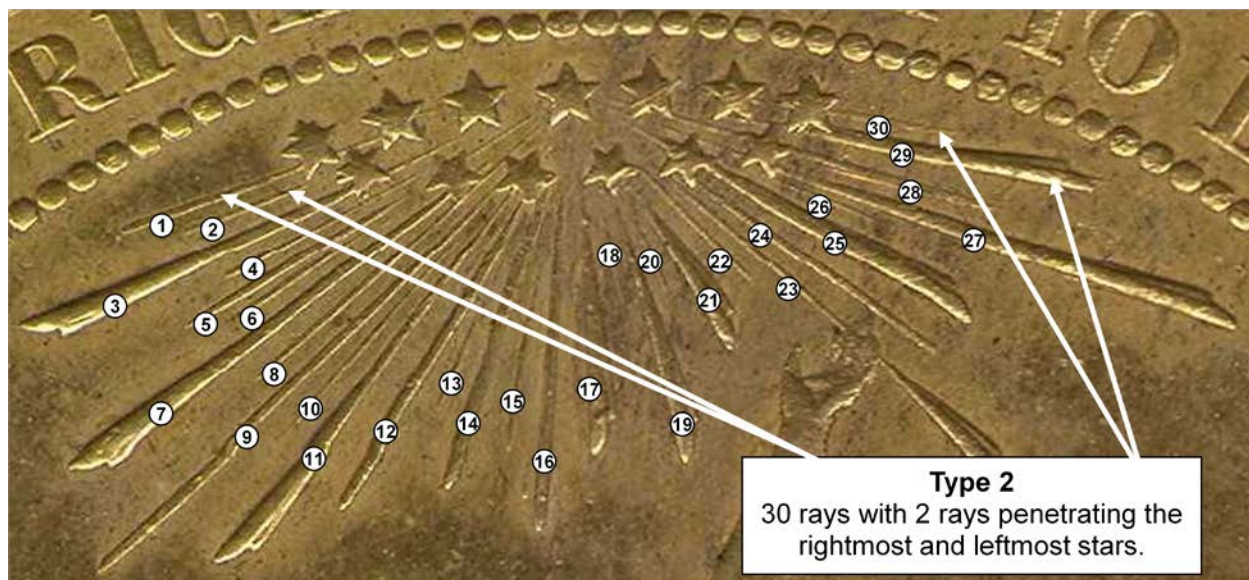
It appears that there are several obverse die varieties for the small U.S. Commemorative medals. There are three distinct ray patterns in the glory above America's head and two different placements of the 1776 date below her feet.

Ray Varieties. The three distinct ray patterns are referred to as R1, R2, and R3.

Ray Variety 1: R1 consists of 29 rays with one ray passing directly behind the rightmost and leftmost stars.

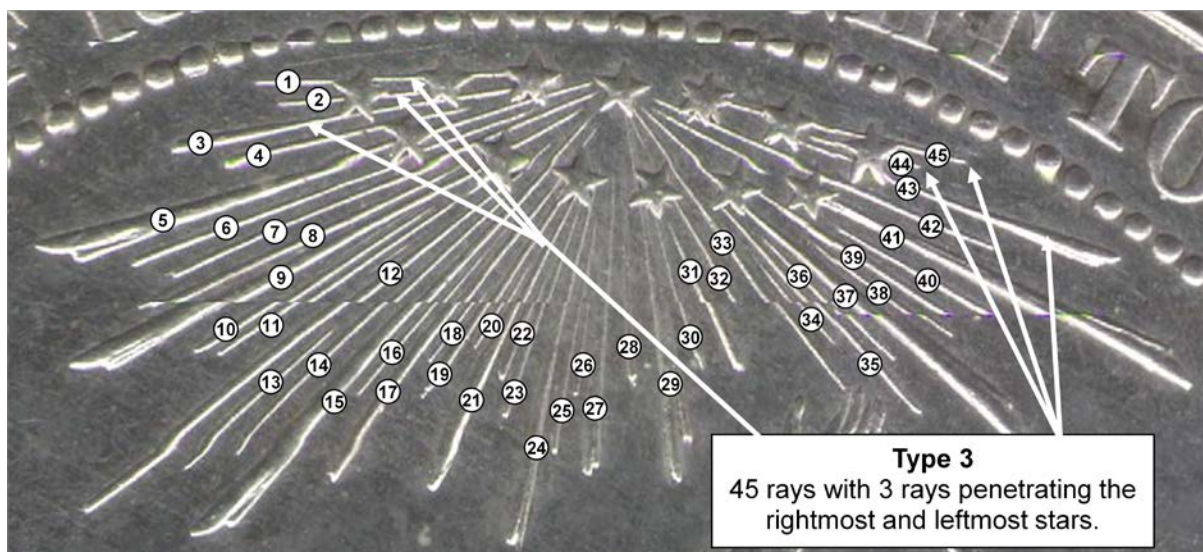


Ray Variety 2: R2 consists of 30 rays with two rays penetrating the rightmost and leftmost stars.



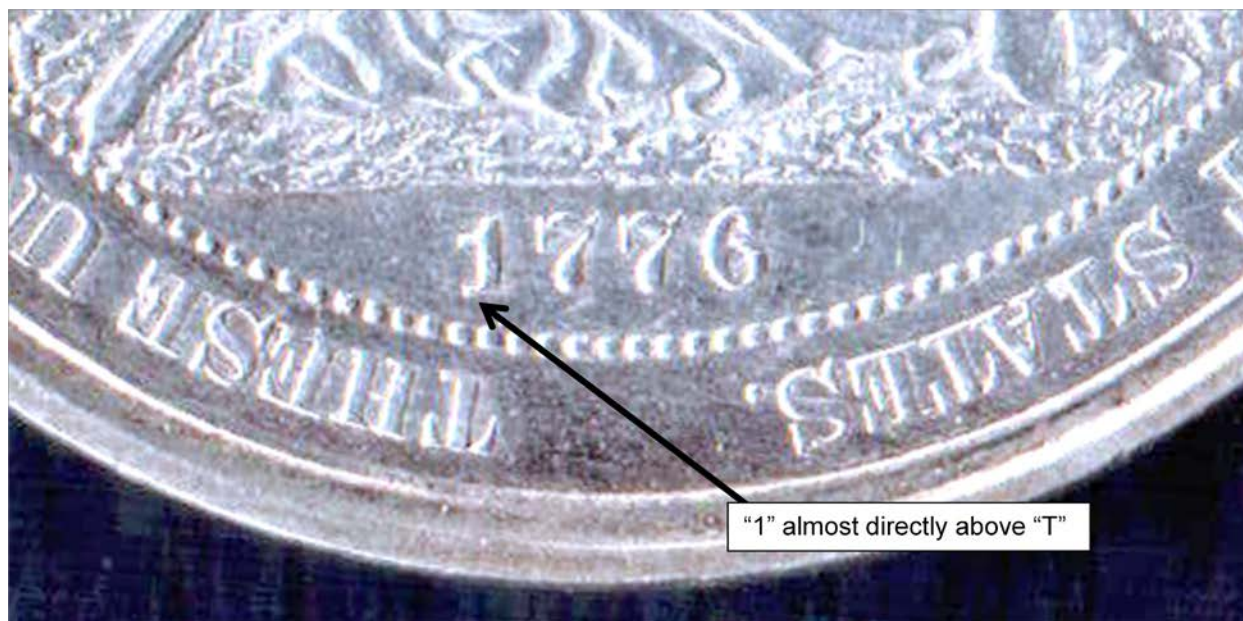
The Centennial Commemorative Medals

Ray Variety 3: R3 consists of 45 rays with three rays penetrating the rightmost and leftmost stars.



Date Varieties. The date varieties are referred to as D1 and D2. D1 and D2 differ in the placement of the date 1776 relative to the inscription below it.

Date Variety 1: In D1, the “1” of n”1776” is positioned almost directly above the “T” of “THESE.”



The Centennial Commemorative Medals

Date Variety 2: In D2, the “1” in “1776” is positioned well to the right of the “T” in “THESE.”



With three different ray patterns and two different date positions, one might assume that there would be six possible combinations (three times two). However, this is not the case, because the ray pattern and date position are not independent, since they both appear on the same obverse die. Therefore, it is not a matter of arithmetic but merely of how many differing dies the Mint created. I cannot explain how these varieties occurred. The distribution of the varieties across this issue's alloys is summarized in the table below. Note that so far I have found only nine of the possible 18 combinations, and they include only four of the possible six dies: D1R2, D1R3, D2R1, and D2R2.

	Ray 1	Ray 2	Ray 3
Silver Date 1		Si D1R2	Si D1R3
Silver Date 2	Si D2R1	Si D2R2	
Gilt Date 1			
Gilt Date 2	Gi D2R1	Gi D2R2	
Bronze Date 1			Bz D1R3
Bronze Date 2	Bz D2R1	Bz D2R2	

The Centennial Commemorative Medals

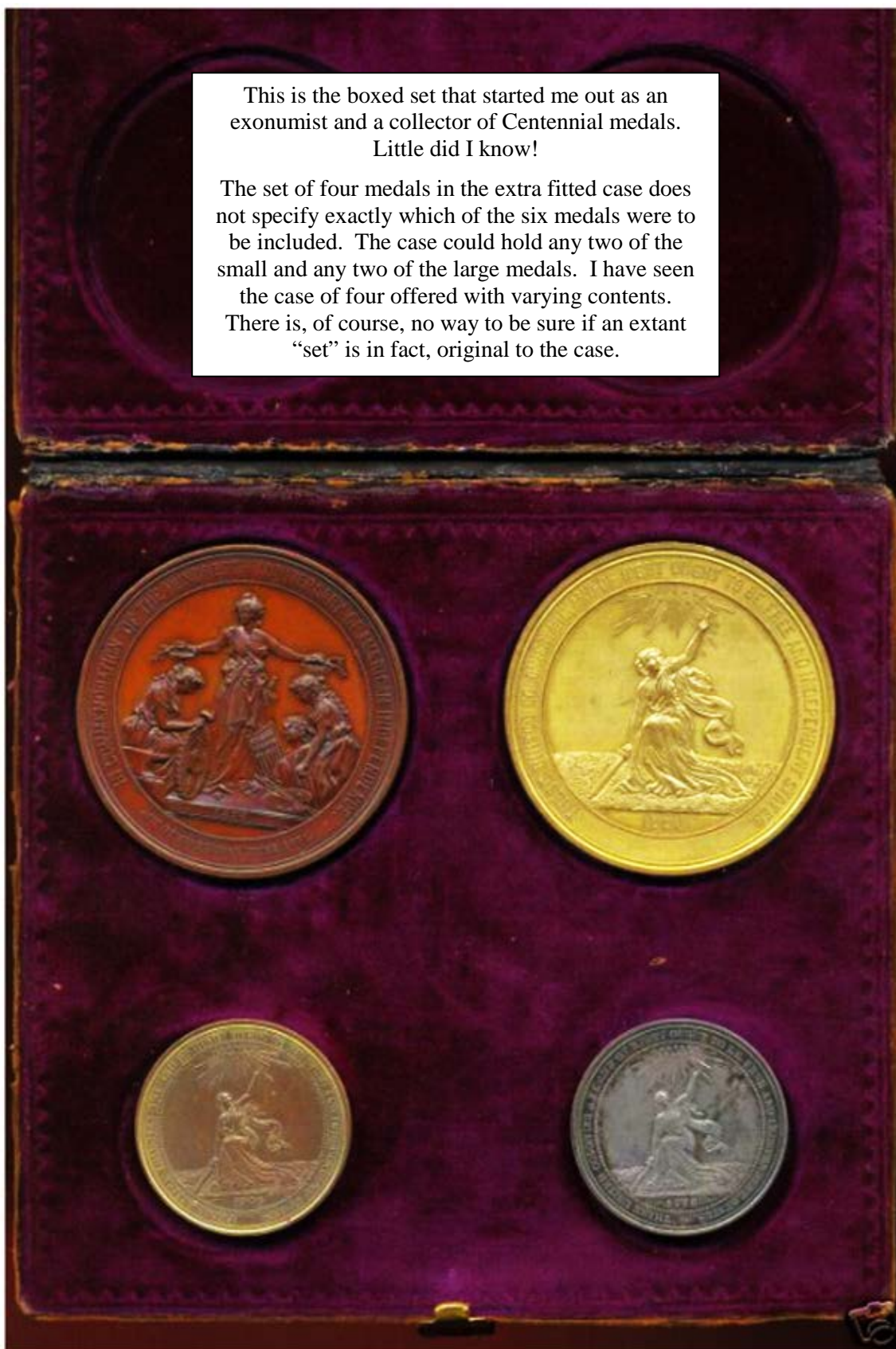
The Boxed Centennial Set

This is the boxed set that started me out as an exonumist and a collector of Centennial medals.

Little did I know!

The set of four medals in the extra fitted case does not specify exactly which of the six medals were to be included. The case could hold any two of the small and any two of the large medals. I have seen the case of four offered with varying contents.

There is, of course, no way to be sure if an extant “set” is in fact, original to the case.



The Centennial Commemorative Medals

This early broadside announcing the sale of the official Centennial Memorial Medals includes an "Independence Gilt Medal" for twenty-five cents. Later broadsides omit this reference, leading one to suspect that it was initially planned but later canceled for some unknown reason. For what it's worth, I have never seen one.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, UNITED STATES *Centennial Memorial Medals.*



IN response to a universal popular demand, finding its expression in an act of Congress, the Centennial Board of Finance has caused to be prepared, at the United States Mint, a series of Medals to enable every one to preserve in the future an imperishable memorial of the Centennial year and the International Exhibition:

These Medals are of various sizes and materials, and will be found handsome works of art, aside from their intrinsic value and interest as commemorative of the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the American Republic. Every citizen must desire to possess and hand down to his children some memento of an occasion which has attracted the attention of the world, every stranger will wish to carry home with him a token of his visit, and nothing more appropriate for such purpose can be desired than these emblematic medals.

Under the act of Congress the manufacture or sale of Memorial Medals, other than those issued by the Centennial Board of Finance, is prohibited under the same penalties incurred for counterfeiting the coin of the United States. These are therefore the only official medals obtainable, and at the close of the Exhibition the dies will be destroyed.

The Medals are offered at the following prices, cases included:

Silver Medal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3.00
Large Gilt Medal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
Large Bronze Medal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
Large White Metal Medal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
Small Gilt Medal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.50
Small Bronze Medal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.50
Independence Gilt Medal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.25
Sets of four, extra case,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.00

The Centennial Commemorative Medals

The Commemorative Medals Die Trial Set

Fred Berson tells an interesting tale about the Centennial Commemorative medals, which he related in the June 1976 issue of the TAMS (Tokens and Medals Society) Journal. In 1974, Fred was on the prowl searching for the same boxed four-medal set of Commemorative medals that got me started into collecting Centennials. His information was that the Centennial Exhibition Commission, in order to bolster flagging sales of its Commemorative medals, offered two large and two small medals in a fitted leather case for \$11, the same as the combined price of the four medals. Apparently, this promotion was not very successful, since only 60 or 70 boxed sets were sold in all.

In the course of his search, a dealer in New York called to announce that they had one of his desired sets. When Fred arrived in New York, he stared appreciatively at a near-mint box containing perfect medals, but --and this was a big "but" -- the box (he called it a casket) contained not four but five medals. The casket had a beveled glass cover, a purple plush-lined interior, and a rear-panel with a trick opening mechanism.

As he made the rounds of dealers and other experts, no one was able to identify or explain Fred's find, until a visit to the New York City Numismatic Museum. Their medals expert, Dr. Brady, was unable to explain the set, but he did introduce Fred to another gentleman in the reading room, who turned out to be Don Taxay, the renowned numismatic author. As befits the reputation of and expectation from one of numismatic's most respected experts, it was not long before Mr. Taxay could announce his conclusion. The five-medals constituted a die trial set! Upon lifting the fitted lining out of the box, there on the bare wood was the number "2" in pencil. Though this may indicate that there was a #1 set, Mr. Taxay doubts that it survived, but who can know for sure?

The die trial set in the casket consisted of two large medals, one gilt, the other silver-washed lead; and three small medals in gilt, bronze, and silver. Except for the lead example, the other four medals could have been circulation strikes were it not for their thicknesses. Mr. Berson states in his article that the large medals were 3/8 inch (9.53 mm) thick; the small medals, 1/8 inch (3.18 mm) thick. This is considerably thicker than their issued counterparts (9.5 mm vs. 4.8 mm for the large, and 3.1 mm vs. 2.5 mm for the small). For most medals, this variance (98% for the large and 24% for the small) would not be remarkable, since private issuers were not held to strict standards, but for the U.S. Mint this is a big deal. One can be fairly confident that Commemorative medals this thick will be die trails and not circulation strikes. After all, the number "2" hints that there might be a number "1" out there, and that would mean five more die trials yet to be found. Happy hunting!

The Centennial Commemorative Medals

50. Battle of Lexington Centennial



(2.1 x)



(2.1 x)

Obverse: The Lexington town seal, featuring a minuteman, standing left, powder horn in his right hand and musket in his left, on a shield-shaped landscape with a two-story farm house nestled in foothills behind which the sun rises on a pair of oxen yoked to a plow; around the shield, a center disk formed by two thin circular lines; above the shield: "1776" in glory on a plain field; on a field of narrow vertical lines emblematic of night, to left in two vertical lines: "1642 / CAMB. FARMS"; to right in two vertical lines: "1713 LEXINGTON"; below: "APRIL 19TH"; around, between the rim and the disk, clockwise from 8:30: " "WHAT A GLORIOUS MORNING FOR AMERICA" "; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: " LEXINGTON".

Reverse: In seven lines, the first and last curved: "CENTENNIAL / CELEBRATION / OF THE / BATTLE / OF / LEXINGTON / APRIL 19, 1875".

Lexington was originally settled in 1642 as the Cambridge Farms parish of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and later incorporated as Lexington in 1713. The Battle of Lexington, on April 19, 1775, was the first engagement of the Revolutionary War. At sunrise, local Patriot militia initially confronted 700 British regulars in search of American supplies. After the first skirmish, the outnumbered militia fell back to the North Bridge in Concord, where they were reinforced and subsequently defeated three British companies and forced their retreat back to Boston. Despite the fact of American victory, the battle's casualties were one-sided, with eight Minutemen killed and ten wounded, compared to only two British wounded. However, during the retreat back to Boston, the British were harrassed from every quarter by farmers and rebels along the way, suffering over 250 casualties. The following day, Samuel Adams exclaimed to John Hancock, "What a glorious morning for America!"

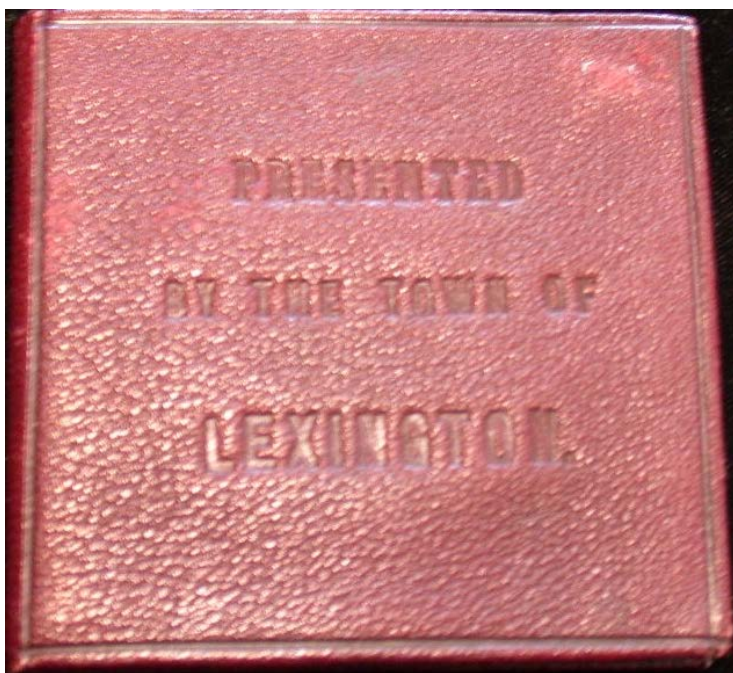
Cross-refs: F-34, H-2; J- HK-16-18, CM-24.

Diameter: 38.5mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Weight	Note
Gold	50go	36.4 gm	Struck at the U.S. Mint., Proof. 4 struck.
Silver	50si	26.7 gm	100 struck at the U.S. Mint.

The Centennial Commemorative Medals

Gilt	50gi	312.4 gm	Jonathan Brecher reports two gilt versions. The first is gilded white metal, holed; the second, probably gilded copper.
Bronze	50bz	31.4 gm	200 struck at the U.S. Mint.
White Metal	50wm	22.9 gm	Julian states that the Mint refused to strike the white metal versions requested by the engraver, Henry Mitchell, who then had them struck outside the Mint. Quantity unknown. The unholed version is considerably scarcer.



This is the leather case in which the
Battle of Lexington medal
was presented.

(Photo courtesy of Joe Levine)

The Centennial Commemorative Medals

60. Mecklenburg Declaration Centennial



(2.67 x)



(2.67 x)

Obverse: In the center, the dates: "1775 1875"; above, a branch of a tree bearing on the left a hornet's nest with six hornets flying beneath and on the left a Phrygian cap marked: "LIBERTY"; below, two clasped hands; the whole surrounded by a glory of rays; within a denticled rim.

Reverse: In a center disk formed by a beaded circle: "20 / MAY / 1775"; outside, clockwise around from 7:00: "MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"; with a denticled rim.

This medal celebrates the centennial of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775, more than a year before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Whether this signing ever occurred is a matter of controversy among historians. Suffice it to say that the state of North Carolina assumes the veracity of the tradition and uses the date of May 20, 1775 on both its flag and seal. The hornet's nest is taken from a remark by Colonel Tarleton to General Cornwallis during the occupation of Charlotte in Mecklenburg County in 1780: "Ah, general, I think you've gotten into a hornet's nest." The Phrygian cap is symbol of liberty that dates back to ancient Rome. The clasped hands signify the reconciled and reunited North and South after the Civil War.

Cross-refs: H-3; J-CM-28.

Diameter: 30.4 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Weight
-------	-----	--------

Silver	60si	12.5 gm	1,010 struck.
--------	------	---------	---------------

Copper	60cp		According to Swoger "a small number of [copper] patterns were struck."
--------	------	--	--

Bronze	60bz	11.1 gm	1,025 struck
--------	------	---------	--------------

The Centennial Commemorative Medals

70. Nevada Centennial



(2.16 x)



(2.16 x)

Obverse: In the center, the cracked Liberty Bell without beam on a bank of clouds; to the left, a soldier in Revolutionary uniform at "Present Arms" with a musket; to the right, a soldier in 19th-century uniform at "Present Arms" with a rifle; above, on a banner: "CENTENNIAL"; to the left in a vertical line: "1776"; to the right: "1876"; the whole surrounded by a single circular line; around, from 8:00 to 4:00: "LET GOD BE WITH US AS HE WAS WITH OUR FATHERS."

Reverse: Inside a singular circular line, a view of a silver mine with a shaft and minercar to the left, a logging train, a wagon and team of horses, a logging train passing over a vaulted stone bridge, and a smelting works; in the foreground, a plow and a sheaf of wheat; in the background, the sun rises over the Sierra Nevada mountains; above, "NEVADA"; clockwise around from 8:00 to 4:00: "MADE FROM NEVADA ORE AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION"; counterclockwise "ALL FOR OUR COUNTRY" flanked left and right by a five-pointed star.

Cross-refs: H-110; HK 19, 19a, J-CM-36;.

Diameter: 37.7 mm.

Edge: Plain

Gold 70go Two were struck. *

Silver 70si 2,531 were struck. *

Bronze 70bz Six are known. *

* Data courtesy of Rusty King.

Silver Production at the Centennial Exhibition

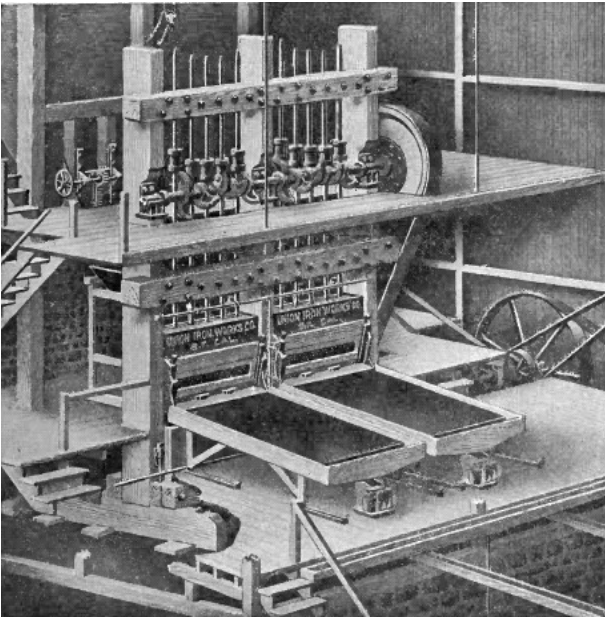
(Photos courtesy of Fred Holabird.)

In 1873, a select committee of influential businessmen and local politicians recommended to the state government in Carson City that the state of Nevada should consider participating in the great Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. The Comstock Lode in Virginia City had just produced record amounts of silver and gold, and it was a matter of great pride to trumpet the success of the state's mines and good business to expand the market in Nevada silver and gold. The state legislature appropriated

The Centennial Commemorative Medals

\$20,000, the fourth largest appropriation among the states, behind only Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York. The sum was so generous that the committee decided to erect a quartz stamp mill to demonstrate the transformation of Comstock ore into refined silver and gold. To this end, tons of roughly crushed ore were shipped by rail over the three thousand miles to Philadelphia, where exhibition visitors could see for themselves the almost magical process of turning nondescript stone into gold and silver, almost before their very eyes.

Upon entering Machinery Hall, visitors could hear the Nevada exhibit before they ever saw it. Five 775-pound hammers took turns dropping from a height of eight inches ninety-five times every minute, reducing

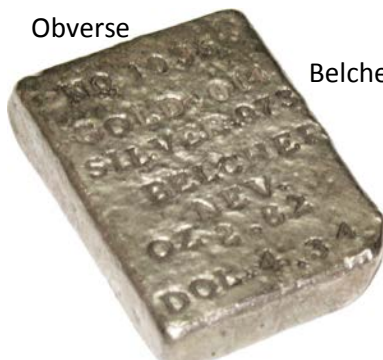


A Stamping Mill, c. 1876

the incoming ore to gravel. The gravel was then carried to the stampers, 120-pound steel dies and shoes that smashed the gravel into a great cast-iron mortar, until it could sift through screens as fine as 120 holes per square inch. After water was added, the sand slurry was fed into grinders, where the mixture spent three hours being turned into putty. Then, mercury was added and a process of amalgamation went on for another four and a half hours. Once the water was filtered out, the silver-gold-mercury amalgam was heated, splitting out the gaseous mercury for reuse, and concentrating the gold and silver into bullion to be sent to the U.S. Mint, where it was smelted into pure ingots. The silver was used to strike the Nevada silver Centennial medals, and the gold defrayed the expenses of minting the silver and bronze medals. The finished medals were then sold in the California and Nevada Building on the exhibition grounds.

The quartz mill at the exhibition could process twenty tons of ore in a single day, and \$200 worth of silver and gold (about 130 Troy ounces at 1876 prices) were extracted from each ton, for a maximum total of 2,600 ounces per day. At this rate, the mill could have produced a maximum of about 413,400 Troy ounces during the course of the Centennial Exhibition in the 159 open days between May 10 and November 10, 1876. Since Mint records (according to Swoger) indicate that 2,531 of the silver medals were struck using only 2,010 Troy ounces, it is clear that the mill was more than capable of supplying all the silver required for the entire run of silver medals, with plenty left over to fund the entire operation.

It is probable that some of the output from the mill in the form of bullion ingots was placed on display both at the exhibit in machinery Hall and in the California and Nevada Building, where the medals were sold. None of these original ingots produced at the exhibition are known to have survived, but two ingots produced in Nevada and shipped to the exhibition are known to exist: one from the Belcher mine and the other from the Consolidated Virginia mine, both of which extracted bullion from the Comstock Lode in Virginia City. These are thought to be the only such marked survivors of the Centennial, with the possible exception of uncataloged and, thus, unknown ingots in institutional collections.



Obverse

Belcher Ingot



Obverse

Consolidated
Ingot



Declaration of Independence Medals

Introduction

In my family, we have a saying: “Birthdays are a season, not just a day.” There is, of course, the birthday day itself, and those who can will celebrate with the honoree on that day. However, those who cannot be present on that one day insist on sharing the occasion either before or after. The good news is that everyone gets their chance, and the honoree usually gets more than one celebration.

The same was true during America’s Centennial. There were too many players and too many events to fit into one day, July 4, 1876, the actual 100th birthday of the United States of America. As happened with our Bicentennial in 1976, the recognition and celebration of the 1876 Centennial began long before the birthday, and continued for some time after. It became more of a “Centennial of Important Events in America’s Revolutionary War” season, and it lasted from at least 1874 until 1877.

This “Declaration of Independence” category of Centennial medals includes those medals dedicated to the “birthday” event; that is, the actual anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, 1776, and selected events surrounding that momentous occasion. Who “selected” those events, you might ask? Simple. Anyone who commissioned or struck a medal that fits our definition. They did their job. Now it’s our job to collect them!

Declaration of Independence Medals

80. 98th Anniversary/"Long May It Wave"



(3.3 x)



(3.3 x)

Obverse: Inside a denticled rim, within a raised inner circle and surrounded by cloud-like swirls: "JULY / 4 / 1874"; below at 6:00, a raised pellet separating the beginning and the end of the inscription: "98TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE".

Reverse: Inside a smooth raised rim, the American flag flying left on a staff with halyard; around clockwise from 9:00 to 2:00: LONG MAY IT WAVE; around from 2:30 to 7:00, 13 stars. This design is sometimes referred to as the "Union League flag," though even the Union League knows of no explanation for the designation.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 24.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 80wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

90. Begin our 100th Year



(2.7 x)



(2.7 x)

Obverse: In the shape of a 12-pointed star, inside a depressed circular field, the cracked Liberty Bell with suspension yoke; above around from 10:00 to 2:00" LIBERTY BELL."; a dashes-and-dots graphic element at 8:00 and 4:00; below: "1776"; outside the circular field, the star points exhibit a raised waffle design.

Reverse: Inside a depressed, vaguely octagonal, field, an 8-pointed star, in the center of which is the inscription: "JULY / 5 / 1875" surrounded by cloud-like swirls; outside that inscription, beginning at the top: BEGIN / OUR / 100TH / YEAR"; the star points outside the octagon exhibit the same waffle design as the obverse.

This medal is pictured on page 17 in "American Centennial Tokens and Medals" by Arlie Slabaugh, where the author refers to it as a size 14 medal. That is because the obverse is struck with the size 14 die, Lingg design number 10 (Liberty Bell with dashes). Holland lists this medal as his number 158 and states its dimensions as size 19 (about 30 mm.).

Cross-refs: H-158.

Size: 30 mm. x 30 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 90wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

100. Liberty Bell/Century of Liberty



(6.4 x)



(6.4 x)

Obverse: The cracked Liberty Bell with suspension yoke; rope design around rim; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876".

Reverse: The numeral "1" within a laurel wreath of two branches crossed and tied at the bottom; clockwise around from 8:00: "A CENTURY OF LIBERTY"; rope design around the rim.

Cross-refs: F-540, H-170

Diameter: 12.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	100bz

110. Thomas Jefferson / July 4th Commemoration



(x)



(x)

Publication fees
paid to the
American Numismatic Society.

Obverse: Inside a denticled rim, a half-figure to left of Thomas Jefferson; clockwise around from 10:00: “TH. JEFFERSON BORN AP. 2. 1743. DIED JULY 4. 1826”.

Reverse: Within a denticled rim, the union shield inside a semi-wreath of two laurel branches tied at bottom; below the wreath a decorative device; clockwise around from 8:00: “TO COMMEMORATE JULY 4 . 1776”.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 110wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

120. An Appeal to Heaven



(2.9 x)



(2.9 x)

Obverse: A shield-shaped medal with raised flat rim and integral loop. An obelisk resembling the Washington Monument (which was not yet completed in 1876) flanked by two flags, the left depicting a tree with “AN APPEAL” above “TO HEAVEN” below; the right with 13 stars (twelve encircling one) and seven stripes, 3 plain and four hashed; above the obelisk the Federal shield; inscription above the obelisk: “OUR” to left and “FLAG” to right; to left of the obelisk: “1776”; to right: “1876.”

Reverse: Between two diagonal lines: “U.S. / CENTENNIAL / MEDAL.”; to left and right of the “U.S.” is a vine-shaped device; above the upper line is a parallel row of 19 trefoils; below the lower line a row of 18 trefoils; above the upper diagonal line is another Federal shield.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: 35.6 mm high x 28.0 mm wide **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 120wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

130. Eagle/1776-1876



(2.8 x)



(2.8 x)

Obverse: Inside a denticled rim, an eagle with outstretched wings holding 3 arrows in its left claw and an olive branch in its right claw; 10 stars around and above; pennant below (if any words on pennant, unreadable in my specimens).

Reverse: Inside a denticled rim, a five-pointed star in center between finials to left and right; "1776" above and "1876" below.

Crudely executed; even the diameter varies from sample to sample, as well as on individual medals, which are often out of round.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Die-sinker: Dorman

Diameter: 29.2 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 130bz

Declaration of Independence Medals

140. Our Republic/Blank



(1.8x)



(1.8x)

Obverse: An oval medal depicting a spread eagle, head right, with a laurel branch in its right talon, four arrows in its left talon; above in two lines "OUR / REPUBLIC"; below in one line: "100 YEARS OLD"; outside on a sloped border are 13 five-pointed stars.

Reverse: Blank

The obverse is black, darker than it appears in the obverse photo. The contrast and brightness have been increased to improve legibility.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: 43.2 mm wide x 53.6 high.

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Gutta Percha 140gp

Declaration of Independence Medals

150. Abraham Lincoln/Centennial of American Independence



(2.0x)



(2.0x)

Photos courtesy of
Heritage Auctions

Obverse: Bust of Abraham Lincoln to right; to left: “ABRAHAM”; to right: “LINCOLN”.

Reverse: Within a border of raised triangles, in eight lines, the last curved, “OUR / NATION'S / FREEDOM / ACHIEVED BY / WASHINGTON / AND / PERPETUATED BY / LINCOLN”; clockwise around from 7:00: “CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE 1876”; at 6:00, three six-pointed stars ;

Cross-refs: F-24, H-35, HK-73

Diameter: 39.7 mm. **Edge:** ?

Alloy	No.
Silver	150si
Bronze	150bz
White Metal	150wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

160. Washington & Grant/"Dedicated to the People..."



(1.9 x)



(1.9 x)

Obverse: Shield of the U.S. with thirteen stripes and thirteen stars in chief; perched atop, a rampant eagle, head left, three arrows in its left claw, an olive branch in its right; in its beak, a banner emblazoned with "E PLURIBUS UNUM"; to left stands George Washington in uniform, head right, drawn sword in right hand, left hand on the shield; to right stands Ulysses S. Grant in civilian attire, right hand on the shield; beneath and around the shield, a ribbon emblazoned: "WASHINGTON / 1776" on the left and "U.S. GRANT / 1876" on the right; the shield and both figures standing on a ground field, in exergue: "CENTENNIAL"; near the rim at 6:00: "F X KOEHLER"; around, clockwise from 8:00, are 25 five-pointed stars.

Reverse: Within a laurel wreath, tied at 6:00, with a five-pointed star at 12:00, in eight lines, the first curved: DEDICATED / TO THE / PEOPLE OF THE / UNITED STATES / AS A MEMORIAL / OF THE FIRST / CENTURY OF / LIBERTY"

Cross-refs: B-409, H-90, HK-118-118b.

Diameter: 42.2 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	160si
Gilt	160gi
Bronze	160bz
White Metal	150wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

170. Stephen Douglas/Declaration of Independence



(4.2 x)



(4.2 x)

Obverse: Inside a denticled rim, bust of Stephen Douglas in civil dress, slightly right; around, clockwise from 8:30: "STEPHEN A" and from 2:00: "DOUGLAS"; inside that, clockwise from 8:45: "LITTLE" and from 2:00: "GIANT".

Reverse: Inside a denticled rim, in six lines: "THE DECLARATION / OF / INDEPENDENCE / WAS ADOPTED / JULY 4 / 1776"; the top line curved and the remaining five straight.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 19.3mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 170wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

180. Jefferson-Adams/Declaration of Independence



(4.2x)



(4.2x)

Obverse: Inside a denticled rim, in eight lines: "JEFFERSON / WAS ITS / HONORED AUTHOR / & / ADAMS, / THE / PILLAR / OF ITS SUPPORT"; the top three lines curved, the next three straight, and the last two curved.

Reverse: Inside a denticled rim, in six lines: "THE DECLARATION / OF / INDEPENDENCE / WAS ADOPTED / JULY 4 / 1776"; the top line curved and the remaining five straight.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 19.3 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	180si
Bronze	180bz
Brass	180bs
White Metal	180wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

“Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776” by John Trumbull

Perhaps the most iconic image that comes to mind when we think of the Declaration of Independence is the magnificent painting by John Trumbull. This work of art is the subject of the next series of Declaration of Independence medals. It was commissioned in 1817, completed in 1819, and hung in 1826 in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., where it resides to this day.

The painting is very often inaccurately described as the signing of the Declaration of Independence, but in fact it depicts the scene in which the draft Declaration is presented by the Committee of Five to John Hancock, the President of the Second Continental Congress. The Committee consisted of the original authors of the draft: John Adams of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, Robert Livingston of New York, and Roger Sherman of Connecticut.

Trumbull includes 42 of the 56 signers of the Declaration, plus 5 non-signers, for a total of 47 figures in the scene. His goal had been to paint all of the signers from life, but he was only able to manage 42, so he filled in with five non-signers who had been involved in the debate but were not themselves signers. The issue is somewhat moot, however, since there was never a time when all the signers had ever been in that room of Independence Hall anyway.

On the next page is a picture of the painting, and below that is the U.S. Government’s listing of who’s who in the painting.

For an interactive version of the painting, where you can simply click on each figure, go to:

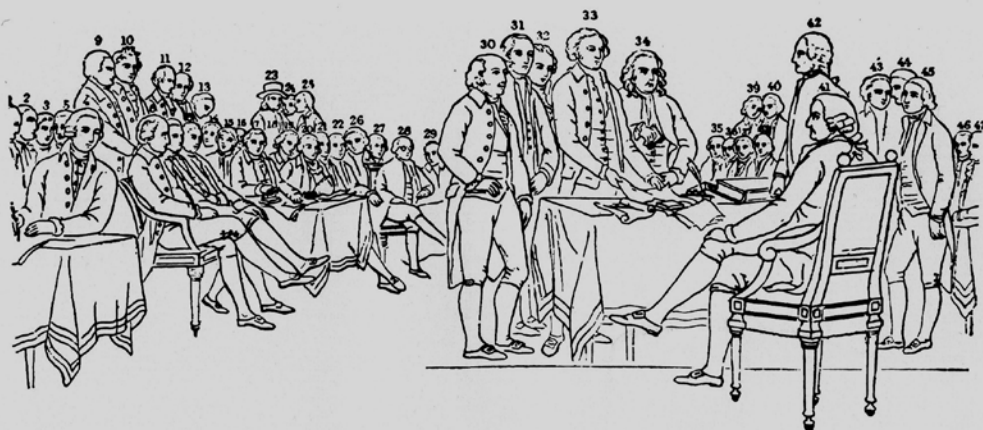
<http://www.quiz-tree.com/Declaration-of-Independence-Trumbull.html>.

On the page after the painting begin three diagrams, the first two describing the four different dies in the series of Centennials that depict Trumbull’s painting, and the third shows the nine die marriages (mules) in the set. Note that three of the mules are merchant tokens, not medals, but they are included for completeness. Also, two of the mules (#5 and #7) do not depict the painting, but they are part of the “family tree “ of this set.

Declaration of Independence Medals



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE In Congress, at the Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 4th 1776.



1. George Wythe, Virginia
2. William Whipple, New Hampshire
3. Josiah Bartlett, New Hampshire
4. Benjamin Harrison, Virginia
5. Thomas Lynch, South Carolina
6. Richard Henry Lee, Virginia
7. Samuel Adams, Massachusetts
- *8. George Clinton, New York
9. William Paca, Maryland
10. Samuel Chase, Maryland
11. Lewis Morris, New York
12. William Floyd, New York

13. Arthur Middleton, South Carolina
14. Thomas Heyward, Jr., South Carolina
15. Charles Carroll, Maryland
16. George Walton, Georgia
17. Robert Morris, Pennsylvania
- *18. Thomas Willing, Pennsylvania
19. Benjamin Rush, Pennsylvania
20. Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts
21. Robert Treat Paine, Massachusetts
22. Abraham Clark, New Jersey
23. Stephen Hopkins, Rhode Island
24. William Ellery, Rhode Island

25. George Clymer, Pennsylvania
26. William Hooper, North Carolina
27. Joseph Hewes, North Carolina
28. James Willson, Pennsylvania
29. Francis Hopkinson, New Jersey
30. John Adams, Massachusetts
31. Roger Sherman, Connecticut
- *32. Robert R. Livingston, New York
33. Thomas Jefferson, Virginia
34. Benjamin Franklin, Pennsylvania
35. Richard Stockton, New Jersey
36. Francis Lewis, New York

37. John Witherspoon, New Jersey
38. Samuel Huntington, Connecticut
39. William Williams, Connecticut
40. Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut
41. John Hancock, Massachusetts
- *42. Charles Thomson, Secretary, Pennsylvania
43. George Read, Delaware
- *44. John Dickinson, Pennsylvania
45. Edward Rutledge, South Carolina
46. Thomas McKean, Delaware
47. Philip Livingston, New York

There were 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence. The painting portrays only 47. The 5 men whose names are starred were not signers. The portraits of the following 14 signers do not appear in the painting.

Matthew Thornton, New Hampshire
John Hart, New Jersey
John Morton, Pennsylvania
James Smith, Pennsylvania

George Taylor, Pennsylvania
George Ross, Pennsylvania
Caesar Rodney, Delaware
Thomas Stone, Maryland

Thomas Nelson, Jr., Virginia
Francis Lightfoot Lee, Virginia
Carter Braxton, Virginia
John Penn, North Carolina

Button Gwinnett, Georgia
Lyman Hall, Georgia

Declaration of Independence Medals

Type 1a (without "Demarest")



Type 2a (without "Demarest")

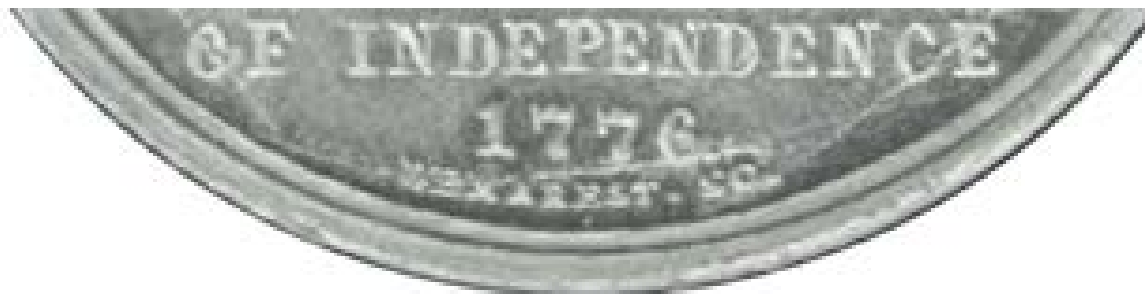


Declaration of Independence Medals

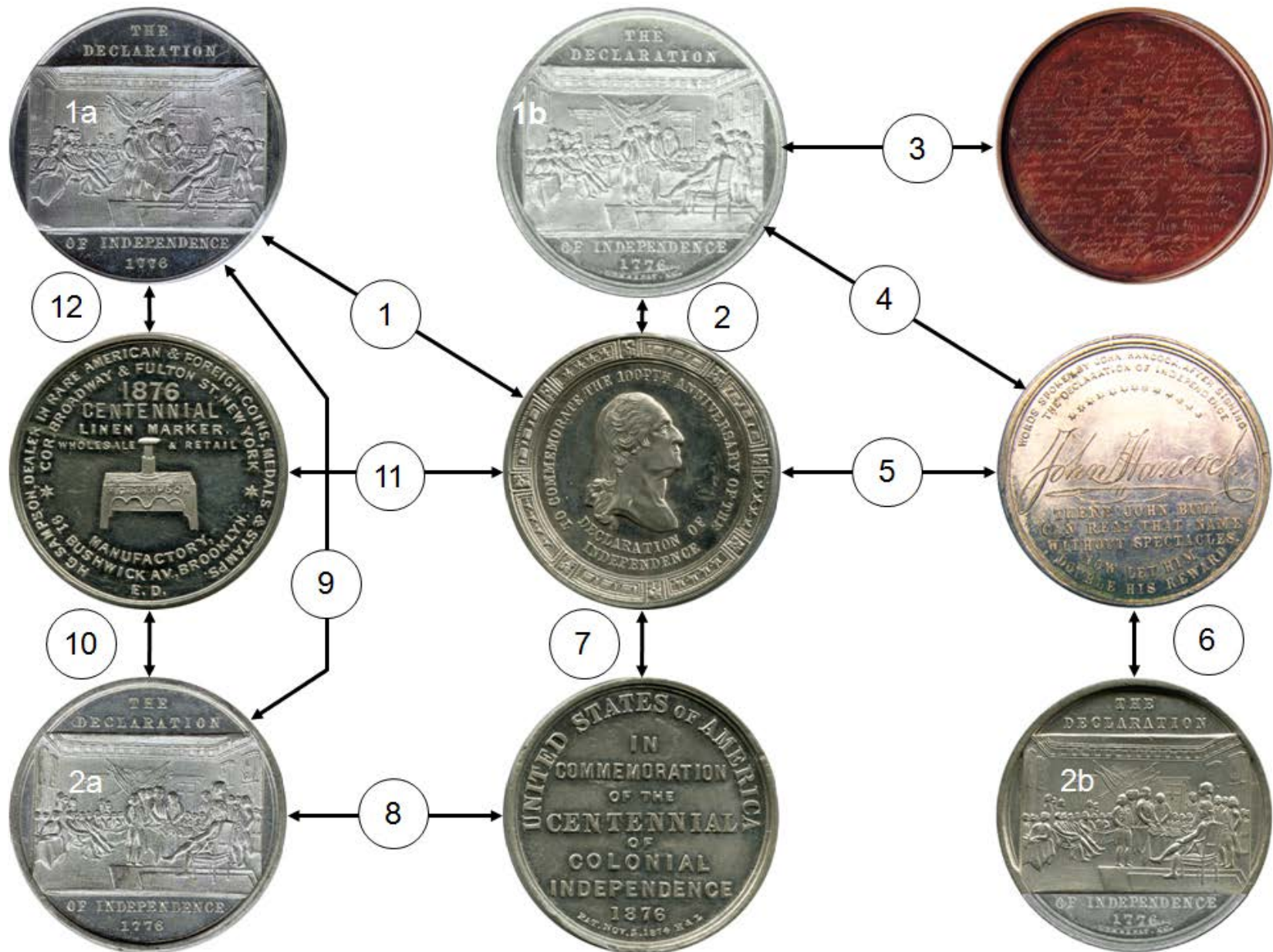
Type 1b (with “Demarest”)



Type 2b (with “Demarest”)



Known Trumbull Declaration Mules



Declaration of Independence Medals

190. (Mule 1) Committee of Five / George Washington



(x)



(x)

Obverse: A copy of Trumbull's painting depicting the Declaration of Independence committee submitting its report to Congress in 1776; above, in two straight lines: "THE // DECLARATION"; below in two straight lines: "OF INDEPENDENCE // 1776"; without "DEMAREST. SC." Type 1a of the Trumbull depictions, without "Demarest SC" and without the standing figure to immediate right of rightmost window on rear wall.

Reverse: Undraped bust of George Washington to right; "Lovett" in truncation; above, around clockwise from 7:00: "TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF"; below, counterclockwise around from 7:00 in two lines: "THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"; around the outside an ornamental border consisting of a repeating sequence of three elements: 1) four horsemen galloping to left, 2) three platoons of infantry, and 3) a four-petaled floret; arranged in the following sequence, each element separated with a floret, clockwise from 12:00: two infantry, two horsemen, infantry, horsemen, infantry, horsemen.

Cross-refs: B-389, F-22, H-33, HK-78-79b.

Diameter: 42.1. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 190wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

200. (Mule 2) Committee of Five / George Washington



Obverse: A copy of Trumbull's painting depicting the Declaration of Independence committee submitting its report to Congress in 1776; above, in two straight lines: "THE // DECLARATION"; below in two straight lines: "OF INDEPENDENCE // 1776"; in exergue: DEMAREST. SC." Type 1b of the Trumbull depictions, with "DEMAREST, SC" and without the standing figure to immediate right of rightmost window on rear wall.

Reverse: Undraped bust of George Washington to right; 42 mm.Lovett" in truncation; above, around clockwise from 7:00: "TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF"; below, counterclockwise around from 7:00 in two lines: "THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"; around the outside an ornamental border consisting of a repeating sequence of three elements: 1) four horsemen galloping to left, 2) three platoons of infantry, and 3) a four-petaled floret; each element separated with a floret, arranged in the following sequence,: clockwise from 12:00: two infantry, two horsemen, infantry, horsemen, infantry, horsemen.

Cross-ref: Baker 388, HK 75-77.

Diameter: 42.1 mm.. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	200bz
White Metal	200wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

210. (Mule 3) Committee of Five / Declaration Signers



Photos courtesy of
Joe Levine

(1.8 x)

(1.8 x)

Obverse: A representation of John Trumbull's 1819 painting of the Committee of Five presenting the draft Declaration of Independence to Congress. Above in two lines: "DECLARATION // OF" and below in two lines: "INDEPENDENCE // JULY 4TH 1776." In small letters below "DEMAREST. SC." Type 1b.

Reverse: A composite of the signatures of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 42.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**
Bronze 210bz

Declaration of Independence Medals

220. (Mule 4) Committee of Five / Hancock Quote



(1.8 x)



(1.8 x)

Photos courtesy of
Malcolm Jones

Obverse: A copy of Trumbull's painting depicting the Declaration of Independence committee submitting its report to Congress in 1776; above, in two straight lines: "THE // DECLARATION"; below in two straight lines: "OF INDEPENDENCE // 1776; in exergue: DEMAREST. SC." Type 1b of the Trumbull depictions, with "DEMAREST, SC" and without the standing figure to immediate right of rightmost window on rear wall.

Reverse: In the center, a facsimile of John Hancock's bold signature; above near the rim, clockwise from 10:00, in two lines: "WORDS SPOKEN BY JOHN HANCOCK, AFTER SIGNING // THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"; below that, an arc of 13 six-pointed stars; below the signature, in five lines, the last two curved: "THERE! JOHN BULL // CAN READ THAT NAME // WITHOUT SPECTACLES, // NOW LET HIM // DOUBLE HIS REWARD".

Levine described this in Lot # 6901 223 as follows:: JOHN HANCOCK SIGNATURE MEDAL, 1876. Baker 391G. 42.3mm. White Metal. Abraham Demarest. Sc. Uncirculated with a proof-like surface. The obverse bears a large signature of John Hancock and the defiant quotation, "There John Bull can read that name without spectacles, let him double his reward." The reverse is a depiction of Trumbull's painting of the Report of the Committee of 5 with the Declaration of Independence. In small letters at bottom: DEMAREST, SC. There are a number of long die breaks at the bottom of the reverse. R-F's 391G is described as also having a reverse die with the name DEMAREST omitted. (the reverse of Baker 389). This die, with the name present, was used as the reverse of Baker 388.

Cross-refs: B-391G.

Diameter: 42.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 220wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

230. (Mule 5) Committee of Five / Hancock Quote



(1.8 x)



(1.8 x)

Proxy Pix.

Obverse: A copy of Trumbull's painting depicting the Declaration of Independence committee submitting its report to Congress in 1776; above, in two straight lines: "THE // DECLARATION"; below in two straight lines: "OF INDEPENDENCE // 1776. Type 1a of the Trumbull depictions, without "DEMAREST, SC" and without the standing figure to immediate right of rightmost window on rear wall.

Reverse: In the center, a facsimile of John Hancock's bold signature; above near the rim, clockwise from 10:00, in two lines: "WORDS SPOKEN BY JOHN HANCOCK, AFTER SIGNING // THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"; below that, an arc of 13 six-pointed stars; below the signature, in five lines, the last two curved: "THERE! JOHN BULL // CAN READ THAT NAME // WITHOUT SPECTACLES, // NOW LET HIM // DOUBLE HIS REWARD".

Baker describes this as a variety under his number 391G by saying: Obverse as reverse of 391 [the Hancock signature line die]. Rv. As reverse of 389 (Declaration scene, DEMAREST omitted)..

Cross-refs: Variety of B-391G.

Diameter: 42.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 230wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

240. (Mule 6) 100th Anniversary/Hancock Quote



(1.8 x)



(1.8 x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington to right; "Lovett" in truncation; above, around clockwise from 7:00: "TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF"; below, counterclockwise around from 7:00 in two lines: "THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"; around the outside an ornamental border consisting of a repeating sequence of three elements: 1) four horsemen galloping to left, 2) three platoons of infantry, and 3) a four-petaled floret; arranged in the following sequence, each element separated with a floret, clockwise from 12:00: two infantry, two horsemen, infantry, horsemen, infantry, horsemen.

Reverse: In the center, a facsimile of John Hancock's bold signature; above near the rim, clockwise from 10:00, in two lines: "WORDS SPOKEN BY JOHN HANCOCK, AFTER SIGNING // THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"; below that, an arc of 13 six-pointed stars; below the signature, in five lines, the last two curved: "THERE! JOHN BULL // CAN READ THAT NAME // WITHOUT SPECTACLES, // NOW LET HIM // DOUBLE HIS REWARD".

Cross-refs: B-391, F-51, H-37.

Diameter: 41.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	240si
Bronze	240bz
White Metal	240wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

250. (Mule 7) 100th Anniversary/Colonial Independence



Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington to right; "Lovett" in truncation; above, around clockwise from 7:00: "TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF"; below, counterclockwise around from 7:00 in two lines: "THE DECLARATION OF // INDEPENDENCE"; around the outside an ornamental border consisting of a repeating sequence of three elements: 1) four horsemen galloping to left, 2) three platoons of infantry, and 3) a four-petaled floret; arranged in the following sequence, each element separated with a floret, clockwise from 12:00: two infantry, two horsemen, infantry, horsemen, infantry, horsemen.

Reverse: Around, clockwise from 9:00: "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA"; beneath, in seven straight lines: "IN // COMMEMORATION // OF THE // CENTENNIAL // OF // COLONIAL // INDEPENDENCE // 1876"; below, counterclockwise around from 7:00: "PAT. NOV. 3. 1874 H & L".

Cross-refs: B-390

Diameter: 40 mm. **Edge:** **Flip:**

Alloy	No.
Bronze	250bz
White Metal	250wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

260. (Mule 8) Committee of Five / Colonial Independence



(1.8 x)



(1.8 x)

Obverse: A copy of Trumbull's painting depicting the Declaration of Independence committee submitting its report to Congress in 1776; above, in two straight lines: "THE / DECLARATION"; below in two straight lines: "OF INDEPENDENCE / 1776". Type 2a of the Trumbull depictions, without "DEMAREST, SC" and with the standing figure to immediate right of rightmost window on rear wall.

Reverse: Around, clockwise from 9:00: "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA"; in seven straight lines: "IN // COMMEMORATION // OF THE // CENTENNIAL // OF // COLONIAL // INDEPENDENCE // 1876"; below, counterclockwise around from 7:00: "PAT. NOV. 3. 1874 H&L".

Cross-refs: HK-74-74b

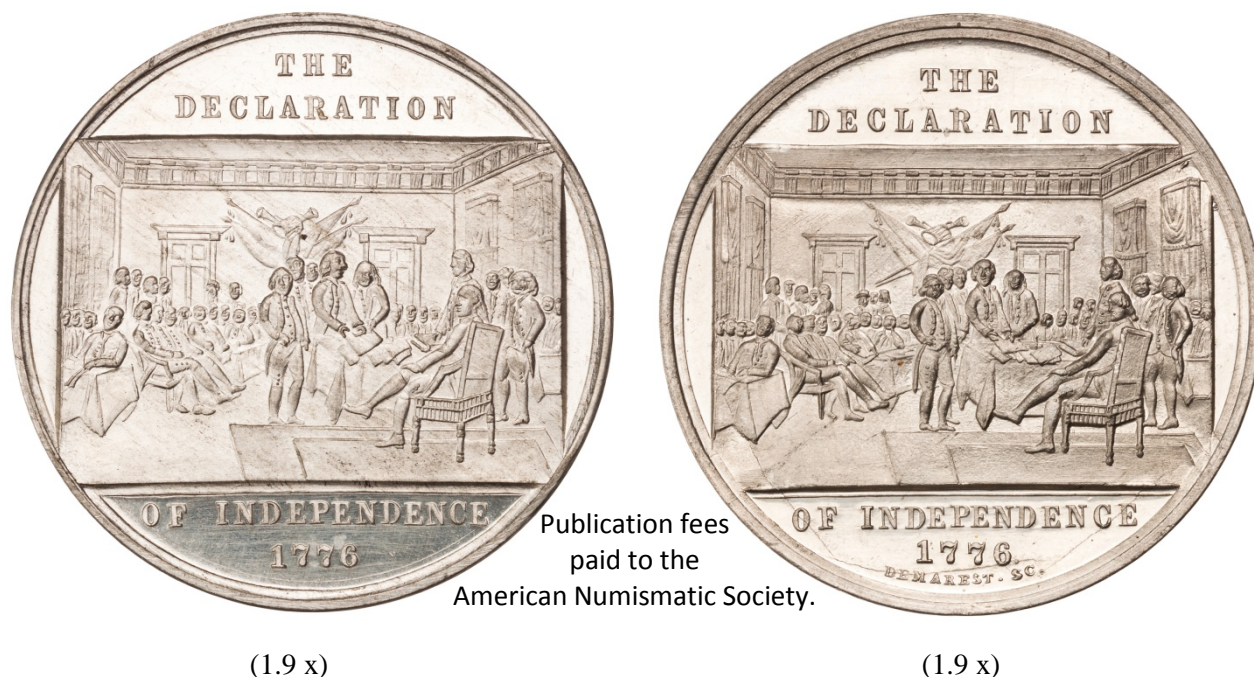
Diameter: 42.1 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	260bz
Brass	260bs
White Metal	260wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

270. (Mule 9) Committee of Five 1a / Committee of Five 1b



Obverse: A copy of Trumbull's painting depicting the Declaration of Independence committee submitting its report to Congress in 1776; above, in two straight lines: "THE // DECLARATION"; below in two straight lines: "OF INDEPENDENCE // 1776; Type 1a of the Trumbull depictions, without "DEMAREST, SC" and without the standing figure to immediate right of rightmost window on rear wall..

Reverse: A copy of Trumbull's painting depicting the Declaration of Independence committee submitting its report to Congress in 1776; above, in two straight lines: "THE // DECLARATION"; below in two straight lines: "OF INDEPENDENCE // 1776; in exergue: DEMAREST. SC." Type 1b of the Trumbull depictions, with "DEMAREST, SC" and without the standing figure to immediate right of rightmost window on rear wall..

This is an unusual medal, in that one seldom sees two such similar designs muled. Together.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 40 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 270wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

**CENTENNIAL
MEMORIAL
MEDALS!**



Struck in solid Albata Plate, equal in appearance, wear and color, to

SOLID SILVER OR GOLD

Presenting a variety of Beautiful Designs in Relief. These Medals are larger than a Silver Trade Dollar, being 1½ inch in diameter, handsomely put up, and sell readily at sight.

THE MOST VALUABLE

SOUVENIRS & MEMENTOS
EVER ISSUED.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED

In every City and Town in the U. S. and Canada, to whom exclusive territory will be given, if desired.

RETAIL PRICES.—For the Albata Silver, 50 cents. Gilt, \$1, in fancy box. Usual discount to the trade.

A complete outfit of magnificent samples for agents, in satin or velvet-lined morocco case, containing Six Medals, different designs, one gilt, suitable for Jewelers, show windows, etc., sent on receipt of draft or Post-office Order for \$4, or will ship by Express C. O. D.

Descriptive Circular Price List and one sample sent upon receipt of 50 cts. Immense Profits. Sells at sight. Correspondence solicited. Information free. Extensive fields for enterprise. Address all communications

U. S. MEDALLION CO.,
212 BROADWAY,
P. O. Box 5270 **NEW YORK.**

This advertisement appeared in the Macon (Georgia) Telegraph and Messenger on May 21, 1876. The other side of the pictured medal is not shown, so we cannot tell exactly which Trumbull-inspired Declaration of Independence medals might exist in gold- and silver-plated albata (German silver), but it is something to look for. One possible way to distinguish between plated albata medals and plated white-metal medals would be by their specific gravities. The specific gravity of albata is 8.6, and that of white metal is 7.1.

For a more detailed study of the Committee of Five Types, see the diagrams below.

For a detailed interactive study of the original painting by John Trumbull, check out:

<http://www.quiz-tree.com/Declaration-of-Independence-Trumbull.html>

Declaration of Independence Medals

280. Signing of the Declaration of Independence



(2.6 x)

Photo courtesy of
George Peck



Vignette from Trumbull's "Declaration of
Independence"

(2.6 x)

Obverse: The inscription from 8:00 through 4:00 states: "SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"; that may be, but the scene depicted is a dead ringer (see vignette above) for Trumbull's painting. From left to right, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman present their draft of the Declaration to John Hancock (seated), President of the Second Continental Congress, while Charles Thomson, the Secretary looks on. (The inscription is incorrect. This is not the signing but rather the Presentation of the Declaration by the Committee of Five, as confirmed in the vignette of Trumbull's painting of that title.)

Reverse: Blank

This medal may not have been issued for the Centennial, but if it is, and until it can be established that it is not, this is where it belongs.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 31.8 mm **Edge:** ?

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 280bz

290. Declaration of Independence Signers/Text



(x)

(x)

Obverse: Per Frossard 74: “Forty-eight figures of the signers, each one a correct likeness, are disposed in two horizontal lines; an upper, irregular; and a lower, nearly straight. The upper figures from left to right, appear in the following order; Wm. Paca, Samuel Chase, Richard Stockton, Lewis Morris, Wm. Floyd, Arthur Middleton, Steph. Hopkins, William Ellery, Geo. Clymer, John Adams, Roger Sherman, Rob. R. Livingston, Th. Jefferson, Benj. Franklin, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott, Chas. Thompson, John Hancock, Geo. Read, John Dickinson, Edward Rutledge. The lower figures, from left to right, in a nearly straight line, represent the following signers: George Wythe, Wm. Whipple, Joseph Bartlett, Thomas Lynch, Jr., Benj. Harrison, Richard Henry Lee, Saml. Adams, George Clinton, Thos. Hayward, Jr., Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, Robt. Morris, Thomas Willing, Benjamin Rush, Elbridge Gerry, Robert Treat Paine, William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, Geo. Walton, James Wilson, Abraham Clark, Francis Hopkinson, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lewis, John Witherspoon, Samuel Huntington, Thomas M. Kean, Philip Livingston.”

Reverse: Per Frossard 74: “The text of the Declaration of Independence, with the names of signers, arranged on two tablets, surrounded by arabesque scrollwork.”

Per Frossard: “This is an electrotype of an ivory carving copied from Trumbull’s painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.”

Cross-refs: F-74

Diameter: 152.4 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**
290

Declaration of Independence Medals

300. 100th Anniversary/Centennial of Independence



(x)

(x)

Obverse: Per Holland 114: “Head of Washington to L. wreath of oak and olive tied, 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE * JULY 4, 1876 *”

Reverse: Per Holland 114: “Naked bust of Washington to R. surrounded by thirty-four stars in a circle, and outside, THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE 1876.”

Cross-refs: H-114.

Diameter: 33.3 mm. **Edge:** ?

Alloy	No.
Silver	300si

310. Wash Bust R/grain and tools in wreath



(x)

(x)

Obverse: Per Holland 143: ‘Head of Washington to right, surrounded by thirteen stars, 1776; around, "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEART OF HIS COUNTRYMEN"’.

Reverse: Per Holland: “A stack of grain and agriculture implements 1876 in a wreath tied.”

Per Holland: “The medal is of some soft metal gilt; and hangs by two eagle heads from a silken U.S. flag attached to a pin marked CENTENNIAL and on the back MORSE & CO 5 COURTLANDT ST N Y Size 19. The execution is very poor.”

Cross-refs: H-143.

Diameter: 30.2 mm.

Edge:

Alloy **No.**

Gilt 310gi

Declaration of Independence Medals

320. Washington Bust L/"First in War..."



(1.8x)



(1.8 x)

Obverse: Large undraped bust of Washington to left; at the left, around near the rim: "GEORGE"; at the right, around, near the rim: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation: "U S M CO".

Reverse: In seven lines, the first three and the seventh curved: "FIRST IN WAR // FIRST IN PEACE, // FIRST IN THE // HEARTS // OF THE // AMERICAN // PEOPLE"; beneath that, counterclockwise around from 9:00: BORN, FEB. 22, 1732 DIED, DEC. 14, 1799"; beneath that, clockwise from 6:00: IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1876"; the underline of the "TH" in "100TH" consists of a small dot under each letter; finally, there is a six-pointed star at 6:00 separating the beginning and the end of the text.

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" was written by Congressman Henry Lee III, in 1799, as part of a proclamation adopted by Congress on the death of George Washington. This was the same Henry Lee who earned the nickname of "Lighthorse Harry" in recognition of his superb horsemanship while serving as a Lieutenant General in command of a mixed corps of infantry and cavalry that came to be known as "Lee's Legion" during the Revolutionary War. The quote was later used by soon-to-be Chief Justice John Marshall, who, as Washington's personal friend, offered Washington's eulogy to Congress.

Cross-refs: B-406, F-55, H-91.

Diameter: 42.2 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Silver	320si
Gilt	320gi
Bronze	320bz
White Metal	320wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

330. GW Nude Bust R/GW Draped Bust L



(2.7 x)



(2.7 x)

Images courtesy of
Bowers and Merena

Obverse: Undraped Washington bust to right; at left: "GEORGE"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; around clockwise from 8:30: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE"; below that clockwise from 10:00: "AND FIRST IN"; counterclockwise from 7:30: "THE HEARTS"; below that counterclockwise from 8:30: "OF HIS COUNTRYMEN".

Reverse: Within a wreath of two olive boughs, crossing at 6:00, civilian draped bust of Washington to left; outside the wreath, around, counterclockwise from 11:00: "WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY"; at 12:00 is a raised dot, perhaps used to mark the spot for a suspension hole.

Cross-refs: B-471M

Diameter: 28 mm. **Edge:** **Flip:** **Rim:**

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 330wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

340. Von Steuben/Washington



(2.5x)



(2.5x)

Obverse: Within a denticled rim, unclothed pigtailed bust of Washington to right; to left: "17"; to right: "76"; below: "GEORGE WASHINGTON"; clockwise around from 8:00: "IN COMMEMORATION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE", flanked left and right by a five-pointed star.

Reverse: Within a denticled rim, a military-uniformed bust of Von Steuben, three-quarters left; to left: "17"; to right: "76"; below, BARON FRIEDRICH WM VON STEUBEN; clockwise around from 9:00: "IN COMMEMORATION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE", flanked left and right by a five-pointed star.

Usually seen with a soldered loop at 12:00 for suspension. Joe Levine opines that this is indeed an 1876 medal.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 32.4 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Gilt	340gi
Bronze	340bz

350 Eternal Vigilance/Thank Providence



(2x)

Photos courtesy of
Fred Hilken.



(2x)

Obverse: A standing robed Lady Liberty hold a wreath over the head of a genuflecting Vigilance in the person of a Roman Centurion; to right, a pedestal, against which lean a sword and American shield, supports a bust of Washington; around clockwise from 8:30: "ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"; in exergue: "GEO. WASHINGTON // 1776.

Reverse: Within a laurel wreath: in nine lines, the top one curved: THANK PROVIDENCE // REFOICE! // 100 YEARS // A FREE REPUBLIC // BLESS IT IN FUTURE // WITH PEACE & // PROSPERITY // JULY 4TH // 1876; above, an eagle displayed, standing on a U.S. shield with three arrow points to left and a laurel wreath to right..

Cross-refs: B-A393.

Sculptor: Carl Stubenrauch.

Diameter: 40 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Bronze	350bz

Declaration of Independence Medals

360. GW Draped Bust L/In Memory of The Centenary



(3 x)



(3 x)

Obverse: Draped bust left, above around "GEORGE WASHINGTON 1876"; below "* 1876 *"

Reverse: Eagle with half-spread wings surmounts a U.S. shield with 13 stars in chief; a scroll above a lettered: "E PLURIBUS UNUM"; around, "IN MEMORY OF THE CENTENARY".

Cross-refs: B-407

Diameter: 25 mm. **Edge:** Reeded and Plain

Alloy	No.
Gilt	360gi
Bronze	360z
White Metal	360wm

According to Rich Hatzog in his Mail Bid Sale 11 7 NOV. 2006, Lot #2521, "In Memory of the Centenary George Washington Medal, 1876: Baker, Collins. Rulau, and Fuld were all mystified about this piece. The mystery is solved by comparing it to the Spade Guinea Imitations in the Brunk collection, some of which are the same style, and like this piece are holed for suspension to be worn at celebrations."

The similarity between this medal and the original spade guinea (and its imitations) is striking, as can be seen when comparing it to the 1787 original at the right.



Photos courtesy
of Stack's

Declaration of Independence Medals

370. GW/Independence Hall



(2.5x)



(2.5x)

Obverse: Independence Hall with outbuildings to left and right; above, clockwise around from 9:00 in two lines: “IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE CENTENNIAL // JULY 4TH, 1876”; in exergue, in three lines: “INDEPENDENCE HALL // AS IN // 1776”.

Reverse: Bust of George Washington in civil dress, three-quarters left; above, clockwise around from 9:00 in two lines: “FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE / HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN”; BELOW: “G^O WASHINGTON” with two dots below the letter O.

Cross-refs: B-393.

Diameter: 32 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 370bz

White Metal 370wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

380. Lib Bell/Indep Hall as in 1876, large (22.8 mm)



(3.6 x)



(3.6 x)

Obverse: Independence Hall with its two flanking outbuildings; around the denticled rim, clockwise from 8:30: "IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE CENTENNIAL 1876"; below, in three lines, the first two curved and the third straight: "INDEPENDENCE / HALL / AS IN 1776".

Reverse: The cracked Liberty Bell without its yoke; on the bell: "1753", the year in which it was first rung, first rung, and cracked; along the denticled rim, below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "1776-1876" flanked left and right by two five-pointed stars; clockwise from 7:30: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND".

All inscriptions are in a font with serifs.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 22.8 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Gilt	380gi
Silver Plate	380sp
Bronze	380bz
White Metal	380wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

390. Lib Bell/Indep Hall as in 1876, small (22.2 mm)



(3.4 x)



(3.4 x)

Obverse: Same as above with four exceptions: smaller in diameter (22.2 mm vs. 22.8 mm), thinner (1.3 mm vs. 2.2 mm), plain rim (vice denticled), and the inscriptions are rendered in a sans serif font. Thus: the cracked Liberty Bell without its yoke; on the bell: "1753", the year in which it was first hung, first rung, and cracked; along the plain rim, below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "1776-1876" flanked left and right by two five-pointed stars; clockwise from 7:30: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND".

Reverse: Same as above with five differences: smaller and thinner with sans serif font, plus the inscription below Independence Hall is in two (vice three) straight lines, and the rim is plain (vice denticled). Thus, Independence Hall with its two flanking outbuildings; around the plain rim, clockwise from 8:30: "IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE CENTENNIAL 1876"; below, in two straight lines: "INDEPENDENCE HALL / AS IN 1776".

The inscriptions are in a sans-serif font.

Cross-refs: F-69, H-156.

Diameter: 22.2 mm.

Edge:

Alloy

No.

Note

Gilt

390gi

Bronze

398bz

Declaration of Independence Medals

400. GW/Fit Keystone



(2.6 x)



(2.6 x)

Obverse: In a circular disc surrounded by a continuous oak wreath, an undraped bust of George Washington right; the whole within a keystone-shaped tablet; above, part of the Washington crest consisting of griffin rising from a crown; to left: "1732"; to right: "1799"; below, Washington's monogram: "GW".

Reverse: Above, around from 9:30 to 3:30, an arch consisting of a keystone in the center and two blocks on either side; the first block is inscribed: "1776 // I. F. W // DES "; the second block is inscribed: "WASH"; the capstone "IN"; and the next block "GTON", together spelling out "WASHINGTON"; and the final block in three lines: "1876 // G. H. L // FEC"; beneath, in six lines, the first and last two curved: "FIT KEYSTONE // IN THE // TRIUMPHAL // ARCH // WHICH SPANS // THE NATION'S CENTURY".

(Collins 325) Struck by George Hampden Lovett and published by Isaac F. Wood, both of New York.

Cross-refs: B-408.

Diameter: 31.4 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	400si
Bronze	400bz
White Metal	400wm

410. GW Lover of Peace/Washington Elm



(2x)



(2x)

Obverse: In a depressed disc surrounded by a raised border: an undraped bust of George Washington right; in truncation: "LOVETT"; above, clockwise from 10:00: "1776 — 100 YEARS — 1875"; below, counterclockwise from 8:00: "I.F.W. DES."; from 5:00: "G.H.L. FEC."; in the raised border: at 9:00 and 3:00, a sword and olive branch crossed; clockwise from 10:00: "THE LOVER OF PEACE"; counterclockwise from 8:30 in two lines: "FOR THE COLONIES' BIRTHRIGHT // HE ESPOUSED THE SWORD".

Reverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; in truncation: "LOVETT"; below: "G.H.L."; around to left: "GEORGE"; to right: "WASHINGTON". (Same as obverse of Baker 296.)

Cross-refs: B-436.

Diameter: 39.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 410bz

White Metal 410wm

The story of George Washington formally taking command of the Continental Army in the shade of an elm tree in Cambridge Common in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on July 3, 1775, has been around since the 1830s. It is known that Washington did indeed take command in Cambridge on July 3, 1775, but there is no evidence that it took place under a specific elm tree. The story received the imprimatur of historical fact when the Ladies Centennial Committee published the fictitious *Diary of Dorothy Dudley* in 1876. No harm was intended, though, since this type of literary convention was common in the nineteenth century, and George Washington was a particularly popular subject for allegorical stories intended to inspire readers. (Two other Centennial medals commemorate a similar example in Washington's "I cannot tell a lie" cherry-tree confession, which was invented by Parson Mason Weems, an Anglican minister and itinerant bible salesman, who used the story as a parable on honesty.)

Fittingly, the Washington Elm and its legend suffered nearly simultaneous demises. The tree succumbed to disease in 1923, and two years later the Cambridge Historical Society officially debunked the legend,

Declaration of Independence Medals

stating that the plaque which still marks the site of the original elm is there not because Washington ever stood there, but as a monument to the belief that he did. But legends are indeed stubborn things. In 1945, a newly published bibliography of American historical diaries written before 1861 received wide distribution to libraries and colleges nationwide. To this day, school textbooks, “authoritative” histories, and even modern websites retell as fact the story of the Washington Elm.

420. GW Lover of Peace/GW Undraped Bust Right



(2.9x)

(2.9x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of Washington to right; on truncation: "LOVETT"; "GW" monogram below; around: "1775 – 100 YEARS – 1875 / I.F.W. DES. G.H.L. FEC."

Reverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; in truncation: "LOVETT"; below: "G.H.L."; around to left: "GEORGE"; to right: "WASHINGTON". (Same as obverse of Baker 296.)

Cross-refs: B-437.

Diameter: 27 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	420bz

Declaration of Independence Medals

430. George Washington Undraped Bust Right / Martha Washington Bust Left



(2.9x)

(2.9x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of Washington to right; on truncation: "LOVETT"; "GW" monogram below; around: "1775 – 100 YEARS – 1875 / I.F.W. DES. G.H.L. FEC."

Reverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; to left: "GEORGE"; to right: "WASHINGTON"; above, clockwise from 8:30 in two lines: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE // AND FIRST IN"; below, counterclockwise from 8:00, also in two lines: "THE HEARTS // OF HIS COUNTRYMEN"; a dash separates the two inscriptions. (As obverse of Baker 240.)

Cross-refs: B-437M.

Diameter: 27 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 430bz

Declaration of Independence Medals

440. GW Nude Bust R/MW Bust L



(2.9x)



(2.9x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; "LOVETT" on the truncation; below: "G.H.L."; to left, clockwise from 8:30: "GEORGE"; to right, clockwise from 2:00: "WASHINGTON".

Reverse: Bust of Martha Washington left, in blouse and bonnet, within a wreath of two crossed laurel branches, untied; around, clockwise from 7:00: "THE 100TH. YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE"; below: "1876". There is a small pellet at 12:00 near the rim, perhaps a mark for piercing.

Cross-refs: B-413.

Diameter: 27.7 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 440bz

White Metal 440wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

450. GW Draped Bust L/MW Bust L



(2.9x)



(2.9x)

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington to left within a wreath of two crossed laurel branches, untied; around, counterclockwise from 11:00: "WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY". There is a small pellet at 12:00 near the rim, perhaps a mark for piercing.

Reverse: Bust of Martha Washington left, in blouse and bonnet, within a wreath of two crossed laurel branches, untied; around, clockwise from 7:00: "THE 100TH. YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE"; below: "1876". There is a small pellet at 12:00 near the rim, perhaps a mark for piercing.

Cross-refs: B-414.

Diameter: 27.7 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
-------	-----

Bronze	450bz
White Metal	450wm

460. Martha Bust L/"Martha Washington Memorial Medal"



(2.9x)



(2.9x)

Obverse: Bust of Martha Washington left, in blouse and bonnet, within a wreath of two crossed laurel branches, untied; around, clockwise from 7:00: "THE 100TH YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE"; below: "1876". There is a small pellet at 12:00 near the rim, perhaps a mark for piercing.

Reverse: Within a similar, larger, laurel wreath, a scroll disposed in six folds, inscribed: "MARTHA // WASHINGTON // MEMORIAL // MEDAL".

Cross-refs: F-63, H-149.

Diameter: 27.7 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy

No.

Note

Silver

460si

Bronze

460bz

White Metal

460wm

Composition

460cm

Holland 149 (q.v.) states "The *Rev.* was also struck in a composition, colored blue and red, with no obverse."

Declaration of Independence Medals

470. "Martha Washington Memorial Medal"/Blank



(2.7 x)

(2.7 x)

Obverse: According to Holland, in describing his #149, "the reverse [of the Martha Washington Memorial Medal] was also struck in a composition, colored blue and red, with no obverse; thus: within a similar, larger, laurel wreath, a scroll disposed in six folds, inscribed: "MARTHA // WASHINGTON // MEMORIAL // MEDAL".

Reverse: Blank

Cross-refs: Variety of H-149.

Diameter: 26.5 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Composition 470cm

480. Seated Liberty/General Washington



(2.2x)



(2.2x)

Obverse: A representation of Liberty designed by Soley, reminiscent of the Trade Dollar; seated facing left, an olive branch in her right hand offering peace to a ship sailing towards her; at her left side is a keystone-shaped shield on which a set of scales and a square promise justice; behind her are two flags unfurled over the land on which a train steams toward her and a plow rests in a field; above around from 10:00 to 2:00: "FREE AND UNITED STATES"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Large undraped bust of George Washington to right; at left: "GENERAL"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation of the neck: "1776".

Cross-refs: B-405, F-314, H-39, HK-52-55a.

(As can be seen from the reverse image, Holland 39 is in error when it states that the date in truncation under the bust of Washington is "1776.")

Diameter: 37.7 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	480si
Gilt	480gi
Bronze	480bz
White Metal	480wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

490. General Washington/Blank



(2.2x)



Proxy Pix

(2.2x)

Obverse: Per Holland: “Large undraped bust of George Washington to right; at left: "GENERAL"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation of the neck: ‘1876’.”

Reverse: Per Holland: “Blank, with a border of arabesque curves.”

Cross-refs: H-98.

(Though I have not seen this medal, I suspect that Holland intended “1776” vice “1876” in his description of the obverse, as also found in H-38 and H-39.)

Diameter: 37.7 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	490si
Bronze	490bz
White Metal	490wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

500. Seated Liberty/Independence Hall "Birthplace"



Photos courtesy of
Jeff Shevlin



(2.2x)

(2.2x)

Obverse: A representation of Liberty designed by Soley, reminiscent of the Trade Dollar; seated facing left, an olive branch in her right hand offering peace to a ship sailing towards her; at her left side is a keystone-shaped shield on which a set of scales and a square promise justice; behind her are two flags unfurled over the land on which a train steams toward her and a plow rests in a field; above around from 10:00 to 2:00: "FREE AND UNITED STATES"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Independence Hall with its outbuildings right and left as in 1876; above, clockwise from 10:00: "BIRTH PLACE OF AMERICAN"; below in two lines: "INDEPENDENCE / 1776".

Cross-refs: F-313, H-41, HK-48-51.

Diameter: 37.7 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	500si
Gilt	500gi
Bronze	500bz
White Metal	500wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

510. Seated Liberty/Blank with border



Obverse: A representation of Liberty, reminiscent of the Trade Dollar; seated facing left, an olive branch in her right hand offering peace to a ship sailing towards her; at her left side is a keystone-shaped shield on which a set of scales and a square promise justice; behind her are two flags unfurled over the land on which a train steams toward her and a plow rests in a field; above around from 10:00 to 2:00: "FREE AND UNITED STATES"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Blank, with a border of curves.

Cross-refs: H-100.

Diameter: 37.7 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	510si

520. Liberty Head/Spread Eagle



(3.5 x)



(3.5 x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Liberty to left, similar to the Braided Hair cent of 1839-1857; "LIBERTY" in crown; surrounded by thirteen five-pointed stars.

Reverse: A spread eagle, head to left; laurel branch in its right talon, three arrows in its left; above, clockwise around from 11:00: "1876"; below, counterclockwise from 8:00: "CENTENNIAL".

Crudely executed; even the diameter varies from sample to sample, as well as on individual medals, which are often out of round.

Cross-refs: H-154.

Diameter: 23.5 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Gilt	520gi
Bronze	520bz

Declaration of Independence Medals

530. Spread Eagle/Blank



Obverse: A spread eagle, head to left; laurel branch in its right talon, three arrows in its left; above, clockwise around from 11:00: "1876"; below, counterclockwise from 8:00: "CENTENNIAL".

Reverse: Blank.

Cross-refs: Variety of and listed under H-154.

Diameter: 23.8 mm.

Edge:

Alloy	No.
Gilt	530gi
Bronze	530bz

540. Liberty/Shield



(x)

(x)

Obverse: A circle of 27 stars surrounds a figure of Liberty holding a flag and a shield inscribed LIBERTY.

Reverse: : 4TH JULY CELEBRATION 1776 * 1876 around a circle enclosing a radiant shield.

According to Holland, this celebration was held at Cincinnati, Ohio; available with integral loop and without the loop, though probably pierced. According to Levine in his auction 6901: " in white metal, bright AU, slightly bent, rare -- the first we have seen."

Cross-ref: Holland 171

Diameter: 28.6 mm. **Edge:** ?

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 540wm

Declaration of Independence Medals

550. Wash Bust Draped L/Standing Female



Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington left, within a wreath composed of a palm branch left and an oak branch right, crossed and tied below; above, around, clockwise in two lines: "100TH. ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, around counterclockwise, flanked on each side by a six-pointed star "JULY 4, 1876" (same obverse as Baker 271).

Reverse: Standing female facing right, with her left hand chiseling an inscription into a large rock; behind her, a globe rests on two stacked books.

Cross-refs: Baker 415C

Diameter: 34 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 550wm

560. Diplomatic Medal Restrike



Obverse: On a seaside quay, America (in the person of a barely draped Indian princess) sits on a throne, extends a cornucopia, and invites Commerce (in the person of a nearly naked Mercury) to survey bundles of merchandise ready for export while a ship steams into the scene from the right; around, clockwise from 9:30: "TO PEACE AND COMMERCE"; below the quay: "IV JUL. MDCCLXXVI." (4 July 1776); in tiny letters below Mercury's left foot: "DUPRE.F." (Augustin Dupré made it); in even smaller letters near the rim counterclockwise from 7:00: "C. BARBER." (the sculptor) and from 5:00, the date "1876."

Reverse: The Arms of the United States; around, clockwise from 7:00: "THE UNITED STATES" and from 2:30: "OF AMERICA." followed by a small four-petaled rosette.

Cross-refs: J-CM15, L-19

Diameter: 67.5 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	560si
Bronze	560bz

The 1876 Restrike of the 1791 Diplomatic Medal

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, it was the custom for host countries to present their departing diplomats with lavish gifts, usually containing precious metal valued as high as \$2,500 (over \$150,000 at May 2010 gold prices). Apparently, this did not set well with President George Washington, as evidenced by his diary entry dated April 29, 1790, noting that he had directed his Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson to order the design and striking of a gold medal and chain for presentation to "Diplomatic characters when they return from that employment in this Country," valued at about \$500. Jefferson turned the matter over to his chargé d'affaires in Paris, William Short. Jefferson's instructions for the design specified a diameter of 30 lines (67.65 millimeters) and that one side of the medal must depict the arms of the United States. He provided a description and several wax impressions of his vision for the arms. Short hired Augustin Dupré, who designed and struck the initial run of medals. In 1792, the dies and the medals (two in gold, six in bronze) were sent to America. The two gold medals were

Declaration of Independence Medals

presented to the Marquis de la Luzerne (French Minister to the United States from 1779 to 1784) and to the Count de Moustier (French Minister to the United States from 1787 to 1791). Both recipients were forced to emigrate during the French Revolution, and it is presumed that their medals were ultimately melted. Of the six bronze examples, three are known to have survived, one in the Princeton Numismatic Collection, and two in private collections. The disposition of the dies is unknown, but they were lost and never found. The so-called Diplomatic Medal had a short life, destined to be just a footnote in numismatic history.

Here is where a gentleman named Jules Marcou entered the picture and rescued the Diplomatic Medal from oblivion. In 1867, Marcou purchased a collection of American medals from a Parisian coin dealer named Bal. Included in the lot was “a lead proof in two parts, waxed on a piece of board and in a frame, as the engravers of medals arrange the proofs of dies.” Marcou was enticed by the proof because he had never seen nor heard of such a medal. With Bal’s help he eventually traced the medal to the son of Augustin Dupré, who possessed silver and bronze versions of all his father’s medals. Unfortunately, Dupré was ill and Marcou was never able to view his collection. He was able to view the collection of a close friend of Dupré’s, Jacques Edouard Gatteaux, who had two of the medals in bronze. Gatteaux was unwilling to part with either medal at any price. At this point, the seeming curse of the Diplomatic Medal struck again. Shortly after Marcou’s visit, Gatteaux’s entire collection was destroyed when the Communists burned his hotel in May, 1871, during the French civil war. Even more unfortunately, the younger Dupré’s probably even more extensive collection was also somehow lost to the collecting world.

Having learned that Congress had made an appropriation to strike medals for the Centennial Commission, Marcou wrote a letter on June 10, 1874, to Dr. H. R. Linderman, then Director of the Mint, and offered his original lead proof of the medal for the purpose of having it re-engraved and struck once again for the Centennial. Two days later, Dr. Linderman replied and accepted the offer. On October 10, 1874, Marcou sent the proofs to the Mint, and William Barber began work on a set of copy dies. On December 6, 1875, the dies were completed in April, 1876. A total of 86 pieces were struck.

The story does not end with the 86 medals struck in 1876. The Diplomatic Medal proved to be very popular, and it has been restruck frequently by the Mint, even to the present day. Those struck in the 19th century are essentially indistinguishable from the 86 struck in 1876, but later restrikes do not exhibit the lovely chocolate-brown that we expect from the 19th century, and modern versions can be identified by their much lighter toffee color.- In spite of the fact that the original 1792 versions of the Diplomatic Medal are unobtainable (only three are known to exist), and the deep chocolate brown restrikes are definitely rare, the modern Mint restrikes ensure that every Centennial collection can (and should) include an example of this fascinating medal.

Declaration of Independence Medals

Comparison of 1792 and 1876 Diplomatic Medals

Obverses

1792 Original



1876 Restrike



Declaration of Independence Medals

Comparison of 1792 and 1876 Diplomatic Medals

Reverses

1792 Original



1876 Restrike



570. Washington Suspender Medal



Obverse: Undraped bust of Washington to left on a shield; flanked by flags left and right; surmounted by an eagle displayed (wings outstretched). Hanging from a suspension hook embossed with a wing-high eagle to right; below, “1776” to left and “1876” to right.

Reverse: Blank. The suspension hook is a shell with the reverse being a negative of its obverse.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 36.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 570bz

White Metal 570wm

Introduction

The Centennial Exhibition was America's first World's Fair. As such, its primary purpose was to showcase America on the occasion of its 100th birthday. The attitude in America in 1876 during the Centennial could hardly have been more different than it was in 1976 for the Bicentennial. In 1876, America stood up and shouted to the world, "Hey, world, take a look. We're America – proud, competitive, innovative, and ready to prove it! Bring us the best you've got, and let's see whose is better."

America's competitive spirit and pride in its accomplishments made the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition not only a world-wide contest but also a competition among the states. Forty-nine countries accepted our invitation to display their best, and nineteen built their own buildings at the fair. All 38 states of the newly reunified union were represented, and nineteen had their own buildings, if you count Tennessee's tent!

Nowadays, the most likely "innovation" to make headlines at state and county fairs is the latest and wierdest entry in the "deep fat frying category" – fried Snickers, fried Twinkies, even fried butter! At the Centennial Exhibition, on the other hand, Alexander Graham Bell introduced the telephone, H.J. Heinz debuted catsup, and Charles Hires introduced the world to root beer. The Remington typewriter, the Otis passenger elevator, Pullman railroad cars, Goodyear tires, Pratt & Whitney engines, the Corliss steam engine, the sewing machine, the General Leroy Stone's steam-powered monorail, bananas served in tin foil, and the Statue of Liberty (at least part of it) were all showcased.

George B. Grant even demonstrated a mechanical calculator! It measured 5 feet by 8 feet, weighed 2,000 pounds, had over 15,000 parts, and could calculate only 10-12 terms per minute. As for the Statue of Liberty, despite its being intended as France's Centennial gift to America, all that was completed in time were the head and the right arm holding the torch. The head was displayed in Paris, while Philadelphia fair-goers could pay fifty cents to climb a ladder into the balcony around the torch.

Not everything introduced at the 1876 world's fair turned out to be a success, though. The kudzu vine made its first American appearance as part of the landscaping in the Japanese Pavilion. It quickly became popular as a forage crop and a soil cover; but, due to its aggressive growth upward and outward as much as a hundred feet a season, it is now known as the "plant that ate the south," where it is rumored that the best way to plant kudzu is to drop it and run.

With all these new introductions and inventions, it's no surprise that competition, judging, and awards became a dominant element in the course of the exhibition, which ran from May 10, 1876, until November 10, 1876. There were so many judges, judging categories, and competitive events that the judges had their own building (Judges' Hall), and the final list of awards filled several volumes after the fair. Perhaps it was the sheer staggering volume of it all that prompted the judges to come up with a novel way to streamline the process. In lieu of the traditional gold, silver, and bronze medals to be awarded on the basis of merit, there would be only one official award medal, and it would be made of bronze. Every exhibitor deemed worthy of mention would receive the same medal. Any differences in quality would be recognized in the text of an accompanying certificate (often called a diploma) where the relative merits of the entry would be cited.

As a result, the official Centennial Award Medal is arguably the most common Centennial medal of all, because over 12,000 identical 3-inch bronze medals were awarded at the Centennial Exhibition. Fortunately for us collectors, Julian lists three versions of the medal, and there were lots of contemporary reproductions manufactured for award recipients to use as advertising and marketing pieces. In addition, there were several "private but official" award medals, because the judging rules stated that privately-produced medals could be awarded as long as they were provided to the judges in advance and given only to the competitors selected by the judges. Interestingly, these private award medals are among the rarest of all Centennials, with some of them being unique and perhaps no longer extant.

Centennial Awards

580. Trial (4") Commission Award with Reverse Inscription



(0.8 x)

Proxy Pix:
Obverse of A-580
with enlarged
reverse of A-600.



(0.8x)

Obverse: In the center, a female figure, representing the United States, seated facing left on a brick wall, holds a crown in her extended right hand; her left hand rests on an oval shield emblazoned with the national eagle and shield; behind her is a factory with smoking stack and before her are implements of manufacture and art: a cog wheel, a bow saw, a vase, and a sculptured bust. On a slightly raised margin, with the inner edge beaded, are four oval panels interspersed with stars, clockwise as follows: top oval, 9 stars, right oval, 10 stars, bottom oval, 10 stars, left oval, 9 stars. The ovals depict seated female figures representing geographic regions: the top oval depicts America, seated facing right, with an eagle and rising sun; the right oval depicts Africa, seated facing right, with palm trees and pyramids; the lower oval depicts Asia, seated facing right, with Indian and Chinese temples; and the left oval depicts Europe, seated facing left, with Grecian temples and Gothic spires. In exergue, HENRY MITCHELL DES. & SC. BOSTON, U.S.A.

Reverse: Within a wreath of two laurel branches open at the top and crossed at the bottom: "AWARDED BY / UNITED STATES / CENTENNIAL / COMMISSION", outside the wreath, within a beaded border: "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, / PHILADELPHIA, MDCCCLXXVI."

After a few (Holland says five) trial pieces of this 4-inch medal were struck, the Director of the Mint, James Pollock, decided that it was too large to be struck in the quantity and timeframe required. He ordered smaller, three-inch, dies to be engraved.

Cross-refs: H-96, J-AM12.

Diameter: 101.5 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 580bz

Bronzed WM 580wm

White Metal 580wm

Lot #1776,,NASCA Kessler-Spangenberg Collection, April 1981

Lot #1775,,NASCA Kessler-Spangenberg Collection, April 1981

Copper uniface shells of the obverse and the reverse from these dies are known (Lot 1774, NASCA Kessler-Spangenberg Collection, April 1981 and Lot 771, Bowers and Ruddy Willing Collection Sale, June 1976)

590. Trial (4") Commission Award without Reverse Inscription



(0.8x)



(0.8x)

Obverse: Same as the preceding. In the center, a female figure, representing the United States, seated facing left on a brick wall, holds a crown in her extended right hand; her left hand rests on an oval shield emblazoned with the national eagle and shield; behind her is a factory with smoking stack and before her are implements of manufacture and art: a cog wheel, a bow saw, a vase, and a sculptured bust. On a slightly raised margin, with the inner edge beaded, are four oval panels interspersed with stars, clockwise as follows: top oval, 9 stars, right oval, 10 stars, bottom oval, 10 stars, left oval, 9 stars. The ovals depict seated female figures representing geographic regions: the top oval depicts America, seated facing right, with an eagle and rising sun; the right oval depicts Africa, seated facing right, with palm trees and pyramids; the lower oval depicts Asia, seated facing right, with Indian and Chinese temples; and the left oval depicts Europe, seated facing left, with Grecian temples and Gothic spires. In exergue, HENRY MITCHELL DES. & SC. BOSTON, U.S.A.

Reverse: Outside a wreath of two laurel branches open at the top and crossed at the bottom, within a beaded border: "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, / PHILADELPHIA, MDCCCLXXVI." Inside the wreath is engraved: "TO / Edward Schippen Esq. / for Services."

After the last of the three-inch medals were struck, the Mint received private orders for the four-inch medal. These medals omit the inscription inside the laurel wreath on the reverse and have the longer exergual line below the seated figure. Between September, 1877, and June, 1878, 23 silver and 123 bronze medals were struck in this larger, more impressive size.

Cross-refs: J-AM11.

Diameter: 101.5 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 590si

27 silver large award medals were struck by the mint.

Bronze 590bz

123 bronze medals were struck by the Mint.

Centennial Awards

The “Unique” Four-inch Silver Award



In 2009, Stack’s offered at auction the only known remaining silver four-inch award medal. The following is taken from the lot description of that offering:

“Initial planning for this important celebration included the bestowing of substantial numbers of award medals in this imposing 4-inch diameter in silver and bronzed copper. Engraver Mitchell finished the massive steel dies in early October 1876, and the first 4-inch medal was struck at the Philadelphia Mint on October 16. However, Coiner Oliver C. Bosbyshell soon notified Director James Pollock that it would be impossible to produce a sufficient quantity of medals in this imposing size in a timely manner using the Mint's existing equipment.

“He recommended reducing the size of medals for award to three inches. Hubs for this smaller size were received on June 30, 1877, and working dies were made in early March. Even these smaller medals had to be subcontracted to the prominent Philadelphia concern of Peter L. Krider in order to assure a sufficient supply. Krider struck several thousand pieces.

“The four-inch medals began their career as rarities. Julian states that only 27 Silver and 123 bronzed copper four-inch medals were struck by the Philadelphia Mint between September 1877 and June 1878. In 2009, however, only one Silver example is known to exist with absolute certainty, and that is the medal offered here. Institutional collections including the Smithsonian Institution do not contain this imposing medallic rarity.

“A clue to this amazing rarity's existence is provided by the name, rank, and titles of its recipient, Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, Duke of Richmond, Duke of Gordon, Earl of March, Baron of County York; Duke of Lennox, Earl of Darnley Baron Methuen, and Earl of Kinrora. He was President of Board of Trade (1870-1876) and served as Secretary for Scotland in 1885-1886. The Duke was an intimate friend of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales.

“When the great International Exhibition was opened in Philadelphia, the Duke was already far advanced in the world of British politics and government. He played a leading role in planning and directing the British exhibits at the Philadelphia gathering. The British pavilion and associated exhibits were by far the most extensive of any participating nation. The Duke's reception of this glorious medal was a testimony to his stature at the event and in the wider world. The reverse is engraved ‘His Grace / the Duke of / RICHMOND & GORDON KG’. KG denotes that he was a Knight in the Order of the Garter.” The medal, uncirculated in its original case sold for \$11,500.

However...



*Images courtesy of
Jeff Dan.*

On 7 September 2012, Jeff Dan sent the above photos of the second known 4" silver Award Medal. This second specimen, which is in VG condition and appears to have been cleaned, without its case, sold on eBay for \$5,100.

600. Trial (4") Commission Award Uniface



(0.8x)

Images courtesy of
Jeff Dan.



(0.8x)

Obverse: Same as the preceding. In the center, a female figure, representing the United States, seated facing left on a brick wall, holds a crown in her extended right hand; her left hand rests on an oval shield emblazoned with the national eagle and shield; behind her is a factory with smoking stack and before her are implements of manufacture and art: a cog wheel, a bow saw, a vase, and a sculptured bust. On a slightly raised margin, with the inner edge beaded, are four oval panels interspersed with stars, clockwise as follows: top oval, 9 stars, right oval, 10 stars, bottom oval, 10 stars, left oval, 9 stars. The ovals depict seated female figures representing geographic regions: the top oval depicts America, seated facing right, with an eagle and rising sun; the right oval depicts Africa, seated facing right, with palm trees and pyramids; the lower oval depicts Asia, seated facing right, with Indian and Chinese temples; and the left oval depicts Europe, seated facing left, with Grecian temples and Gothic spires. In exergue, HENRY MITCHELL DES. & SC. BOSTON, U.S.A.

Reverse: Blank.

Diameter: 101.5 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 600wm

It appears from the look of the reverse that this die trial is the product of what is called powder metallurgy. It started either as an obverse shell that was filled with fine powdered metal, compacted into the shell, and then sintered, or as a planchet that had been formed by powder metallurgy and then struck with the obverse die.

610. Production (3") Award Medal



(1.1x)



(1.1x)

Obverse: In the center, a female figure, representing the United States, seated facing left on a brick wall, holds a crown in her extended right hand; her left hand rests on an oval shield emblazoned with the national eagle and shield; behind her is a factory with smoking stack and before her are implements of manufacture and art: a cog wheel, a bow saw, a vase, and a sculptured bust. On a slightly raised margin, with the inner edge beaded, are four oval panels interspersed with stars, clockwise as follows: top oval, 9 stars, right oval, 10 stars, bottom oval, 10 stars, left oval, 9 stars. The ovals depict seated female figures representing geographic regions: the top oval depicts America, seated facing right, with an eagle and rising sun; the right oval depicts Africa, seated facing right, with palm trees and pyramids; the lower oval depicts Asia, seated facing right, with Indian and Chinese temples; and the left oval depicts Europe, seated facing left, with Grecian temples and Gothic spires. H. MITCHELL. SC. on exergual line to left.

Reverse: Within a wreath of two laurel branches open at the top and crossed at the bottom: "AWARDED BY / UNITED STATES / CENTENNIAL / COMMISSION", outside the wreath, within a beaded border: "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, / PHILADELPHIA, MDCCCLXXVI." Engraved, "FOR SERVICES" between the inner inscription and the wreath. This was a relatively common practice when the Centennial Exhibition Board of Finance wished to honor someone for services rendered.

This is the smaller three-inch medal ordered by the Director of the Mint after deciding that the four-inch version would be impractical in the numbers required. The Mint struck about 3,000 of these and commissioned Philadelphia medallist Peter Krider to produce about 9,000, for a total of 12,000 medals, which were awarded to the exhibitors at the Philadelphia Exposition. Julian states that the medals were awarded with no names engraved on them, but examples are known with awardees' names engraved on the reverse and on the edge, most likely by the recipients themselves. The pictured example was presented by the Centennial Commission to someone (unnamed) for services rendered to the Centennial Exhibition.

Cross-refs: F-320, H-97, J-AM-10.

Centennial Awards

Diameter: 76.4mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy

No.

Bronze

610bz

3,000 bronze medals were struck by the Mint, and the other 9,000 were struck under contract to Peter Krider, a Philadelphia medallist

Gilt

610gi

The example pictured below was most likely gilded outside the Mint, either contemporaneously by an award recipient, or in more modern times, in which case it should be considered an altered original or complete counterfeit. Collectors should decide for themselves. In either case, it measures 75.14 mm in diameter and 10.6 mm thick at the rim.



Replica Award Medals

While there were about 12,000 bronze award medals handed out at the Centennial Exhibition, only one medal and one certificate were given to each recipient. But, business is business, and, common though the medals were, the advertising opportunities associated with winning an award were too good to settle for only one medal, and creative entrepreneurs were only too happy to satisfy the demand. In fact, in a letter dated 1 November 1876, only nine days before the end of the Centennial Exhibition, The Rand Avery Company, Boston printers, circulated the following letter to award recipients:



Rand. Avery & Co.

Printers, Boston

Dear Sir,

Boston,
Nov. 1, 1876

The accompanying are facsimiles of the Medals awarded by the United States Centennial Commission made to the exact size of the originals.

We shall be pleased to incorporate them into any work you may have growing out of the result of your Exhibit and can guarantee you as elegant an outfit of advertising matter as you can obtain from any office in the Country. Priced low to suit the times. Trusting we may be favored with a valued order,

We remain your obt [obedient] servant,
Rand. Avery & Co.

Centennial Awards

The Rand Avery facsimiles discussed above are similar to the next two medals. Since they are replicas of actual medals, they are not given numbers in this catalog.

Commission Award Cast Copy



(~1.1x)



(~1.1x)

In white metal, in two known diameters, 75 mm. and 72.5 mm, though there might well be others. One should not expect high QA standards for objects that are marketed as copies. Compared to the original struck medals with a diameter of 76.2 mm., and keeping in mind that molten metal shrinks slightly after cooling in a casting mold, it appears that the 75 mm. was cast from an original medal; and that the 72.5 mm. copy might have been cast from one of the 75 mm. (or smaller) copies.

Both of the copies that I have examined have plain edges with signs of machining marks, including a uniformly straight mark indicating that the medals were cast in obverse and reverse halves, then joined (in metallurgy, referred to as lapping), and machined to smooth the edge. This machining could also account for some of the variability in diameter.

Below is a photo of a reverse half with flashing still attached. This example appears to be made of lead and then bronzed. Though I have not seen an example, it would be possible for a bronzed obverse and reverse to be joined with the edge then milled. In such a case, the diameter might vary from the Mint standard of 76.2, and the edge would most likely exhibit milling marks, especially at the joint line.



Diameter: 75.6mm (the round portion). **Edge:** Plain

Alloy Bronzed lead

Another common example of award medal advertising pieces is the uniface plaque. They can be found in both obverse and reverse examples, and the blank back side can be plain or fitted with some sort of attachment mechanism, such as the stud and the binder clip below.



Diameter: 76.1mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy Bronzed lead

Centennial Awards

Other Advertising Replica Awards



Diameter: 75.2 (the round portion)mm. **Edge:** Plain
Alloy Bronzed lead



Diameter: 75.6 (the round portion)mm. **Edge:** Plain
Alloy Bronzed lead

Another type of advertising award medal is a shell depicting either the obverse or the reverse, with the back consisting of a negative impression of the front. The shell illustrated below has four bendable tabs used for mounting. It is approximately the size of a silver dollar.



Diameter: 39.9 mm **Edge:** Plain

Alloy Brass

Framed Award Electroplate



Photo courtesy of Andy Kaufman, copyright 4th Dimension Collectibles, all rights reserved.

Obverse: An electroplate shell of the reverse that measures 1-5/8" in diameter mounted in a decorative frame with bottom and side tabs that, when bent backward, allow the frame to stand vertically. With the tabs removed or wrapping around a backing mount, the frame could be hung from the center hole.

Reverse: A negative of the obverse.

Overall Size: 6 1/2 inches wide x 2 1/2 inches high

Centennial Awards

Another company that offered facsimile award medals was Russell & Richardson, also of Boston. The composite reproduction (front and back) of their advertising broadside is reproduced below. Of course, the mere existence of a piece of advertising ephemera is evidence but not proof of the existence, past or present, of the items being advertised. I have not seen any of the advertised pieces, a complete collection of the advertised items would be interesting indeed. The set would consist of at least nine pieces, including representations of two separate uniface (obverse and reverse) as well as joined, all three available in three different diameters: four inches, two inches, and one inch. The broadside does not mention additional alloys in which the facsimiles might be available, but each additional alloy would add nine more possible facsimiles to the collection.



OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

THE above engraving of the Medal awarded by the *United States Centennial Commission* is the exact size of the original.

It has been engraved by RUSSELL & RICHARDSON, of Boston, under the personal supervision of HENRY MITCHELL, ESQ., by whom the Design and Die were made, and is the *ONLY CORRECT* and *AUTHORIZED* representation.

To meet the wants of Exhibitors and Advertisers the cuts have been made of three sizes, viz :

No. 1,—FULL SIZE, OR FOUR INCHES DIAMETER.

No. 2,—HALF SIZE, OR TWO INCHES DIAMETER.

No. 3,—ONE-FOURTH, OR ONE INCH DIAMETER.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO FURNISH ELECTROTYPES AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

No. 1, { Both sides lapped, as above, \$5 00 " " separate, 5 50 One side, 3 00	No. 2, { Both sides, lapped, \$3 00 " " separate, 3 25 One side, 2 00	No. 3, { Both sides, lapped, \$2 00 " " separate, 2 00
---	--	--

The Electros, securely packed and ready for the printer, will be sent free of expense, to any part of the United States, on receipt of price.

ADDRESS,

RUSSELL & RICHARDSON,
 DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS,
 194 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

Be careful to designate the Size and Style desired.

620. Porcelain Commission Award Copy



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

Obverse: An excellent copy of the original medal, right down to the not quite legible but still decipherable “H. MITCHELL. SC.” in exergue beneath America’s feet! A side-by-side comparison leads me to suspect that a reducing jig of some sort was used to produce the mold from an original medal.

Reverse: Blank

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 64.6mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Porcelain 620pn

This specimen has been framed in wood, as below:



Centennial Awards

630. Machinery Exhibitors Medal



(0.56 x)

(0.56 x)

Obverse: According to Holland: "In the gold field is 1776-CENTENNIAL-1876 surrounded by thirty-seven platina stars. Around it is AMERICA EUROPE ASIA AFRICA in relief, with engraved emblems of Agriculture, Science, Art, and Commerce between."

Reverse: According to Holland: "A wreath of laurel and oak clasped by an American shield in colored enamel; and within it PRESENTED TO F.S. PEASE BY EXHIBITORS OF MACHINERY MDCCCLXXVI. Outside is INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA. And engraved Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. At top a globe, flags, and eagle in gold."

According to an article in the Boston Globe in 1876, Mr. Francis Stebbins Pease manufactured fine lubricating and heating oils. He not only exhibited his oils at the Philadelphia Exposition, but he provided the lubrication for all the machinery at the Exposition, including about three miles of shafting and 20,000 journals and bearings. He received three award medals for his exhibits, and his fellow exhibitors presented him with a special award and certificate for his exhibits as a matter of scientific value. The medal was manufactured by the jewelers and silversmiths Theodore Starr and Hermann Marcus of New York City. It is likely that this award is the medal cited by Holland as number 123 and that the medal is, therefore, one of a kind. I do not know whether it still exists.

Cross-refs: H-123.

Diameter: 136.5 mm. **Edge:** **Flip:** **Rim:**

Alloy **No.**

Enamel 630en

Cross-ref: Holland 123

640. National Butter and Egg Association Award



(x)

(x)

Obverse: Unknown

Reverse: Unknown

As reported in the October 25, 1876 issue of the New York Times, "The Centennial Judges on Dairy Products began their examination of the butter and cheese display in the Dairy Building yesterday. Upon their decision depends not only the award of the Centennial Commission, but also the solid gold medal for the best exhibits of butter voted by the National Butter and Egg Association." The Autumn Butter and Cheese Special Display at the Centennial Expo took place from October 17th to October 21st. On October 18, 1876, the NY Times reported that at a meeting of the National Butter and Eggs Association "a discussion was also held relative to a gold and silver medal which the association desires to award for the best display of butter and cheese, and it was decided to refer the matter to the Centennial Judges in Dairy Products." This was in keeping with the USCC requirement that non-USCC medals can be awarded during the Centennial, but only if they are provided to the Judges in advance and if the awards are based on the decision of the Centennial Judges. No other information is known to this author about these medals.

Cross-refs: Not Listed.

Diameter: ?. **Edge:** ?

Alloy	No.
Gold	640go
Silver	640si

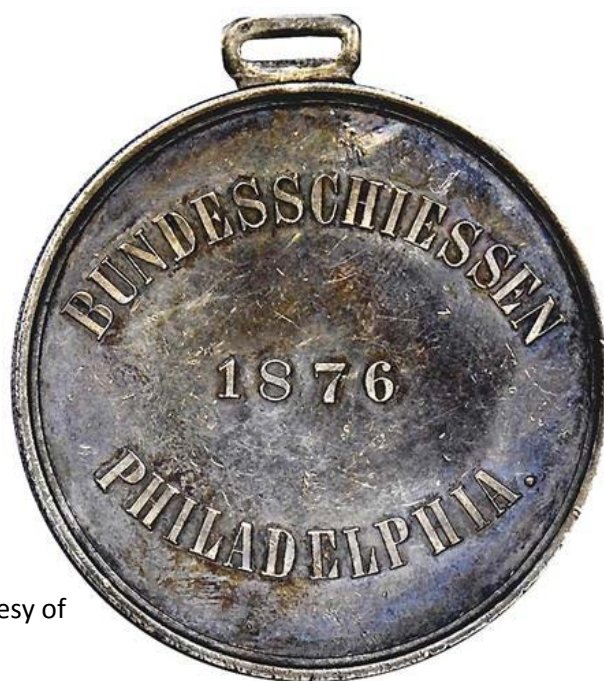
Centennial Awards

650. Philadelphia Bundesschiessen



(Photo courtesy of
Stack's)

(1.6 x)



(1.6 x)

Obverse: In the center, a spread eagle in glory perched on a marksman's target with two crossed muskets behind, the whole within crossed oak branch left and laurel branch right; emblazoned on a banner below the target and in front of the wreath stems: "CONCORD"; around, clockwise from 12:30 "schiesSEN" "SCHÜTZENBUND DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON NORDAMERIKA" (Protective Federation of the United States of North America).

Reverse: In three lines, the top and bottom curved: "BUNDESSCHIESSEN / 1876 / PHILADELPHIA." (Federal Shooting Match, 1876, Philadelphia).

In the 22 March 1876 issue #12 of *Deutsche Schützen und Wehr Zeitung*, *Zeitschrift zur Besprechung von Schützen* (German Shooters and Defense Newspaper, a Magazine for Discussion among Shooters), there is an article announcing the "North American Federal Shooting Match on June 26 to July 3, 1876 in Philadelphia." It is likely that this medal came from that match. There were at least three national shooting matches in the U.S. held in honor of the Centennial. There was this one at Philadelphia, the NRA's Centennial Match held on the Creedmoor range in New York on September 13, 1876, and another on September 25 on Benning's range in Washington D.C. for which the Irish and Australian Centennial Shooting Medals (q.v.) were awarded.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 48.2 mm. **Edge:** ?

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 650wm

660. Washington Shooting Match Irish Award



(x)

(x)

Obverse: A five-pointed star in gold with a diamond embedded in each point; in the center, an engraving of the Capitol building; to the left: "1776"; to the right: "1876"; below, a black and white enameled target with a diamond as its bullseye; above, two crossed rifles joined together at the top and secured to the upper point of the star by a miniature laurel wreath in gold; hanging from a pin in the form of a solid gold eagle with outstretched wings with an American flag in one talon and an Irish flag in the other.

Reverse: Presumed to be blank.

The description of this medal is taken directly from an article in the NY Times dated September 25, 1876, describing the rifle matches held that day at Benning's range in Washington D.C. between the American team and challenging foreign teams. The Irish residents of the District of Columbia presented the Irish medal to the member of the Irish team with the highest score. The medal weighed sixty pennyweights (93.3 grams) and was valued at \$300 at the time of its award. The medal was won by Major Fenton, who scored 173 out of a possible 200 points. It is likely that this medal is unique, if it still exists.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: ? mm. **Edge:** ?

Alloy **No.**

Gold 660go

670. Washington Shooting Match Australian Award



(x)

(x)

Obverse: “A pin in the form of an eagle; the pendant is a six-pointed star. At the top of the star is a view of the Capitol in enamel, and a target with a diamond for the bull;s-eye. Beneath are two rifles crossed and the figures "1876". A golden ribbon runs through the six points of the star and encircles the whole.”

Reverse: Presumed to be blank.

The description of this medal is taken from an article in the 1 October 1876 issue of the NY Times. The Australian medal was won by a man named Slade, who scored 170 out of a possible 200 points. Like the Irish medal, it is likely that this medal is unique, if it still exists.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: ? mm. **Edge:** ?

Alloy **No.**

? 670go

680. New York Shooting Match Palma Medal



Artist's rendition of the Palma medal taken from a 1976 Bicentennial box of Winchester ammo.



The 1923 Palma medal, claimed to be the same design as the original 1876 medal.

Obverse: A replica of an ancient Roman Legion standard, consisting of a banner draped with a chain of nine rings, above which stands the Roman eagle displayed (wings outstretched) holding in its talons a palm wreath. In front of the wreath is a tablet on which is engraved "PALMA," representing victory. On the banner is the inscription: "IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE RIFLEMEN OF THE WORLD."

Reverse: Blank.

This International Long Range (1,000 yards) Rifle Match was sanctioned by the US Centennial Commission, sponsored by the National Rifle Association, and held at the NRA-operated Creedmoor Range on Long Island on September 13 and 14, 1876. The NRA awarded the winning team the American Centennial trophy, which was a full-sized replica of a Roman Legion standard seven and one half feet tall produced by Tiffany and Co. in gold, silver, and bronze at a cost of \$1,500. The original trophy was lost sometime after 1964, and a duplicate has since replaced it (at a cost of \$32,500!). The Palma Match is the longest continuously running international rifle match in history.

Four teams participated. America finished first, followed by Ireland, Scotland Australia, and Canada, in that order. Each of the eight members of the winning team received the Palma medal representing (and designed after) the trophy, as well as a Centennial Award Medal and a diploma from the United States Centennial Commission..

Cross-refs: Not listed.



The Centennial Trophy

690. International Rowing Regatta



(Photo courtesy of
an anonymous donor)

(x)

(x)

Obverse: A single male oarsman facing right rowing a one-man scull, bare-chested, wearing belted shorts and a bandana; above, a cartouche bearing the SN (for Schuylkill Navy) monogram with a five-pointed star beneath, a pair of crossed laurel branches and a large banner, the left and right end folds of which read: "1776" and "1876", respectively; below, a second pair of crossed laurel branches surmounted by a second cartouche with two swords; the whole enclosed by a band composed of eight concentric rods bound with fourteen double lashes separating the bundle into thirteen segments, each of which holds a five-pointed star.

Reverse: Inside the same decorative lashed 13-star border as on the obverse is inscribed, clockwise from 9:30: "INTERNATIONAL REGATTA" and counterclockwise from 8:00: "PHILADELPHIA . 1876 ."; two five-pointed stars separate the two inscriptions. The center is blank for engraving to the recipient.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

In 1876, the U.S. Centennial Commission sponsored international regattas as part of the official Centennial celebration, a yacht regatta in New York Harbor and a rowing regatta in Philadelphia. The Centennial Commission awarded their Commission medals and diplomas to the victors in both events. In addition, the Schuylkill Navy, which hosted the rowing regatta on the Schuylkill River, offered gold, silver, and bronze medals to winning participants.

The Schuylkill Navy is a group of rowing clubs in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It takes its name from the Schuylkill River (pronounced then as now by Philadelphians as Skoo-kull) along which the clubs' elegant Victorian boathouses are located. Founded in 1858, the Schuylkill Navy is the oldest governing body for amateur sporting clubs in the United States. To this day Philadelphia is one of the main centers of sport rowing in the United States, and the rowing clubs of the Schuylkill Navy are important institutions in the traditional social life of the Philadelphia gentry.

The regatta was sanctioned by the National Association for Amateur Oarsmen, which was the first national governing body for any sport in the United States. Founded in 1872, its name was changed in 1982 to the United States Rowing Association. The International Regatta of 1876 was the largest ever held in the United States up to that time. The races took place from August 20 to September 15, 1876.

The races were run over a 1-½-mile course on the Schuylkill River in view of the grounds of the International Exposition in Philadelphia.

Diameter: mm.		Edge:
Alloy	No.	
Gold	690go	} According to page 639 of Vol. VIII of the U.S. Commission's "Reports and Awards."
Silver	690si	
Bronze	690bz	

Centennial Awards

700. French Govt Participation



Photos of the gold medal courtesy of a private collector.

(1.6x)

(1.6x)

Obverse: Athena Pallas, Greek goddess of war (Minerva in Roman mythology) in helmet and gown, seated on a throne, holding a wreath in her extended right hand and another in her lap with her left hand; around, clockwise from 8:00: "EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE PHILADELPHIE EN 1876"; in exergue in two lines: "PARTICIPATION DE LA / FRANCE".

Reverse: Near the rim, clockwise around from 8:00: "MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DU COMMERCE" surrounding a closed wreath, tied at the bottom with a ribbon, on top of which is a button with a five-petaled floret; the central area is blank, intended for engraving.

According to Levine: “Although unsigned, this medal shows the workmanship associated with the Paris Mint. The seated figure of Minerva is an almost identical rendition of one done by Bertrand Andreau in 1810. The inscription in the exergue suggests that the medal was intended as the premier award for French exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition. It is extremely rare in any metal. When we offered a silver example in our 1987 Whitehead Collection, we noted that the piece was unknown to Spangenberg and other 1876 specialists.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 50.8 mm. **Edge:** Lettered.

Alloy	No.	Note
Gold	700go	Edgemarked "OR" with the hallmark of a bee.
Silver	700si	Edgemarked "ARGENT" with the hallmark of a bee.
Bronze	700bz	Edgemarked "CUIVRE" with the hallmark of a bee.

The French Participation medal was presented in leather cases with the name of the awardee embossed in gold on the cover.

Mr. M. GAUTIER BELLON exhibited silk velvets.

Mr. BITTERLIN FILS P. was Paul Bitterlin, Jr., a painter, engraver, and glassblower in Paris in 1876., who exhibited glassware at the Exhibition

Mr. BOUCHET GRAVET exhibited ornamental clocks in Group XI, Jewelry, silverware, watch cases, silver, bronzes, etc. (case pictured left).



Photo courtesy of
Gabriel Iliescu.

Photo courtesy of an
anonymous donor.

Centennial Awards

710. Westchester Scholarship Medal



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the approximate shape of a Polonais escutcheon with diamond-shaped devices left, right, above, and below; within a clover shaped sunken field, ornately engraved in six lines: "Centennial Medal / for / Scholarship / and / Good / Deportment."

Reverse: Within a similarly shaped area sunken field, in seven lines: "TO / Annie Stoddart / Dis^t / N^o 1 / Westchester, / N.Y. / July 4th 1876."

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size 54 mm high x 38.1mm.wide **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	700si

720. Morris Selz Academic Award, Type 1



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the shape of the Liberty Bell, in seven lines: SELZ / LIBERTY BELL MEDAL / 1776 / AWA5RDED FOR / PROFICIENCY IN / SCHOLARSHIP AND DEPORTMENT / SELZ. CHICAGO.” Suspended from a pin-backed bar inscribed: “AWARDED FOR / HIGHEST AVERAGE”.

Reverse: Suspended from the pin-backed bar, in two lines separated by a sunburst: “DONATED BY / SELZ,CHICAGO.”

Suspended from a pin inscribed: “AWARD FOR / “HIGHEST AVERAGE”. The pin and the medal are most likely interchangeable, depending on the awardee.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size Medal: 38 mm high x 37.6 mm.wide Hanger: 32.4 mm wide x 8.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 720si

Centennial Awards

730. Morris Selz Academic Award, Type 2



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the shape of the Liberty Bell, in six lines: “FOR / PROFICIENCY / IN / SCHOLARSHIP / AND / DEPARTMENT”; below, the Selz logo: a parallelogram with “SELZ / CHICAGO” superimposed on a circle with a crown above and “U.S.A.” in a rectangle below. Suspended from a pin-backed bar inscribed “LIBERTY BELL / MEDAL”.

Reverse: Suspended from the pin-backed bar, in THREE lines: “DONATED / BY / MORRIS SELZ, / CHICAGO.”

Suspended from a pin inscribed: “LIBERTY BELL / MEDAL”. The pin and the medal are most likely interchangeable, depending on the awardee.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size Medal: 38 mm high x 37.6 mm.wide Hanger: 32.4 mm wide x 8.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	730si

740. Morris Selz Academic Award, Type 3



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the shape of the Liberty Bell, in seven lines: MORRIS SELZ / LIBERTY BELL MEDAL / 1776 / AWASRDED FOR / PROFICIENCY IN / SCHOLARSHIP / AND DEPARTMENT". Suspended from a pin-backed bar inscribed: "AWARDED FOR / HIGHEST AVERAGE".

Reverse: Suspended from the pin-backed bar, the Selz logo: "SELZ / CHICAGO" a parallelogram superimposed on a circle with a crown above and "U.S.A." in a rectangle below.

Suspended from a pin inscribed: "AWARD FOR / GIGHEST AVERAGE". The pin and the medal are most likely interchangeable, depending on the awardee.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size Medal: 38 mm high x 37.6 mm.wide Hanger: 32.4 mm wide x 8.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	740si

America's First World's Fair

The fair has long since ceased to exist in living memory, but the medals live on!

Following the end of the American Civil War, Americans began to prepare for the celebration of the nation's 100th birthday in 1876. Various citizens of Philadelphia proposed that an exhibition should be held in that city and a resolution to that effect was adopted by the Select and Common Councils in January 1870. Subsequently, the Legislature of Pennsylvania supported this resolution and a request was submitted to Congress. Early in March 1870, a bill was presented to the House of Representatives and was adopted by Congress on 3 March 1871.

This Act created a Commission composed of one delegate from each state and territory appointed by the President to one-year terms. The chief duty assigned the Commission was to "prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding an exhibition, and, after conference with the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site within the corporate limits of the said city where the exhibition shall be held."

The Commission was charged to hold its meetings in Philadelphia. During 1871, President U. S. Grant appointed the various commissioners, and the first meeting was held on 4 March 1872. The Commission was incorporated by an Act of Congress of 1 June 1872, which also created the incorporated Centennial Board of Finance. The Commission met in only nine sessions, from March 1872 until its final adjournment. Its responsibilities were carried out chiefly by an Executive Committee formed in May 1872 and composed of thirteen members who in turn chose a Director-General to whom all subsidiary bureaus and committees were required to report. Acting in cooperation with the Directors of the Centennial Board of Finance, the Executive Committee maintained control of the basic functions of the gathering, display, and judging of exhibits.

The Exhibition was financed largely by the sale of stock to the public (see certificate on next page).

The grounds to be used by the International Exhibition were acquired by the City of Philadelphia as part of Fairmount Park. On 4 July 1873, a tract of approximately 450 acres overseeing the west bank of the Schuylkill River was formally transferred to the United States Centennial Commission for use as the exhibition grounds. Exactly one year later, the ground was formally broken for the Exhibition buildings. At the request of Congress, the President invited foreign nations to participate in the Exhibition on 5 June 1874. Despite fears of a European boycott and high American tariffs making foreign goods not worthwhile, no European country declined the invitation. In fact, all thirty-four states were represented; and twenty-six had their own buildings. Forty-nine countries were represented; nineteen had their own buildings. Of the total of 30,864 exhibitors, 22,689 were from countries outside the United States!

The International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine opened to the public on 10 May 1876 and closed on 10 November 1876. It quickly became known simply as the Centennial Exhibition (aka Centennial Exposition). The United States Centennial Commission continued in existence until all of the financial accounting was completed, and their final session was held on 15 January 1879.

Quite the Contrast!

The efficient involvement of the Federal government in exhibition business in the 1870s contrasts sharply with the fiasco of our Bicentennial celebration 100 years later. As Lynne Cheney wrote in her essay "1876: *The Eagle Screams*": "Witness our own inability —unwillingness, perhaps—to put together a similar Bicentennial celebration. Philadelphia worked on Bicentennial plans for sixteen years, twice as long as it took to free the colonies from England, making and unmaking plans for an exhibition, discarding one site after another, trying to please social activists who wanted jobs for the poor instead of a party, businessmen who wanted the revenue from an exposition, homeowners who didn't want the disturbance."

The Centennial Exhibition



Photo courtesy of Matthias Schmitt at www.hwph.de

Notable Events at the Exhibition:

Philadelphia's International Exhibition astonished the world with a lot more than just the largest buildings ever built for a world's fair. The marvels displayed in those buildings proclaimed that America, that brash upstart of a new country, was ready to take center stage in the arts, sciences, manufacturing, and agriculture. Included in this tour de force were innovations running the gamut from the magnificent, as represented by the largest steam engine in the world, to the sublime, in the Statue of Liberty, to the merely prosaic, such as ketchup.

George Corliss brought his giant double vertical rotative steam engine, which powered virtually every exhibit at the fair. George Pullman rolled in his luxurious Palace Car. Alexander Graham Bell demonstrated his new telephone. Charles Hires introduced root beer. Henry Heinz announced his newest food product – ketchup. Wallace Farmer fired up his Electric Dynamo, while Thomas Edison contented himself with demonstrating the quadruplex telegraph, which allowed simultaneous bidirectional transmission of multiple telegrams over the same wire. Meanwhile, kudzu, future scourge of southern landscapes, quietly decorated the Japanese pavilion. George Westinghouse introduced the air brake, Samuel Colt test fired his 45-caliber pistol, and Cyrus McCormick showed off his new wire-baling reaper. Charles Goodyear hawked his new rubber tires, while Amos Whitney and Francis Pratt claimed their engine could make those tires roll faster. In addition, the exhibition visitors were treated to many new introductions to America. Among them were bananas, kindergarten, the first municipal water treatment plant, a monorail, and the tallest penny-farthing bicycles yet seen.

The National Woman Suffrage Association established their Centennial Headquarters in Philadelphia. In preparation for the opening of the Centennial Exhibition on July 4th, 1876, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Matilda Joslyn Gage wrote their *Declaration of Rights of the Women of the United States by the National Woman Suffrage Association*. Their request to read it at the opening ceremonies was declined. Nevertheless, Ms Anthony and four other suffragettes attended the opening ceremonies, and after the U.S. Declaration of Independence had been read from the podium, they marched to the speakers' rostrum where they presented their own declaration to Vice President Thomas Ferry. Then they returned down the aisle, distributing copies of their declaration "to all and sundry"; whereupon they continued to Independence Hall and read their declaration aloud to an assembled crowd.

The fair has long since ceased to exist as a living memory, but its legacy lives on into the 21st century. Bell Telephone, Heinz Foods, Hires Root Beer, Edison's General Electric, McCormick's International Harvester, Otis Elevator, Westinghouse, Colt Firearms, Pratt & Whitney, and Columbia Bicycles all cut their teeth at the Philadelphia International Exhibition and still cut a wide swath in the world's economy. And for exonumists, the medals of the exhibition live on.

The Centennial Exhibition

750. "GEORGIUS WASHINGTON"/"International Exhibition"



(1.5 x)



(1.5 x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington to right; in truncation of neck in two lines: "LOVETT / PHILA."; around from 7:00 to 5:00: "GEORGIUS WASHINGTON PRAES. PRIM. RER. CONF. AMER. MDCCLXXXIX"; same as the obverse of the Bailey and Co. Japanese Embassy Medal (Baker 368).

Reverse: Around the outside from 6:30 to 5:30: "TO COMMEMORATE THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE"; inside that, a circle of thirty-eight stars; in the center, in seven curved lines: "INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / HELD AT / FAIRMOUNT PARK / PHILADELPHIA / MAY 10. TO NOV. 10. / 1876".

Cross-refs: B-424, F-47, H-75.

Diameter: 53.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 750bz

White Metal 750wm

760. George Washington / "Government of the People"



(1.9x)



(1.9x)

Obverse: .George Washington, three-quarters bust, partially right, in civil dress with a sword cradled in his right arm; to left from 10:00: "1776"; to right from 1:30: "1876"; below from 9:00 to 3:00, an arc of 13 5-pointed stars; all within an olive wreath of two branches tied at the bottom.

Reverse: Memorial Hall viewed from the right front corner; above in two curved lines: "A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE / PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE."; below in two curved lines: CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION / PHILAD^A P^A U.S.A." (The underscripts of the superscripted "A's" are actually round dots.)

Cross-refs: B-429, F-65, H-92.

For B 429, Rulau-Fuld state: "The Washington bust in civil dress on this piece is after the Gilbert Stuart portrait, and the medal is German in origin. Only a very limited number were made. R7."

Diameter: 42.2 mm

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.	Notes
Silver	760si	
Bronze	760bz	
White Metal	760wm	
Terracotta	760tc	Dreyfuss sale, 4/12/86; Charles Kirtley sale, 2/17/87, lot 26.
Leather	760lr	NASCA, 4/28-29/81, lot 1738.
Wood	760wd	NASCA, 4/28-29/81, lot 1739.

The Centennial Exhibition

770. Liberty/Independance



(3.5x)



(3.5x)

Obverse: Bust of Liberty to left in Phrygian cap, draped, with a star at her bosom; "PHILADELPHIA" to left; "EXPOSITION" to right; "1876" below. With an integral (i.e., part of the planchet) loop for suspension. Sometimes seen with the loop filed off. With and without the suspension loop. The example I have without the loop looks like the loop may have been clipped off.

Reverse: In five straight lines: "CENTENNIAL / ANNIVERSARY / OF THE INDEPENDANCE / OF THE UNITED STATES / JULY 4TH 1876"; with a straight horizontal bar below. (Note the misspelling of "Independence.")

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 23.3 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 770bz

White Metal 770wm (in the ANS collection)



With the integral suspension loop.

780. International Exhibition



(3.2x)



(3.2x)

Obverse: A crude eagle facing forward, head right, with outstretched wings; on its breast a shield emblazoned "REPUB UNI", a ribbon in its beak, clutching ten arrows in its right claw, an olive branch in its left; curving above "CENTENNIAL"; curving below "1776-1876"; the whole surrounded by a beaded circle . The planchet includes an integral loop for suspension.

Reverse: Inside a beaded circle, curving above "INTERNATIONAL", curving below "EXHIBITION"; with a six-petaled flower at 9:00 and 3:00. Note the misspelling of "International" with a leading "J."

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 25.7 mm.

Edge:

Flip:

Rim:

Alloy **No.**

Gilt 780gi

Silver Plate 780sp

Bronze 780bz

White Metal 780wm

The Centennial Exhibition

790. Washington Bust R./"Union Forever"



(2x)

(2x)

Obverse: In the center, undraped pig-tailed bust of George Washington to right; above and around, thirteen six-pointed stars; above and around: "TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE" (there is a dot beneath the "T" and "H" of 100TH); beneath in two curved lines, separated left and right from the previous inscription by a diamond: "DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE".

Reverse: In the center, a woven ring containing a pair of clasped hands surrounded by a glory; above, around "UNION"; below, around: "FOR EVER"; outside the ring clockwise from 7:00 to 5:00 "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA"; below. "1876"; the whole surrounded by a circular oak wreath.

Cross-refs: B-425, H-95.

Diameter: 39.8 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.	Wt	SG	Note
Silver	790si			
Gilt	790gi			
Silver-plated	790sp			
Bronze	790bz			
White Metal	790wm			

800. Danish Medal MDCCLXXXVI



(1.5 x)



(1.5 x)

Obverse: In the center, a standing female figure representing America, wearing a Phrygian (liberty) cap presents wreaths to Art seated on her left and to Mechanics, sighted at her right, while Commerce and Agriculture stand behind her left and right, respectively; in exergue, "H. OLRICK INV." to left and "F. SCHMAHLFELD FEC." to right; above, clockwise around from 11:00: "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION"; below the figures: "PHILADELPHIA . 1876" Below that: "V. CHRISTESEN."

Reverse: Head of Washington to left in an oval panel within a wreath of oak to the right and laurel to the left, tied at bottom; a winged cherub on each side together bear a circlet of thirteen stars with their inner hands and palm branches in their outer hands; below, a spread eagle facing left and holding olive branches in its rightclaw and four arrows in the left; behind the eagle's claws, a banner inscribed with "E PLURIBUS UNUM"; above, clockwise around from 11:30: "MDCCLXXXVI."; around, counterclockwise from 9:30: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN."

These medals are often referred to as the "Danish" medal because Schmahlfeld, the maker, Ohlrik, the diesinker, and Christesen, the publisher, were Danish by nationality. They produced the medals in the United States, however.

Cross-refs: B-426, F-309.

Diameter: 52.7 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	800si
Gilt	800gi
Bronze	800bz
White Metal	800wm

The Centennial Exhibition

810. Danish Medal “LET US HAVE PEACE”



(1.5x)



(1.5x)

Obverse: In the center, a standing female figure representing America, wearing a Phrygian (liberty) cap presents wreaths to Art seated on her left and to Mechanics, sighted at her right, while Commerce and Agriculture stand behind her left and right, respectively; in exergue, "H. OLRİK INV." to left and "F. SCHMAHLFELD FEC." to right; above, clockwise around from 11:00: "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION"; below the figures: "PHILADELPHIA . 1876" Below that: "V. CHRISTENSEN."

Reverse: Closely similar to the last, but with differences in the obverse inscriptions. Head of Washington to left in an oval panel within a wreath of oak to the right and laurel to the left, tied at bottom; a winged cherub on each side together bear a circlet of thirteen stars with their inner hands and palm branches in their outer hands; below, a spread eagle facing left and holding olive branches in its right claw and four arrows in the left; behind the eagle's claws, a banner inscribed with "E PLURIBUS UNUM"; above, clockwise around: "LET US HAVE PEACE.."; below, counterclockwise around: "1776. THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 1876."

Cross-refs: B-427, F-79, H-77.

Diameter: 52.7 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	810si
Bronze	810bz
White Metal	810wm

820. Danish Medal “Centennial Year”



(1.5 x)



(1.5 x)

Proxy Pics:
Obverse borrowed;
Reverse Photoshopped.

Obverse: In the center, a standing female figure representing America, wearing a Phrygian (liberty) cap presents wreaths to Art seated on her left and to Mechanics, sighted at her right, while Commerce and Agriculture stand behind ather left and right, repsectively; in exergue, "H. OLRICK INV." to left and "F. SCHMAHLFELD FEC." to right; above, clockwise around from 11:00: "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION"; below the figures: "PHILADELPHIA . 1876" Below that: "V. CHRISTESEN."

Reverse: Closely similar to the last, but with differences in the inscriptions. Head of Washington to left in an oval panel within a wreath of oak to the right and laurel to the left, tied at bottom; a winged cherub on each side together bear a circlet of thirteen stars with their inner hands and palm branches in their outer hands; below, a spread eagle facing left and holding olive branches in its rightclaw and four arrows in the left; behind the eagles claws, a banner inscribed with "E PLURIBUS UNUM"; above, clockwise around: "MDCCLXXVI."; below, counterclockwise around: "1776. THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 1876."

As far as I know, this medal (Roman date with “Centennial Year” inscriptions) is described only by Holland (H 76), and I have never seen one. It may or may not actually exist. The image above is a Photoshopped Proxy Pic to illustrate what Holland describes.

Cross-refs: H-76.

Diameter: 52.7 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 820wm

The Centennial Exhibition

830. Danish "EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE" Medal



(1.5 x)

(1.5 x)

Obverse: According to Levine in his Auction #4086 Lot 306 in 1986: "RARE 1876 CENTENNIAL MEDAL. 52mm. Copper. AU, with an area of dark toning on the obverse extending from 2:00-4:00. The obverse depicts a group of five allegorical female figures; America, with a liberty cap at the center presenting wreaths to Art and Mechanics left and Commerce and Agriculture, right. EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE in banner above. This is the identical die used for the reverse of the famous 1876 Centennial "Danish" medal (Baker 426-7) except that the top legend has been changed from INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION and there is now no inscription in the exergue." This medal sold for \$52.80.

Reverse: Per Levine: "A wreath encircling a small group of various fruits, probably intended as an award medal."

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 52.7 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 830bz

Centennial Exhibition Visitors

Introduction

Never underestimate the creativity of entrepreneurs! Not satisfied with the myriad of centennial and patriotic subjects to be struck into medals and sold as profitable souvenirs of the Centennial and the Exhibition, someone came up with the bright idea to appeal to the egos of Exhibition patrons. The first set in this drawer is dedicated “to perpetuate the memory of Washington and in honor of the patrons who attend our Centennial Exhibition.” The next set takes personal pride to the next level by appealing to the visitors’ religion and/or nationality: American, British, French, German, and/or Catholic. But nothing brings it home like the third set: personal identification tags with name, address, date, you name it, custom engraved on the obverse and/or reverse. Let’s hear it for capitalism!

Centennial Exhibition Visitors Medals

840. Nude GW Bust L/"In honor of the Patrons..."



(1.3 x)



(1.3 x)

Obverse: Very high-relief undraped bust of Washington to left; "GEORGE" to left, "WASHINGTON" to right; in truncation: "F.B. SMITH & HARTMANN N.Y."

Reverse: Within a wreath consisting of olive leaves to the left and oak leaves to the right, open at the top and tied with a ribbon below, in 12 lines: "THIS MEDAL // IS STRUCK // TO PERPETUATE // THE MEMORY OF // WASHINGTON, // AND IN HONOR OF THE PATRONS // WHO ATTEND OUR // CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION // AT // PHILADELPHIA, PA // U.S. // 1776. 1876." In exergue beneath the ribbon: "F. B. SMITH & HORST N. Y."

Cross-refs: B-422.

Diameter: 63.9 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
White Metal	840wm

850. Mt. Vernon/"In honor of the Patrons..."



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

Obverse: View of Mt. Vernon from the water; beneath in two straight lines: "RESIDENCE OF WASHINGTON // MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA"; in tiny letters counterclockwise along the rim from 7:00: "F.B. SMITH F. N.Y.".

Reverse: Within a wreath consisting of olive leaves to the left and oak leaves to the right, open at the top and tied with a ribbon below, in 12 lines: "THIS MEDAL // IS STRUCK // TO PERPETUATE // THE MEMORY OF // WASHINGTON, // AND IN HONOR OF THE PATRONS // WHO ATTEND OUR // CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION // AT // PHILADELPHIA, PA // U.S. // 1776. 1876." In exergue beneath the ribbon: "F. B. SMITH & HORST N. Y."

Cross-refs: B-422M.

Diameter: 63.9 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 850wm

Centennial Exhibition Visitors Medals

860. Mantled GW Bust/"In honor of the Patrons..."



(1.3x)



Proxy
Pic

(1.3x)

Obverse: Per Baker 423: "Roman-mantled bust left. "F.B. SMITH & HORST N.Y." under the bust. Around: "GEORGE WASHINGTON". (The 'O' in 'HORST' on the obverse was recut over an erroneous Y' by the diesinker) (Garrett 1877)"

Reverse: Within a wreath consisting of olive leaves to the left and oak leaves to the right, open at the top and tied with a ribbon below, in 12 lines: "THIS MEDAL // IS STRUCK // TO PERPETUATE // THE MEMORY OF // WASHINGTON, // AND IN HONOR OF THE PATRONS // WHO ATTEND OUR // CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION // AT // PHILADELPHIA, PA // U.S. // 1776. 1876." In exergue beneath the ribbon: "F. B. SMITH & HORST N. Y."

Cross-refs: Baker 423

Diameter: 63.9 mm.

Edge: Plain

Flip:

Rim: Cove

Alloy

No.

Note

White Metal 860wm

870. GW Tomb/"In honor of the Patrons..."



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

Obverse: The entrance to Washington's tomb at Mt. Vernon, with the figures of three men and two women in front, an obelisk to the left and the right of the gate, and a large tree at the left overarched by the gate; in exergue, "TOMB OF WASHINGTON, // MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA"; in tiny letters counterclockwise along the rim from 6:30: "F.B. SMITH F. N.Y."

Reverse: Within a wreath consisting of holly leaves to the left and oak leaves to the right, open at the top and tied with a ribbon below, in 12 lines: "THIS MEDAL // IS STRUCK // TO PERPETUATE // THE MEMORY OF // WASHINGTON, // AND IN HONOR OF THE PATRONS // WHO ATTEND OUR // CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION // AT // PHILADELPHIA, PA // U.S. // 1776. 1876." Beneath the ribbon: "F. B. SMITH & HORST N. Y."

A mule of the reverses of Baker 119 and Baker 422.

Cross-refs: Baker 423M

Diameter: 63.9 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 870wm

Centennial Exhibition Visitors Medals

880. GW Tomb/"In honor of the Patrons..."



Proxy
Pic

Obverse: Within a half-wreath of oak and olive leaves, the gate of entrance to Washington's tomb; below the bow of the wreath: "S&H"; clockwise around from 11:00: "TOMB OF WASHINGTON"; counterclockwise around from 7:30: "MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA"

Reverse: Within a wreath consisting of holly leaves to the left and oak leaves to the right, open at the top and tied with a ribbon below, in 12 lines: "THIS MEDAL // IS STRUCK // TO PERPETUATE // THE MEMORY OF // WASHINGTON, // AND IN HONOR OF THE PATRONS // WHO ATTEND OUR // CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION // AT // PHILADELPHIA, PA // U.S. // 1776. 1876." Beneath the ribbon: "F. B. SMITH & HORST N. Y."

A mule die trial of the reverses of Baker 117 and Baker 422. On opposite sides of a crudely shaped lead octagon about 80 mm wide are the 64 mm impressions of the obverse and reverse dies. (Lot 1874, NASCA Kessler-Spangemberger Collection sale, April 1981)

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 80 mm. **Edge:** Plain **Flip:** **Rim:** Cove

Alloy **No.** **Wt** **SG** **Note**

Lead 880ld

890. Washington/"See How We Prosper"



(1.8x)



(1.8x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of Washington to left; in exergue: "R. LAUBENHEIMER"; around and below: "GEORGE WASHINGTON // THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY"; around and above: "* A CENTURY ADDS LUSTRE TO HIS FAME *"; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876".

Reverse: Two standing female figures typifying Europe to left and America to right, standing on a globe marked "AMERICA". Europe holds a shield engraved with a temple, while America holds a shield with stars and stripes and a pole with Phrygian cap in her left hand and points with her right to the Philadelphia Expo's Main Building with an eagle hovering over it and a glory radiating upward above it. Above all: "SEE HOW WE PROSPER"

This series of medals features the portraits of a pope, a queen, an emperor, a chief of state; and a president, representing the Vatican, Great Britain, Germany, France, and the United States, respectively. Unlike the others in the set, this medal does not picture America's current president, Ulysses S. Grant, nor does it specifically mention the American visitors to the Exhibition. Nevertheless, it is included in this Exhibition Visitors category by virtue of its reverse, which is common to the entire set.

Cross-refs: Baker 428, F-62, H-89.

Diameter: 44.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Notes
Silver	890si	
Bronze	890bz	According to Levine: "A note in 12 AJN 25, states '25 struck in bronze and a smaller number in silver for a jeweler named Delon.'"
White Metal	890wm	

Centennial Exhibition Visitors Medals

900. Pius IX/"See How We Prosper"



(1.8x)



(1.8x)

Obverse: Bust of Pope Pius IX to right, in mozetta (shoulder cape) and zucchetto (skull cap). In exergue: "R. LAUBEMHEIMER"; below: "PHILADELPHIA"; around: "IN HONOR OF THE CATHOLIC VISITORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. 1876".

Reverse: Two standing female figures typifying Europe to left and America to right, standing on a globe marked "AMERICA". Europe holds a shield engraved with a temple, while America holds a shield with stars and stripes and a pole with phrygian cap in her left hand and points with her right to the Philadelphia Expo's Main Building with an eagle hovering over it and a glory radiating upward above it. Above all: "SEE HOW WE PROSPER"

Blessed Pope Pius IX reigned from 1846 until his death in 1878, the longest reign in Church history. Pius IX had a close relationship with America. In 1846, at the unanimous behest of all American bishops, he declared the Immaculate Mother of Christ to be the patron of America, and in 1854 he declared the Immaculate Conception to be dogma. Today, the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D.C., stands as a magnificent reminder of Pius IX's involvement in American history.

Cross-refs: F-58, H-85.

Diameter: 44.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	900si
Bronze	900bz
White Metal	900wm

910. Victoria / "See How We Prosper"



(1.8x)



(1.8x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of Victoria to left in coronet. In exergue: "R. LAUBENHEIMER"; around: "IN HONOR OF THE ENGLISH VISITORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. 1876".

Reverse: Two standing female figures typifying Europe to left and America to right, standing on a globe marked "AMERICA". Europe holds a shield engraved with a temple, while America holds a shield with stars and stripes and a pole with Phrygian cap in her left hand and points with her right to the Philadelphia Expo's Main Building with an eagle hovering over it and a glory radiating upward above it. Above all: "SEE HOW WE PROSPER"

Queen Victoria ruled Great Britain from 1837 until her death in 1901, coincidentally the longest reign of any British monarch. The 1876 Centennial Exposition was not only a celebration of American Independence, but it also epitomized the grandeur, the pomp, and the greatness of the nineteenth century, which was already beginning to known as the Victorian era.

Cross-refs: F-61, H-86.

Diameter: 44.8 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	910si
Bronze	910bz
White Metal	910wm

Centennial Exhibition Visitors Medals

920. Kaiser Wilhelm/"See How We Prosper"



(1.8x)



(1.8x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of Kaiser Wilhelm to right. In exergue: "R. LAUBENHEIMER"; below: "PHILADELPHIA"; around: DEN DEUTSCHEN BESUCHERN DER WELTAUSSTELLUNG GEWIDMET. 1876"

Reverse: Two standing female figures typifying Europe to left and America to right, standing on a globe marked "AMERICA". Europe holds a shield engraved with a temple, while America holds a shield with stars and stripes and a pole with Phrygian cap in her left hand and points with her right to the Philadelphia Expo's Main Building with an eagle hovering over it and a glory radiating upward above it. Above all: "SEE HOW WE PROSPER"

Wilhelm I, also known as Wilhelm the Great (March 22, 1797–March 9, 1888) of the House of Hohenzollern was the King of Prussia (January 2, 1861–March 9, 1888) and the first German Emperor (18 January 1871–March 9, 1888). Under the leadership of Wilhelm and his Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck, Prussia achieved the unification of Germany and the establishment of the German Empire.

Cross-refs: F-59, H-87.

Diameter: 44.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	920si
Bronze	920bz
White Metal	920wm

930. Marshal MacMahon/"See How We Prosper"



(1.8x)



(1.8 x)

Obverse: Bust of Marshal MacMahon in military uniform to left; in exergue: "R. LAUBENHEIMER"; below: "PHILADELPHIA"; around: "A L'HONNEUR DES VISITEURS FRANCAIS DE L'EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE. 1876"

Reverse: Two standing female figures typifying Europe to left and America to right, standing on a globe marked "AMERICA". Europe holds a shield engraved with a temple, while America holds a shield with stars and stripes and a pole with phrygian cap in her left hand and points with her right to the Philadelphia Expo's Main Building with an eagle hovering over it and a glory radiating upward above it. Above all: "SEE HOW WE PROSPER"

Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de Mac-Mahon, 1st Duc de Magenta, Marshal of France (13 June 1808 - 17 October 1893) was a French general and politician, who served as Chief of State of France from 1873 to 1875 and as the first President of the Third Republic, from 1875 to 1879. He fought in the Second Italian War of Independence as commander of the Second Corps ("Army of Italy"). He secured the French victory at Magenta (4 June 1859) and rose to the rank of marshal while in the field. As a result, he was later created Duke of Magenta by Napoleon III.

Cross-refs: F-60, H-88.

Diameter: 44.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	930si
Bronze	930bz
White Metal	930wm

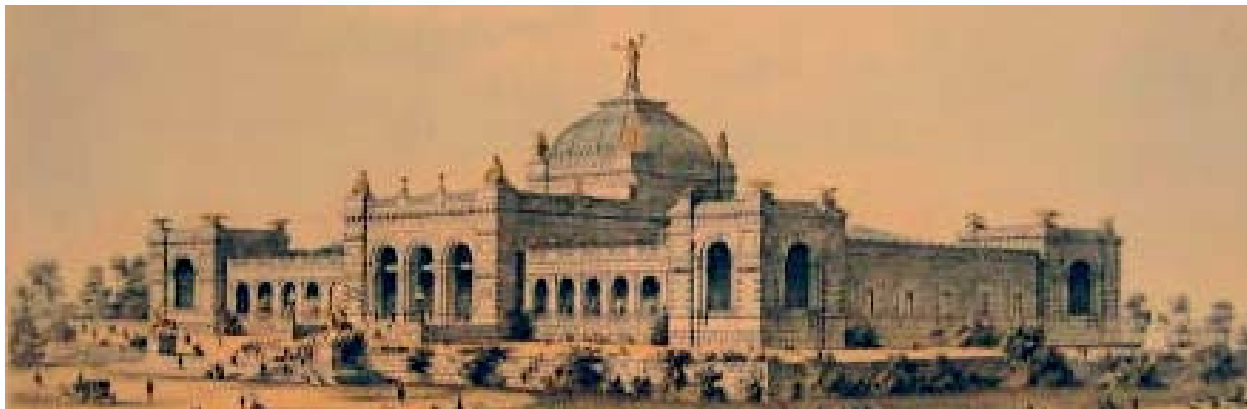
Centennial Exhibition Buildings

Introduction

Fairmount Park, the site of the Centennial Exhibition, boasted almost two hundred structures especially constructed for the celebration, but six spectacular buildings in particular attracted the most attention. Their sheer size, unique architecture, and impressive cost contributed impressively to achieving the unspoken goal of all Americans for their first world's fair: to put on the grandest show the world had ever seen. The grandeur of these buildings is celebrated and memorialized with so many medals that they merit their own chapter. These six structures were the Main Building, which included the Grand Entrance; Memorial Hall, which housed the magnificent art collection and was also known as the Art Gallery; Machinery Hall; Horticultural Hall, Agricultural Hall, and the Women's Pavilion. In addition, one other structure was featured on a series of medals and therefore merits inclusion in this chapter, and that was the Catholic Total Abstinence Union Fountain.



The Main Building of the exhibition (above), extended east and west along Fairmount Park's southern border. It was a gigantic structure, the largest in the world at the time, constructed of wood, iron, and glass, 1,880 feet long and 464 feet wide, enclosing almost 21 1/2 acres under one roof. The roof soared seventy feet above the ground. In the center of each side was a grand entrance, with 75-foot towers at each of the four corners. In the middle was a raised central section, 184 feet on a side, with four additional towers 120 feet in height, one at each corner. Promenades connected the four towers, affording visitors a magnificent view of Fairmount Park and the city of Philadelphia. The Main Building cost \$1,600,000.



Memorial Hall (above) was built 200 feet north of the Main Building in modern Renaissance style. Constructed of granite, glass, and steel, it is 365 feet long, 210 feet wide, and 150 feet tall at the center. A colossal figure of Columbia tops the dome, with four additional figures at the base, together representing the four quarters of the globe. It covers 1 1/2 acres and cost \$1,500,000. The hall is entered from the front through an ornate vestibule into the central rotunda, with a large gallery at each end. The vestibule and rotunda contained works of sculpture, and the four main galleries displayed works of art from the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France. For this reason, the building was equally well known as the Art Gallery.

Centennial Exhibition Buildings



Located 550 feet west of the Main Building and second only to it in size, Machinery Hall (above) was 1,402 feet long and 360 feet wide with a wing on the south side of 208 by 210 feet. It was built of wood and glass at a cost of \$792,000. As its name implied, it displayed a myriad of industrial displays, including the massive Corliss Engine, which powered all the moving machinery in the hall.



One of the most popular and attractive of the big buildings was Horticultural Hall (above). Constructed of iron and glass supported by fine marble and brick work in Moorish style, it was 383 feet long, 193 feet wide, and 72 feet tall. The interior was frequently likened to a page out of the Arabian Nights, illuminated by 3,500 gas lamps, with gorgeous landscapes of trees, shrubs and flowers in a wide array of gardens of all styles, inside and out. It was erected at a cost of \$251,900.



Agricultural Hall (above) consisted of a long nave crossed by three transepts in Gothic style. It was 540 feet by 820 feet and covered about 10 ¼ acres. It displayed a huge number of agricultural displays, including farming, forestry, fisheries, animal husbandry, textiles, dairy, fruits, and vegetables. A number of extensive additional annexes exhibited wagons, carriages, and farm machinery.

Centennial Exhibition Buildings



Paid for with funds solicited from the women of America by the Women's Centennial Committee (WCC), the Women's Pavilion (above) displayed exclusively articles that were the result of "feminine skill and labor." It was the first time that women's art and manufactures were given exclusive exhibit space at an international exposition. The pavilion was in the shape of a Maltese cross, 208 feet by 208 feet, with four pavilions, each 48 feet square occupying the angles of the cross. It cost \$40,000.



The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America (CTAU) sponsored its Centennial Fountain, which was erected at a cost of \$57,000. It consists of a large statue of Moses at the center and four figures, one at each corner, representing Archbishop Carroll, first Roman Catholic bishop in America, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only Catholic signer of the declaration of Independence, Commodore John Barry, the first Commander of the U.S. Navy and a Catholic, and Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance and founder of the first Total Abstinence Society in Ireland.

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

940. Universal International Exhibition



(1.5x)



(1.5x)

Photos courtesy of
Jonathan Brecher

Obverse: Within a recessed trefoil inscribed within the rim, the Main Building, above which is a spread eagle with a shield on its breast, clutching an olive branch in its right talon and three arrows in its left; in exergue: "OSC. BERGMANN"; beneath, in three lines: "UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL // EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA // 1876"; in the three three-sided panels between the trefoil and the rim are ornate scroll designs.

Reverse: In four ovals that march around the rim: at 2:00, Memorial Hall and beneath in two lines: "ART & MEMORIAL // HALL"; at 4:00, Horticultural Hall and beneath in two lines: "HORTICULTURAL // HALL"; at 8:00, Agricultural Hall and beneath in two lines: "AGRICULTURAL HALL"; and at 10:00, Machinery Hall and beneath in one line: "ENGINE HALL"; in the center panel formed by the intersectiong outlines of the four ovals, the Women's Pavilion and beneath in two lines: "LADIES // PAVILION"; in the four three-sided panels defined by the intersection of the ovals with the rim are a pattern of swirls and raised dots.

Item #170523122835 on eBay, closed 11 Aug 2010, sold for \$77.76. See photos in Misc Photos & Notes\Jonathan Brecher

This is the ultimate Exhibition buildings medal, portraying as it does all six of the exhibitions primary structures: the Main Building, Memorial Hall (also known as the Art Gallery), Machinery Hall (called Engine Hall on the medal), Horticultural Hall, Agricultural Hall, and the Women's Pavilion.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 54.7 mm.

Edge:

Alloy No.

White Metal 940wm

950. 3 Expo Bldgs/Wright's Declaration Signing



(1.5x)



(1.5x)

Obverse: In the center, the three principal buildings of the Philadelphia Exposition; on top, the Art Gallery with "MEMORIAL HALL" centered beneath; below that, the main building with "MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING" centered beneath; and below that Horticultural Hall with "HORTICULTURAL HALL" centered beneath; above all in a single curved line: "CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION"; and below all near the rim: "1876".

Reverse: In the center, a rendition of Trumbull's painting of the Congress of 1776 receiving the committee's report on the Declaration of Independence; above in three lines, the top one curved: "DECLARATION / OF / INDEPENDENCE"; below, "PHILADELPHIA"; and below that near the rim: "1776."

Cross-refs: H-79.

Diameter: 50.8 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	950si
Bronze	950bz
White Metal	950wm

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

960. Main Bldg/Art Gallery



(1.9x)



(1.9x)

Obverse: In the center, the Main Building; in exergue at the right "W. H. KEY F."; above in two curved lines: "CENTENNIAL // EXPOSITION"; below: "PHILADELPHIA"; below that, "1876" inside a shield containing 13 small stars.

Reverse: In the center, the Art Gallery; in exergue at the left "W. H. KEY F."; above, in two curved lines: "CENTENNIAL // ART GALLERY"; below, in two lines, the first straight, the second curved: "PHILADELPHIA // IN MEMORIAL".

This is a mule of the obverses of two of the "Growth and Prosperity" series of medals.

Cross-refs: H-136, HK-89a, HK-89e.

Diameter: 42 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 960bz

Brass 960bs

White Metal 960wm

Note

Lot 4063, NASCA Kessler-Spangenberg Collection, April 1981.

970. Main Bldg/Horticultural Hall



(1.9x)



(1.9x)

Obverse: In the center, the Main Building; in exergue at the right "W. H. KEY F."; above in two curved lines: "CENTENNIAL // EXPOSITION"; below: "PHILADELPHIA"; below that, "1876" inside a shield containing 13 small stars.

Reverse: In the center, Horticultural Hall; in exergue below: "KEY F."; above, curved: "CENTENNIAL"; below in three lines, the first two straight and the third curved: "HORTICULTURAL // HALL // PHILADELPHIA".

This is a mule of the obverses of two of the "Growth and Prosperity" series of medals.

Cross-refs: H-135, 89b-f.

Diameter: 2mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Bronze	970bz	
Brass	970bs	Lot 4064, NASCA Kessler-Spangenberg Collection, April 1981.
White Metal	970wm	

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

980. Main Building/Art Gallery



(1.6x)



(1.6x)

Obverse: The main building of the exhibition with the park in front; above, an eagle with wings outstretched, facing left, rays extending upwards from shoulders (3 left, 4 right); a shield on the eagle's breast with 13 stars on 9 horizontal bars above and 12 vertical bars below; two flags extending from right and left of the eagle, each with stars and stripes, the flags on top each with thirteen stars and six stars visible on each flag beneath; between the eagles wings and the flags are puffs of clouds; the eagle perches on a banner inscribed with "E PLURIBUS" to left and "UNUM" to right; an olive branch in the eagle's left claw and three arrows, points right, in the right claw, rays radiating below. In exergue beneath the main building in five horizontal lines: "MAIN BUILDING / INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION / FAIRMOUNT PARK / PHILADELPHIA / 1876. Around the outside bottom in two curved lines: GROUND FLOOR 872.320 SQ. FT. 20.02 ACS. LENGTH 1.880 FT. / UPPER FLOORS 63.688 SQ. FT. 1.45 ACRES; WIDTH 464 FT."

Reverse: The Art Gallery with park in front. Above, in two curved lines, "CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION / ART GALLERY". In exergue, "FAIRMOUNT PARK / PHILADELPHIA / 1876" with a dot centered underneath the date.

Cross-refs: F-14, H-15.

Diameter: 51.4mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	980si
Gilt	980gi
Bronze	980bz
White Metal	980wm

990. Main Building / Seated Liberty



(1.9x)



(1.9x)

Obverse: End view of Main Building; above, clockwise around from 10:30: "EXHIBITION"; in exergue: "1876"; below, counterclockwise from 7:30: "PHILADELPHIA". Carved in solid graphite and then lacquered a copper color.

Reverse: Seated Liberty to the right, with face turned to the left (uncomfortable!); her right hand rests upon a shield crudely inscribed with "LIBERTY" on a diagonal ribbon across the shield; her left hand holds a staff with a phrygian cap; around, clockwise from 7:30 are 13 stars: 6 to the left of her head, 2 between her head and the staff, and 5 to the right of the staff.

Cross-refs: F-81

Diameter: 66.9 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Graphite 990gr

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1000. Grand Entrance / Main Building Stats (small date)



(1.8x)



(1.8x)

Obverse: In the center, a partial view of the Main Building; in exergue at the right: "G. H. L."; above in two curved lines: "GRAND ENTRANCE / INTERNATIONAL"; below the building to left: "1776"; to right: "1876"; below them in two curved lines: "EXPOSITION / PHILADELPHIA".

Reverse: From the center outward; in seven straight lines: "LENGTH / 1880 FEET, / WIDTH 464 FEET, / HEIGHT 70 FEET, / AREA 22 ACRES. / FAIRMOUNT / PARK"; above in a curved line: "MAIN BUILDING", below in a curved line: "PHILADELPHIA"; around along the rim: "TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH (with two dots below the "TH") ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATION'S BIRTH"; at the bottom: "1776 U. S. M. CO. 1876".

Cross-refs: F-56; H-93; HK-80; HK-80a (says that there is a variety of this medal with a larger date on the reverse).

Diameter: 42.3 mm.

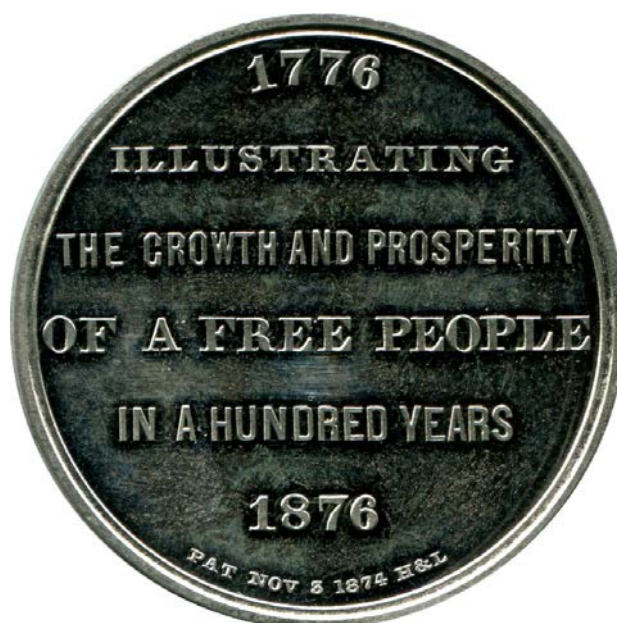
Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1000si
Gilt	1000gi
Bronze	1000bz
White Metal	1000wm

1010. Main Building/"Growth and Prosperity"



(1.9x)



(1.9x)

Obverse: The main building; in exergue at the right "W. H. KEY F."; above in two curved lines: "CENTENNIAL // EXPOSITION"; below: "PHILADELPHIA"; below that, a shield with thirteen stars bearing the date "1876".

Reverse: In six lines (the first curved, the rest straight): 1776 // ILLUSTRATING // THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY // OF A FREE PEOPLE // IN A HUNDRED YEARS // 1876"; below, at the rim in tiny letters: "PAT NOV 3 1874 H & L".

Cross-refs: F-5, H-16, HK-81-82.

Diameter: 41.9 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy

No.

Note

Silver

1010si

Gilt

1010gi

Lot 25293, Heritage Political Memorabilia Auction #635, June 2006.

Bronze

1010bz

Brass

1010bs

Lot 4048, NASCA Kessler-Spangenberg Collection, April 1981.

White Metal

1010wm

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1020. Art Gallery/"Growth and Prosperity"



(1.9x)



(1.9x)

Obverse: In the center, the Art Gallery; in exergue at the left "W. H. KEY F."; above, in two curved lines: CENTENNIAL // ART GALLERY"; below in two lines, the first straight and the second curved: "PHILADELPHIA // IN MEMORIAL".

Reverse: In six lines (the first curved, the rest straight): 1776 // ILLUSTRATING // THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY // OF A FREE PEOPLE // IN A HUNDRED YEARS // 1876"; below, at the rim in tiny letters: "PAT NOV 3 1874 H & L".

Cross-refs: F-3, H-19, HK-83-86.

Diameter: 41.9 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1020si
Gilt	1020gi
Bronze	1020bz
White Metal	1020wm

1030. Art Gallery/"Growth and Prosperity" Hard Rubber



Photos courtesy of
Jeff Shevlin



(2.1x)

(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, the Art Gallery; in exergue at the left "W. H. KEY F."; above, in two curved lines: CENTENNIAL // ART GALLERY"; below in two lines, the first straight and the second curved: "PHILADELPHIA // IN MEMORIAL".

Reverse: In six lines (the first curved, the rest straight): 1776 // ILLUSTRATING // THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY // OF A FREE PEOPLE // IN A HUNDRED YEARS // 1876"; below, at the rim in tiny letters: "PAT NOV 3 1874 H & L".

Smaller than the above medal and with different lettering position, in red and black hard rubber. (per Presidential Auction #74, Lot #228).

Cross-refs: F-4, H-20.

Diameter: 38 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Hard Rubber	1030hr (black)	Black hard rubber.
Hard Rubber	1030hr (red)	Red hard rubber

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1040. Horticultural Hall/"Growth and Prosperity"



(1.9x)



(1.9x)

Obverse: In the center, Horticultural Hall; in exergue below: "KEY F."; above, curved: "CENTENNIAL"; below in three lines, the first two straight and the third curved: "HORTICULTURAL // HALL // PHILADELPHIA".

Reverse: In six lines (the first curved, the rest straight): 1776 // ILLUSTRATING // THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY // OF A FREE PEOPLE // IN A HUNDRED YEARS // 1876"; below, at the rim in tiny letters: "PAT NOV 3 1874 H & L".

Cross-refs: F-6, H-21, HK-87-88.

Diameter: 41.9mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver	1040si	
Gilt	1040gi	See eBay item #6632470356, which was lot #25293 of Heritage's 2006 June Political Memorabilia Auction #635 in June 2006.
Bronze	1040bz	
Brass	1040bs	Lot 4059, NASCA Kessler-Spangenberger Collection, April 1981
White Metal	1040wm	

1050. Memorial Hall/GW Bust 2 Stars



(3x)



(3x)

Obverse: In the center, a three-quarters right bust of George Washington (after Giuesippi Longhi) in civilian dress; above near the rim "GEORGE WASHINGTON"; below near the rim: "1776" flanked on either side with a five-pointed star.

Reverse: In the center, the Art Gallery; above in a curved line: EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA"; below: "CENTENIAL" [misspelled with a single "N"]; and below that "1876".

Cross-refs: B-431, H-150.

Diameter: 27 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Gilt	1050g1
Bronze	1050bz

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1060. Memorial Hall/GW Bust 4 Stars



(3x)

(3x)

Obverse: In the center, a three-quarters right bust of George Washington (after Giuesippi Longhi) in civilian dress; above near the rim "GEORGE WASHINGTON"; below near the rim: "1776" flanked on either side with three five-pointed stars..

Reverse: In the center, the Art Gallery; above in a curved line: EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA"; below: "CENTENIAL" [misspelled with a single "N"]; and below that "1876".

Cross-refs: B-432.

Diameter: 27 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 1060bz

1070. Memorial Hall/GW Bust 6 Stars



(3x)



(3x)

Obverse: In the center, a three-quarters right bust of George Washington (after Giuesippi Longhi) in civilian dress; above near the rim "GEORGE WASHINGTON"; below near the rim: "1776" flanked on either side with three five-pointed stars..

Reverse: In the center, the Art Gallery; above in a curved line: EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA"; below: "CENTENIAL" [misspelled with a single "N"]; and below that "1876".

Cross-refs: B-432C, H-151.

Diameter: 27 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 1070bz

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1080. GW Nude Bust L/Copyrigt



(2.2x)

(2.2x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of Washington to left; around: "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / 1776 "

Reverse: Memorial Hall; around: "CENTENNIAL / MEMORIAL BUILDING /COPYRIGHT (sic!) SECURED / PHILADELPHIA 1876".

(Levine Auction #63, McSorley Collection, 15 Nov 1997, Lot 1174.)
Note the misspelling of "copyright."

Cross-ref: Baker A432

Diameter: 36.5 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Brass 1080bs

1090. Memorial Hall/Celluloid Medal



(2 x)

(2 x)

Obverse: Memorial Hall; above, in two curved lines from 9:30 and 10:30: “EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS. / CELLULOID MEDAL.”; below, in two curved lines 8:00 and 8:30: “MEMORIAL HALL. / UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.” (There is a period at the end of all four lines.)

Reverse: Liberty bell suspended from a curved beam, on which is inscribed: “IN GOD WE TRUST”; on the left, a Minute Man, holding a musket upright in his right hand with his left hand resting upon the bell; on the right, a militiaman with musket upright in his left hand and his right hand on the bell; in exergue, “1776 1876”.

Frossard lists this medal as his #67. He quotes the inscription on the obverse as "GELLULOID MEDAL" and then lists the medal's composition as "gelluloid." Since I had never seen this medal before, this single word “gelluloid” led me down more than one research rabbit hole as I attempted to determine the composition of gelluloid and what appearance it might give a medal. Of course, I considered that it might be a typo for “Celluloid,” but the mid-nineteenth century was a hotbed of innovation in new materials with creative names for coins and medals, many of which were used for Centennial medals (e.g., hard rubber, wood, graphite, terracotta, porcelain, leather, and numerous fibrous recipes). Why not gelluloid? Well, long story short, there is no such thing as gelluloid, but it was not *just* a typo on Frossard’s part. A careful examination of the “C” in “CELLULOID” reveals that there is a die flaw that results in a small blob at the end of the lower part of the “C” that makes it resemble a “G.” The flaw is less apparent in the specimen pictured above than on the examples held in the collections of the American Numismatic Society and the National Numismatic Collection in the Smithsonian (the only other examples I have seen). Celluloid is very brittle, fragile, and flammable, all of which may contribute to the rarity of this medal.

Cross-refs: F-67.

Diameter: 36 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Celluloid 1090ce

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1100. Memorial Hall/Independence Hall



(1.4x)



(1.4x)

Obverse: In the center, Memorial Hall and grounds; above in a curved line, "MEMORIAL HALL"; and below in five straight lines: "TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENNIAL / ANNIVERSARY OF THE / UNITED STATES / PHILA JULY 4 / 1876."

Reverse: In the center, Independence Hall and the adjoining buildings; above and around, in small letters, "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND AND UNTO ALL THE PEOPLE THEREOF"; below in three lines, the bottom line curved: "INDEPENDENCE HALL / JULY 4 1776 / PATD FEBRY 10. 1874". There are two tiny dots beneath the superscripted "D" and "Y."

Produced by the U.S. Mint for Nichols, Pickering, and Company. 25 silver, 900 bronze, of which 400 were melted in 1891 at the Mint.

Cross-refs: F-7, H-23, -CM29.

Diameter: 57.8 mm.

Edge:

Alloy

No.

Note

Silver

1100si

25 struck.

Gilt

1100gi

Bronze

1100bz

900 struck. Nichols, Pickering, and Company paid for only 500; the remaining 400 were stored at the Mint until they were melted in June, 1891.

White Metal

1100wm

1110. St. Andrew's Cross Shape/blank



(1.6x)



(1.6x)

Obverse: Struck in the shape of an eight-pointed St. Andrew's cross; in the center, Memorial Hall; in exergue: "1876"; beneath, a crude bust of George Washington, undraped with ribbon-tied pigtail; to the left of the bust: "C. A."; to the right: "G. E."; in each of the eight corners of the cross is a rosebud and leaves on a stem. I speculate that the letters C.A.G.E. may stand for "Centennial Art Gallery Exhibitor."

Reverse: Blank.

Simply described by Holland as "Memorial Hall, below a head to R. 1876 C.A.G.E.," there is no reference to the meaning of "C.A.G.E." Given that the medal depicts Memorial Hall, also known as the Art Gallery, might it mean "Centennial Art Gallery Exhibitor"?

Cross-refs: H-83

Diameter: 49.8 mm wide x 50.8 mm high. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Gilt	1110gi
Bronze	1110bz

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1120. Eagle Spread/Memorial Hall



(2.8 x)



(2.8x)

Obverse: Spread eagle perched on banner reading "PLURIBUS UNUM" (without the leading "E"); with three arrows in its right claw; olive branch in the left; nine sets of three rays each radiating above from 10:00 to 2:00 with 4 stars each of increasing size between each set of rays, for a total of 32 stars. To left, "J. SCHWERDTNER F."; to right, "C. KRAUSS EDITEUR"; struck on a planchet with an integral loop at top.

Reverse: Memorial Hall; above, in two curved lines "THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF / PHILADELPHIA"; below, in three straight lines "MEMORIAL HALL / A CENTENNIAL OF THE / NATION"; curving below that "1776-1876".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 29.3 mm wide x 33.2 mm high. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 1120wm

1130. Horticultural Hall/ Art Gallery



(1.9x)



(1.9x)

Proxy Pix: placeholder
graphically created from
#820 and 840.

Obverse: In the center, the Art Gallery; in exergue at the left "W. H. KEY F."; above, in two curved lines: "CENTENNIAL // ART GALLERY"; below, in two lines, the first straight, the second curved: "PHILADELPHIA // IN MEMORIAL".

Reverse: In the center, Horticultural Hall; in exergue below: "KEY F."; above, curved: "CENTENNIAL"; below in three lines, the first two straight and the third curved: "HORTICULTURAL // HALL // PHILADELPHIA".

This is a mule of the obverses of two of the "Growth and Prosperity" series of medals.

Cross-refs: H-137, HK-89a-d.

Diameter: 41.9 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Gilt	1130gi
Bronze	1130bz
Brass	1130bz
White Metal	1130wm

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1140. Art Gallery/Blank



(2.2x)

Obverse: Oval medal in black porcelain, depicting the Art Gallery; "1876" below.

Reverse: Blank, showing signs of something (probably a pin) previously glued to the back.

Cross-refs: Not Listed.

Diameter: 37.1mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Porcelain 1140pn

1150. Acid-etched Memorial Hall / Blank



Publication fees
paid to the
American Numismatic Society.



Obverse: Acid-etched on a silver disk, the Art Gallery with terraced landscaping and human figures in the foreground; above, clockwise around from 11:00: “MEMORIAL HALL”; below, in three lines, the bottom one curved: “INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION / 1876 / PHILADELPHIA.”

Reverse: Blank.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1150si

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1160. GW Naked Bust L/Memorial Hall



(2.2x)



(2.2x)

Obverse: In the center, an undraped bust of Washington to left, with hair in queue; above, around the edge: "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA", below: "1776" flanked on either side by a five-pointed star.

Reverse: In the center, the Art Gallery; above in two curved lines: "CENTENNIAL / MEMORIAL BUILDING"; below, also in two curved lines: "1876 / PHILADELPHIA."

According to Haseltine; a 19th-century coin dealer, this medal was struck in Germany, and few were sent to this country. He called it rare.

Cross-refs: B-430, F-76 and 318.

Diameter: 36.9 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Gilt	1160gi
Bronze	1160bz
White Metal	1160wm
Nickel-plated	1160np

1170. German Art Gallery Medal



(3.2x)



(3.2x)

Obverse: A lacquered black oval medal depicting the Art Gallery; above, around "KUNSTHALLE" (German for "Art Gallery"); below, an eight-pointed star flanked left and right by an artistic flourish; the whole surrounded by thirty-six four-sided prismatic tablets, with a light wire loop for suspension embedded at 12:00.

Reverse: Within an oval of 13 five-pointed stars, "PHILADELPHIA"; in the center, vertically, the same arrangement of eight-pointed star and artistic flourishes; in exergue: "1876".

This medal is much blacker than it appears in the photos; so much blacker that it is practically impossible to obtain any contrast in a photo. These two images were digitally lightened and then the contrast enhanced to increase legibility.

Cross-refs: Not Listed.

Diameter: 25.1 mm wide x 35 mm high (including the attached loop).

Edge:

Alloy **No.**

Composition 1170cm

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1180. Women's Pavilion/Spread Eagle



(1.4x)



(1.4x)

Obverse: In the center, the Women's Pavilion; above and around: "HER WORKS PRAISE HER"; below, flanked on left and right with a five-pointed star, in two lines, the upper line straight and the lower line curved: "WOMEN'S / PAVILION".

Reverse: In the center, the spread eagle, facing left, from the national seal; holding a pennant in its beak with motto: "E PLURIBUS UNUM"; five arrows in right talon and lower left in left talon; seven five-pointed stars above the pennant and six below; above, center: "1776" flanked on either side by a rose; to left: "AMERICAN"; to right: "CELEBRATION"; below: "1876" flanked on either side with a five-pointed star.

Cross-refs: H-74.

Diameter: 56.4 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Porcelain 1180pn

1190. Independence Hall/Spread Eagle



(1.4x)



(1.4x)

Photo courtesy of Andy Kaufman, copyright 4th Dimension Collectibles, all rights reserved.

Obverse: In the center, Independence Hall, as in 1776; clockwise around from 9:00: "OUR NATION'S BIRTHPLACE" preceded and followed by a five-pointed star; above: "INDEPENDENCE" (split by the flag as "INDEPE [flag] NDENCE"); to the left of the tower: "OLD"; to the right "HALL"; counterclockwise below from 7:00: "JULY . 4 . 1776".

Reverse: In the center, the spread eagle, facing left, from the national seal; holding a pennant in its beak with motto: "E PLURIBUS UNUM"; five arrows in right claw and lower left in left claw; seven five-pointed stars above the pennant and six below; above, center: "1776" flanked on either side by a rose; to left: "AMERICAN"; to right: "CELEBRATION"; below: "1876" flanked on either side with a five-pointed star.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 56.4 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Porcelain 1190pn

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1200. Women's Pavilion / Independence Hall



(1.4x)



(1.4x)

Obverse: In the center, the Women's Pavilion; above and around: "HER WORKS PRAISE HER" (the flag splits WORKS as "WO [flag] RKS"; below in a straight line: "1776" [five-pointed star] "1876"; around the outside counterclockwise from 8:00 "WOMEN'S [five-pointed star] PAVILION [five-pointed star]". This is a from a markedly different die (mold?) than the previous Women's Pavilion porcelain medal, with significantly smaller lettering and different inscription below.

Reverse: In the center, Independence Hall, as in 1776; clockwise around from 9:00: "OUR NATION'S BIRTHPLACE" preceded and followed by a five-pointed star; above: "INDEPENDENCE" (split by the flag as "INDEPE [flag] NDENCE"); to the left of the tower: "OLD"; to the right "HALL"; counterclockwise below from 7:00: "JULY . 4 . 1776".

The rim of this medal on the reverse side is unusually high (almost 4 mm).

Cross-refs: Not listed.

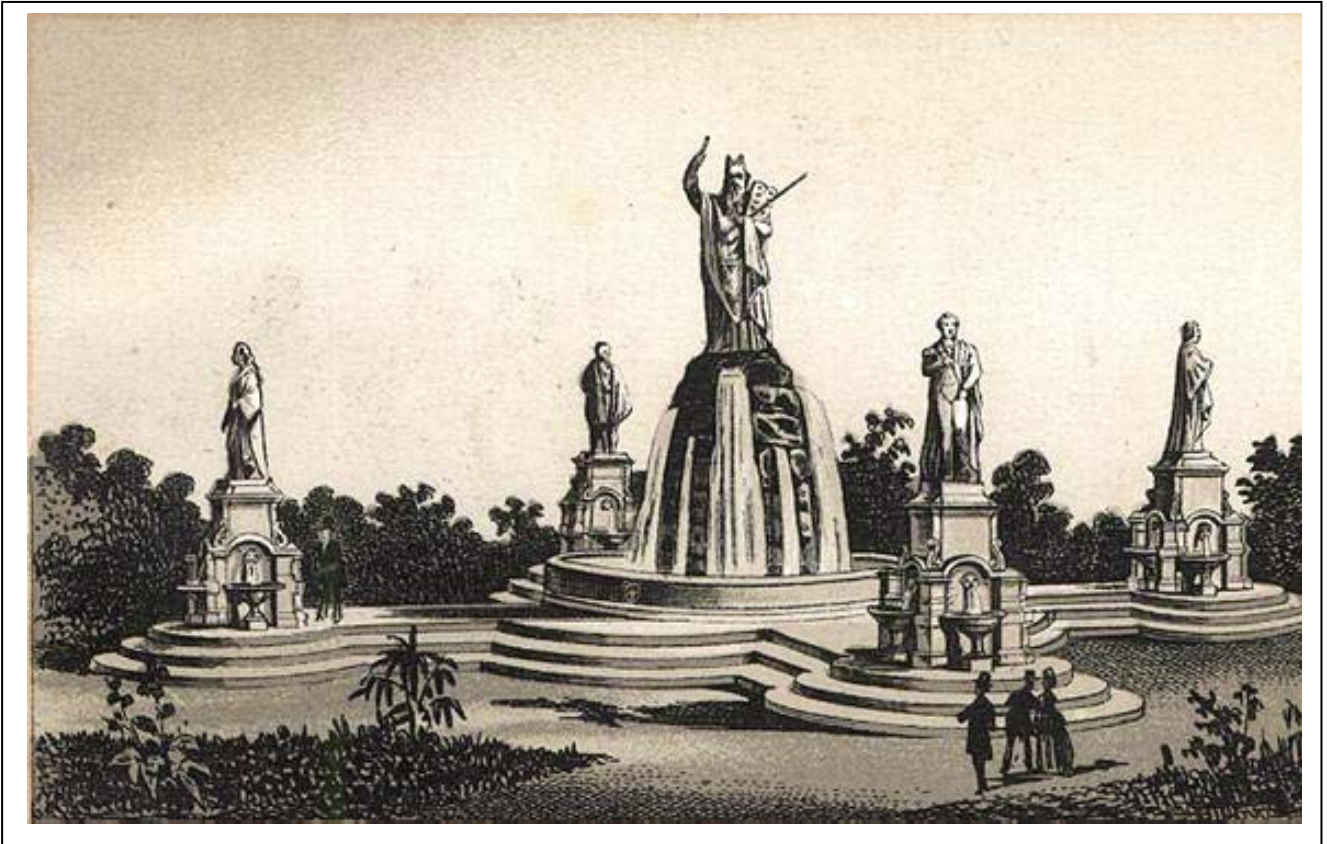
Diameter: 56.4 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Porcelain 1200pn

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

In 1838, in Ireland, Father Theobald Mathew, known as the Apostle of Temperance, established the Teetotal Abstinence Society, which relied on one single enduring act of will, known simple as The Pledge (never to drink alcohol). The Teetotaler movement spread to the United States with Irish immigrants, and in 1871, 171 individual societies, comprising almost 27,000 members, united to form the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America (CTAU of A). Led by the Philadelphia society, the CTAU raised over \$50,000 to erect a memorial fountain that would provide the public with the teetotalers' favorite beverage – drinking water. The fountain was designed by Herman Kirn, a noted Philadelphia sculptor, who sculpted each of the five statues out a single block of Tyrolese marble.



The CTAU fountain is situated in West Fairmount Park in the forecourt at one end of Machinery Hall. It consists, first, of Moses standing on a rock pedestal, holding the two stone tablets with the Law and raising the staff with which he has called forth the water that flows from the rock into the surrounding basin. At the four corners of the fountain are four pedestals on which stand the statues of Charles Carroll (the only Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence), his cousin Archbishop Carroll (the first Catholic Bishop of America), Commodore John Barry (the Father of the American Navy), and Father Mathew (the Apostle of Temperance). From sixteen lions' heads, adorning each of the four sides of each pedestal, pour forth streams of water to serve as drinking fountains for exposition patrons. The cover of the sheet music from the Centennial Fountain Grand March, composed by Edward Mack and played at the fountain's dedication, depicts the fountain viewed from the same perspective as that on the obverse of the medal.

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1210. Centennial Fountain/"CTAU of A" without comma



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, the Centennial Fountain; above, in a curved line: "CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN" (without the trailing comma) and below, in five lines, the last curved: "FAIRMOUNT PARK / DEDICATED TO / AMERICAN LIBERTY / JULY 4. 1876 PHILA."

Reverse: In the center, a shield containing a cross in glory flanked by lilies with "C T A U OF A" on top. Around, close to the rim: "ERECTED BY THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA" followed by a five-pointed star.

Cross-refs: F-316, H-43, HK-69-70.

Diameter: 38 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
-------	-----

Bronze	1210bz
--------	--------

Brass	1210bs
-------	--------

White Metal	1210wm
-------------	--------

1220. Centennial Fountain/"CTAU of A" with comma



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, the Centennial Fountain; above, in a curved line: "CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN," (followed by a comma) and below, in five lines, the last curved: "FAIRMOUNT PARK / DEDICATED TO / AMERICAN LIBERTY / JULY 4. 1876 PHILA."

Reverse: In the center, a shield containing a cross in glory flanked by lilies with "C T A U OF A" on top. Around, close to the rim: "ERECTED BY THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA" followed by a five-pointed star.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 38 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1220si
Gilt	1220gi
Bronze	1220bz
White Metal	1220wm

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1230. Washington Bust R/Centennial Fountain



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Photos courtesy of Jeff Shevlin

Obverse: In the center, the Centennial Fountain; above, in a curved line: "CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN" (without the trailing comma) and below, in five lines, the last curved: "FAIRMOUNT PARK / DEDICATED TO / AMERICAN LIBERTY / JULY 4. 1876 PHILA."

Reverse: Large undraped bust of George Washington to right; at left: "GENERAL"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation of the neck: "1876".

This obverse design has been incorrectly described by Holland, who stated that the inscription around is "GEORGE WASHINGTON" vice "GENERAL WASHINGTON" and that the date in truncation is "1776" vice "1876". No medal of Holland's description is known by this author.

Cross-refs: F-315, H-40, HK-65-68.

Diameter: 38 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Silver	1230si
Gilt	1230gi
Bronze	1230bz
White Metal	1230wm

1240. Centennial Fountain/Blank with border



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, the Centennial Fountain; above, in a curved line: "CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN" (without the trailing comma) and below, in five lines, the last curved: "FAIRMOUNT PARK / DEDICATED TO / AMERICAN LIBERTY / JULY 4. 1876 PHILA."

Reverse: Blank, except for a circlet of ornamental scrolls around the border.

Cross-refs: H-101, HK-62-64.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1240si
Gilt	1240gi
Bronze	1240bz

Centennial Exhibition Buildings

1250. CTAU of A/Blank with border



(2 x)



(2 x)

Proxy Pix

Obverse: In the center, a shield containing a cross in glory flanked by lilies with "C T A U OF A" on top. Around, close to the rim: "ERECTED BY THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA" followed by a five-pointed star.

Reverse: Blank, except for a circlet of ornamental scrolls around the border.

Cross-refs: H-103

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 1250si

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

Introduction

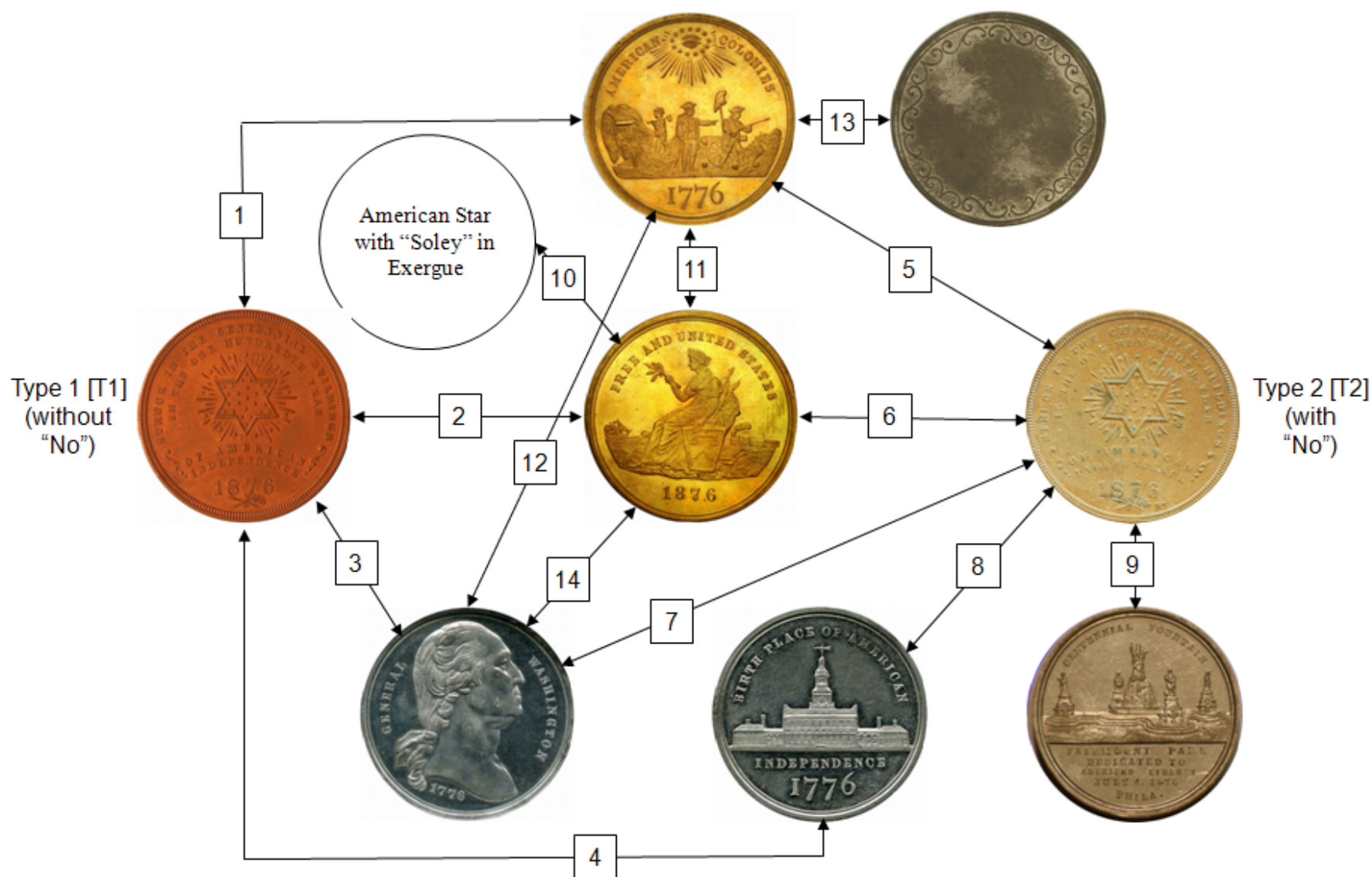
The Centennial Exhibition was a busy place. Not only did a grand total of 10,164,489 people attend the fair in its brief six months of existence (a world record at the time), but September 28, 1876, set another record with about a quarter million people attending Pennsylvania Day on the 100th anniversary of the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776. The average daily attendance was 55,242 fairgoers for 184 days. That's a lot of customers, and vendors of every imaginable souvenir eagerly plied their wares. Medals were among the most sought-after mementos (luckily for us collectors!), and one of the popular attractions at the exhibition was to watch your new medal being struck on the spot and, in at least one case, actually have it customized per your instructions!

The large majority of medals struck on the Exhibition grounds fall into two groups: first, the 38-mm "Struck in the Centennial Buildings" series and second, the 19-mm "Struck on the First Steam Coining Press" series.

The "Struck in the Centennial Buildings" series paired at least five stock Centennial dies with three different "American Star" reverses, which state that the medal was struck in the Centennial buildings during the 100th year of American Independence. This results in at least twelve known mules, which are depicted in the second diagram below. Two of the three reverses differ by the presence or absence of "No" to the right of the crossed wheat stalk and laurel branch below the date. On the third reverse, the "No" is absent but the sculptor's name "Soley" appears in exergue. Below is a detail of the first two dies.



American Star Medals



Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1260. American Star T1/ "American Colonies (Mule 1)



Obverse: In the center, a six-pointed star in glory with twenty-five five-pointed stars inside and thirteen five-pointed stars in the glory; above and around, in two curved lines: "STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS / IN THE ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR"; below, in two curved lines flanked on each side by a scroll design: "OF AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE"; beneath that "1876"; below the date are a wheat sheaf and a laurel branch, crossed.

Reverse: In the center, a pastoral battle scene: to left, a farmer with an ax over his shoulder walks toward his farmhouse; to right, an officer in Revolutionary uniform with drawn sword directs an infantryman with musket as he walks in front of a cannon with three cannonballs and a drum on the ground; a phrygian cap sits atop the cannon's loading pike; above, an eye surrounded by thirteen five-pointed stars in glory; around from 10:00: "AMERICAN (eye) COLONIES; below at 6:00: "1776".

Cross-refs: HK-72c.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1260si
Bronze	1260bz
White Metal	1260wm

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1270. American Star T1/ Seated Liberty (Mule 2)



(2 x)



(2 x)

Proxy Pix

Obverse: In the center, a six-pointed star in glory with twenty-five five-pointed stars inside and thirteen five-pointed stars in the glory; above and around, in two curved lines: "STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS / IN THE ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR"; below, in two curved lines flanked on each side by a scroll design "OF AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE"; beneath that "1876".

Reverse: A representation of Liberty, reminiscent of the Trade Dollar; seated facing left, an olive branch in her right hand offering peace to a ship sailing towards her; at her left side is a keystone-shaped shield on which a set of scales and a square promise justice; behind her are two flags unfurled over the land on which a train steams toward her and a plow rests in a field; above around from 10:00 to 2:00: "FREE AND UNITED STATES"; below: "1876".

Cross-refs: H-130.

Diameter: 38.1 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1270si
Bronze	1270bz
White Metal	1270wm

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1280. American Star T1 / General Washington (Mule 3)



Obverse: In the center, a six-pointed star in glory with twenty-five five-pointed stars inside and thirteen five-pointed stars in the glory; above and around, in two curved lines: "STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS / IN THE ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR"; below, in two curved lines flanked on each side by a scroll design "OF AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE"; beneath that "1876".

Reverse: Large undraped bust of George Washington to right; at left: "GENERAL"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation of the neck: "1876".

Cross-refs: B-433, H-128, HK-70a.

Diameter: 38.1mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 1280si

Bronze 1280bz

White Metal 1280wm

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1290. American Star T1 / Independence Hall (Mule 4)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, a six-pointed star in glory with twenty-five five-pointed stars inside and thirteen five-pointed stars in the glory; above and around, in two curved lines: "STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS / IN THE ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR"; below, in two curved lines flanked on each side by a scroll design "OF AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE"; beneath that "1876".

Reverse: A view of Independence Hall, including the outbuildings to left and right; around above from 10:00 to 2:00: "BIRTHPLACE OF AMERICAN"; below in two lines: "INDEPENDENCE / 1776".

Cross-refs: H-129.

Diameter: 38.1 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 1290si

Bronze 1290bz

Brass 1290bs

White Metal 1290wm

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1300. American Star T2 / "American Colonies" (Mule 5)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, a six-pointed star in glory with twenty-five five-pointed stars inside and thirteen five-pointed stars in the glory; above and around, in two curved lines: "STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS / IN THE ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR"; below, in two curved lines flanked on each side by a scroll design: "OF AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE"; beneath that "1876"; below the date are a wheat sheaf and a laurel branch, crossed, with "No" to their right, apparently for a serial number to be added later.

Reverse: In the center, a pastoral battle scene: to left, a farmer with an ax over his shoulder walks toward his farmhouse; to right, an officer in Revolutionary uniform with drawn sword directs an infantryman with musket as he walks in front of a cannon with three cannonballs and a drum on the ground; a phrygian cap sits atop the cannon's loading pike; above, an eye surrounded by thirteen five-pointed stars in glory; around from 10:00: "AMERICAN (eye) COLONIES"; below at 6:00: "1776".

Cross-refs: H-132.

Diameter: 38.1 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1300si
Bronze	1300bz
Brass	1300bs
White Metal	1300wm

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1310. American Star T2 / Seated Liberty (Mule 6)



(2.1x)

(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, a six-pointed star in glory with twenty-five five-pointed stars inside and thirteen five-pointed stars in the glory; above and around, in two curved lines: "STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS / IN THE ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR"; below, in two curved lines flanked on each side by a scroll design "OF AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE"; beneath that "1876"; below the date are a wheat sheaf and a laurel branch, crossed, with "No" to their right, apparently for a serial number to be added later.

Reverse: A representation of Liberty, reminiscent of the Trade Dollar; seated facing left, an olive branch in her right hand offering peace to a ship sailing towards her; at her left side is a keystone-shaped shield on which a set of scales and a square promise justice; behind her are two flags unfurled over the land on which a train steams toward her and a plow rests in a field; above around from 10:00 to 2:00: "FREE AND UNITED STATES"; below: "1876".

Cross-refs: Item 1125 in Shevlin's 100814 SCD Auction at the 2010 Boston ANA Convention.

Diameter: 38.1 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 1310bz

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1320. American Star T2 / General Washington (Mule 7)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, a six-pointed star in glory with twenty-five five-pointed stars inside and thirteen five-pointed stars in the glory; above and around, in two curved lines: "STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS / IN THE ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR"; below, in two curved lines flanked on each side by a scroll design "OF AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE"; beneath that "1876"; below the date are a wheat sheaf and a laurel branch, crossed, with "No" to their right, apparently for a serial number to be added later.

Reverse: Large undraped bust of George Washington to right; at left: "GENERAL"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation of the neck: "1876".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 1320bz

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1330. American Star T2 /Independence Hall (Mule 8)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, a six-pointed star in glory with twenty-five five-pointed stars inside and thirteen five-pointed stars in the glory; above and around, in two curved lines: "STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS / IN THE ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR"; below, in two curved lines flanked on each side by a scroll design "OF AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE"; beneath that "1876"; below the date are a wheat sheaf and a laurel branch, crossed, with "No" to their right, followed by an incuse "5," which was stamped in after striking.

Reverse: A view of Independence Hall, including the outbuildings to left and right; around above from 10:00 to 2:00: "BIRTHPLACE OF AMERICAN"; below in two lines: "INDEPENDENCE / 1776".

Cross-refs: HK-47, 47a.

Diameter: 38.1 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1303si
Bronze	1330bz
Brass	1330bs
White Metal	1330wm

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1340. American Star T2 / Centennial Fountain (Mule 9)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Photos courtesy of
Steve & Daria Ryciewicz

Obverse: In the center, the Centennial Fountain; above, in a curved line: "CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN" (without the trailing comma) and below, in five lines, the last curved: "FAIRMOUNT PARK / DEDICATED TO / AMERICAN LIBERTY / JULY 4. 1876 PHILA."

Reverse: In the center, a six-pointed star in glory with twenty-five five-pointed stars inside and thirteen five-pointed stars in the glory; in exergue: "SOLEY"; above and around, in two curved lines: "STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS / IN THE ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR"; below, in two curved lines flanked on each side by a scroll design: "OF AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE"; beneath that: "1876"; below the date are a wheat sheaf and a laurel branch, crossed, with "No" to their right, apparently for a serial number to be added later.

Cross-refs: H-131

Diameter: 38.1 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1340si
Bronze	1340bz
Bras	1340bss
White Metal	1340wm

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1350. Seated Liberty / American Star “Soley” (Mule 10)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, a six-pointed star in glory with twenty-five five-pointed stars inside and thirteen five-pointed stars in the glory; above and around, in two curved lines: "STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS / IN THE ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR"; below, in two curved lines flanked on each side by a scroll design "OF AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE"; beneath that "1876"; in exergue: "SOLEY".

Reverse: A representation of Liberty, reminiscent of the Trade Dollar; seated facing left, an olive branch in her right hand offering peace to a ship sailing towards her; at her left side is a keystone-shaped shield on which a set of scales and a square promise justice; behind her are two flags unfurled over the land on which a train steams toward her and a plow rests in a field; above around from 10:00 to 2:00: "FREE AND UNITED STATES"; below: "1876".

There are said to be only four, two in white metal and two in copper gilt, the reverse having then been altered.

Cross-refs: H-133.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Gilt 1350gi

White Metal 1350wm

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1360. American Colonies/Seated Liberty (Mule 11)



Photos courtesy of
Jeff Shevlin



(2.1x)

(2.1x)

Obverse: A representation of Liberty, reminiscent of the Trade Dollar; seated facing left, an olive branch in her right hand offering peace to a ship sailing towards her; at her left side is a keystone-shaped shield on which a set of scales and a square promise justice; behind her are two flags unfurled over the land on which a train steams toward her and a plow rests in a field; above around from 10:00 to 2:00: "FREE AND UNITED STATES"; below: "1876".

Reverse: In the center, a pastoral battle scene: to left, a farmer with an ax over his shoulder walks toward his farmhouse; to right, an officer in Revolutionary uniform with drawn sword directs an infantryman with musket as he walks in front of a cannon with three cannonballs and a drum on the ground; a Phrygian cap sits atop the cannon's loading pike; above, an eye surrounded by thirteen five-pointed stars in glory; around from 10:00: "AMERICAN (eye) COLONIES"; below at 6:00: "1776".

Cross-refs: F0312, H-42, HK-56-59.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1360si
Gilt	1360gi
Bronze	1360bz
White Metal	1360wm

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1370. "American Colonies"/ General Washington (Mule 12)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, a pastoral battle scene: to left, a farmer with an ax over his shoulder walks toward his farmhouse; to right, an officer in Revolutionary uniform with drawn sword directs an infantryman with musket as he walks in front of a cannon with three cannonballs and a drum on the ground; a Phrygian cap sits atop the cannon's loading pike; above, an eye surrounded by thirteen five-pointed stars in glory; around from 10:00: "AMERICAN (eye) COLONIES; below at 6:00: "1776".

Reverse: Large undraped bust of George Washington to right; at left: "GENERAL"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation of the neck: "1876".

This obverse design has been incorrectly described by both Holland and Baker. Holland stated that the inscription around is "GEORGE WASHINGTON" vice "GENERAL WASHINGTON" and that the date in truncation is "1776" vice "1876". Baker got the inscription right, but also stated that the date in truncation was "1776" vice "1876". Neither the Holland obverse nor Baker's, as they described it, is known to this author.

Cross-refs: B-404, H-134, HK-71-72b.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1370si
Gilt	1370gi
Bronze	1370bz
White Metal	1370wm

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1380. "American Colonies"/Blank with border (Mule 13)



(2.1x)

Proxy Pix



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, a pastoral battle scene: to left, a farmer with an ax over his shoulder walks toward his farmhouse; to right, an officer in Revolutionary uniform with drawn sword directs an infantryman with musket as he walks in front of a cannon with three cannonballs and a drum on the ground; a phrygian cap sits atop the cannon's loading pike; above, an eye surrounded by thirteen five-pointed stars in glory; around from 10:00: "AMERICAN (eye) COLONIES; below at 6:00: "1776".

Reverse: Blank, with a border of curves.

Cross-refs: H-102.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 1380si

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1390. Seated Liberty / General Washington (Mule 14)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: A representation of Liberty, reminiscent of the Trade Dollar; seated facing left, an olive branch in her right hand offering peace to a ship sailing towards her; at her left side is a keystone-shaped shield on which a set of scales and a square promise justice; behind her are two flags unfurled over the land on which a train steams toward her and a plow rests in a field; above around from 10:00 to 2:00: "FREE AND UNITED STATES"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Large undraped bust of George Washington to right; at left: "GENERAL"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation of the neck: "1876".

This obverse design has been incorrectly described by both Holland and Baker. Holland stated that the inscription around is "GEORGE WASHINGTON" vice "GENERAL WASHINGTON" and that the date in truncation is "1776" vice "1876". Baker got the inscription right, but also stated that the date in truncation was "1776" vice "1876". Neither the Holland obverse nor Baker's, as they described it, is known to this author.

Cross-refs: HK-54

Diameter: 38.1 mm.

Edge:

Alloy	No.
Silver	1390si
Gilt	1390gi
Bronze	1390bz
Brass	1390bs
White Metal	1390wm

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

First Steam Coining Press Medals

This series of medals consist of five obverse dies (First Steam Coining Press) and six reverse dies (three Lord's Prayer, plus one each Masonic, Washington, and blank) muled in various combinations. So far, twelve different mules are known. They are diagrammed below.



Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition



R1

Large beads.



R2

Small beads,
Three berries clear of vine.



R3

Small beads.
Two berries clear of vine.
One berry on vine.

Soley's Lord's Prayer Reverses



R4



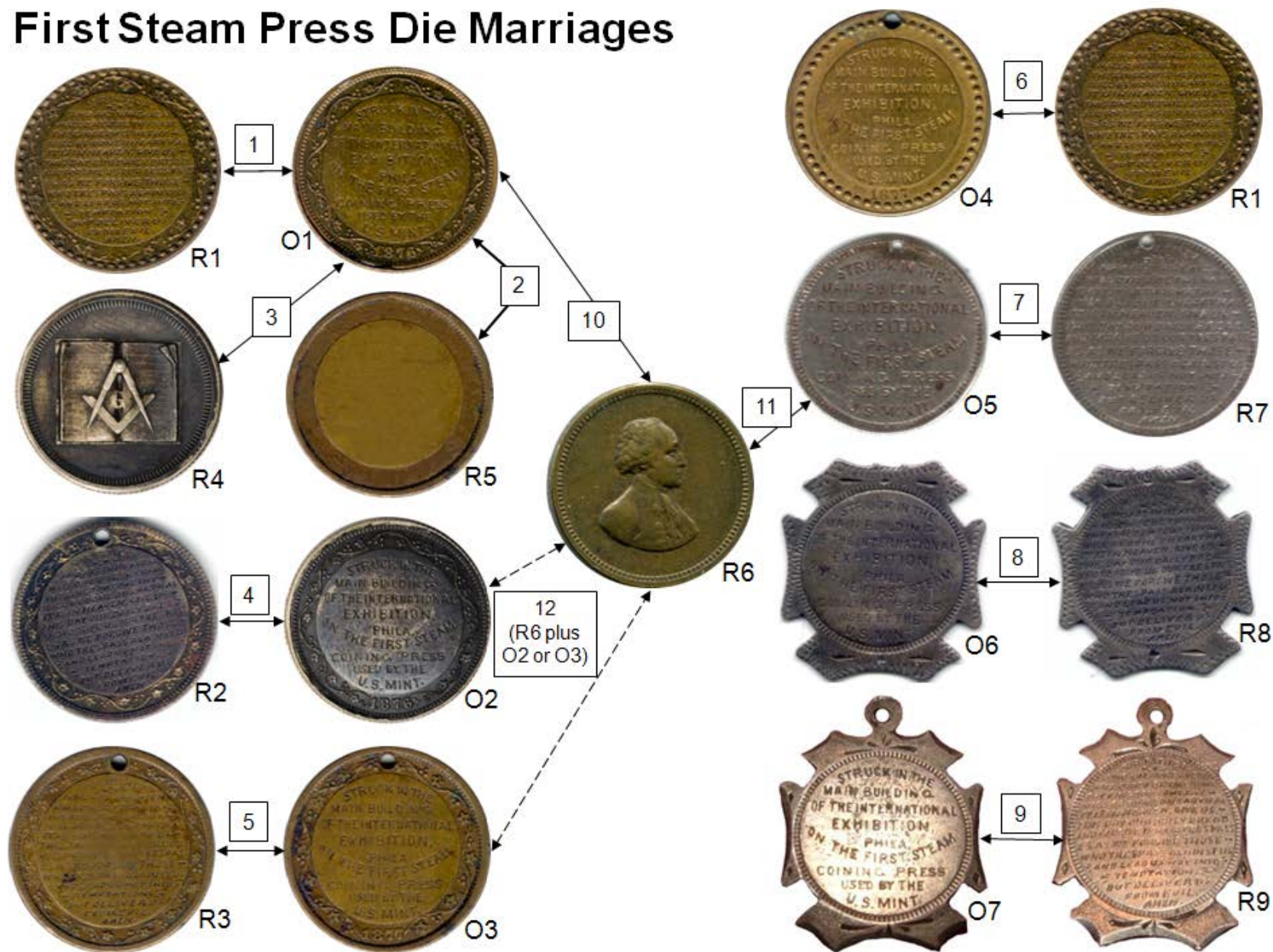
R5



R6

Struck at

First Steam Press Die Marriages



Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1400. 1876 Steam Press Medal (Mule 1)



(4.4x)



(4.4x)

Obverse: Incused on a circular disk in nine lines, the first and sixth curved, the rest straight: STRUCK IN THE / MAIN BUILDING / OF THE INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / PHILA. / ON THE FIRST STEAM / COINING PRESS / USED BY THE / U.S. MINT." First obverse: in a slightly recessed ring around the inscription, below: "1876"; around, a border of grape leaves, the whole surrounded by a ring of small beads. (O1)

Reverse: The short version of the Lord's Prayer incused into a central circular disk; in a recessed ring around the inscription, below: "1876"; around, a grape wreath encircled by a border of large beads. (R1)

Cross-refs: H-162

Diameter: 18.6 mm.

Edge:

Alloy **No.**

Silver 1400si

Bronze 1400bz

On March 23, 1836, the United States Mint struck its first coinage on a steam press, the first mechanically powered coining press at the mint. During that year, all copper coins produced by the mint were struck on this steam press, at a rate of 100 coins per minute. The following year, it was used to strike half dollars as well. This first press continued in service until it was replaced in 1875. George B. Soley, a die sinker with a shop on Chestnut Street in Philadelphia, bought the press as an "historic relic." For the next thirty years, Soley exhibited the press on the "fair circuit" throughout the country, including the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago, the 1901 Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, and the 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. At these events, he struck mostly 13-mm medals, usually with the fair's logo on the obverse and the Lord's Prayer on the reverse.

In 1927, the Franklin Institute purchased the press from Mrs. Soley, and, in 1933, displayed it at the Institute's new Science Museum, where it was electrified and used to strike aluminum tokens for visitors. On the 64th anniversary of the Mint's first steam coinage, the Institute struck commemorative coins with

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

the press on March 23, 2000. Then, in August of that year, the press was displayed at the American Numismatic Association Convention in Philadelphia, after which it has been on loan to the ANA Museum in Colorado Springs, CO, where it resides today.

If the steam-press medals from the 1876 Centennial are at all typical of Soley's "fair circuit," a complete collection from all his venues would be interesting indeed, for there are ten different 1876 and 1877 variations known and listed here. However, with four known obverses, three known reverses, and five known shapes, who knows how many possible combinations might exist?

1410. 1876 Steam Press Medal/Blank (Mule 2)



(x)



(x)

Obverse: Incused on a circular disk in nine lines, the first and sixth curved, the rest straight: "STRUCK IN THE / MAIN BUILDING / OF THE INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / PHILA. / ON THE FIRST STEAM / COINING PRESS / USED BY THE / U.S. MINT." First obverse: in a slightly recessed ring around the inscription, below: "1876"; around, a border of grape leaves, the whole surrounded by a ring of small beads. (O1)

Reverse: Blank, inside a denticled border. (R5)

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 18.6 mm. **Edge:** Reeded

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 1410bz

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1420. 1876 Steam Press Medal (Mule 3)



(4.4x)



(4.4x)

Obverse: Incused on a circular disk in nine lines, the first and sixth curved, the rest straight: STRUCK IN THE / MAIN BUILDING / OF THE INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / PHILA. / ON THE FIRST STEAM / COINING PRESS / USED BY THE / U.S. MINT." First obverse: in a slightly recessed ring around the inscription, below: "1876"; around, a border of grape leaves, the whole surrounded by a ring of small beads. (O1)

Reverse: Masonic symbols: an open book with the right-hand page dog-eared; on top, a compass and square enclosing the letter "G"; all within a toothed outer circle adjacent to the rim. (R4)

Only fifty struck.

Cross-refs: H-163

Diameter: 18.6 mm.

Edge: Reeded

Alloy	No.
Silver	1420si
Bronze	1420bz
Brass	1420bs

1430. 1877 Steam Press Medal (Mule 4)



(4.4x)



(4.4x)

Obverse: Incused on a circular disk in nine lines, the first and sixth curved, the rest straight: "STRUCK IN THE / MAIN BUILDING / OF THE INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / PHILA. / ON THE FIRST STEAM / COINING PRESS / USED BY THE / U.S. MINT." Second obverse: in a slightly recessed ring around the inscription, below: "1877" with normal (thin crossbar) sevens; around, a grape wreath with the first leaf to the right of the date located below and to the left of the "T" in "MINT", the whole surrounded by a ring of small beads. (O2)

Reverse: The short version of the Lord's Prayer incused into a central circular disk; in a recessed ring around the inscription, below: "1876"; around, a grape wreath encircled by a border of large beads. (R3)

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 18.6 mm. **Edge:** Reeded

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 1430bz

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

There was a trade card advertising an 1877 First Steam Press medal that appears to be offered both as a simple medal and also in an ornate frame. The medal appears to be a mule of Obverse 2 and Reverse 2, the same as the above medal (A 1460). However, since the illustrations are only facsimiles, it is difficult to be certain. I have never seen the framed medal. It may or may not have actually been sold as illustrated. (The reverse of this trade card pictured a bird's-eye view of the centennial Buildings in Fairmount Park.)

FAC-SIMILE OF THE MEDAL.
STRUCK IN THE
Permanent International Exhibition Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The obverse Contains the Lord's Prayer in the smallest space ever known to have been struck on METAL.

Can be worn as a Charm for the CHAIN, NECKLACE or BRACELETT.

Sunday Schools can obtain the Medals at a Nominal Rate.

ORDERS RECEIVED AND SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

Solid Fine Gold Mounted,	\$ 10.00
Gold Silver,	.25
Bronze, Gold or Silver Plated,	.10

ADDRESS,
COINING PRESS,
International Exhibition Building, Philada.

1440. 1877 Steam Press Medal (Mule 5)



(4.4x)

(4.4x)

Obverse: Incused on a circular disk in nine lines, the first and sixth curved, the rest straight: "STRUCK IN THE / MAIN BUILDING / OF THE INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / PHILA. / ON THE FIRST / STEAM / COINING PRESS / USED BY THE / U.S. MINT." Obverse three: in a slightly recessed ring around the inscription, below: "1877" with broad (thick crossbar) sevens; around, a grape wreath with the first leaf to the right of the date located below and to the right of the "T" in "MINT", the whole surrounded by a ring of small beads. (O3)

Reverse: The short version of the Lord's Prayer incused into a central circular disk; in a recessed ring around the inscription, below: "1876"; around, a grape wreath encircled by a border of large beads. (R3)

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 18.6 mm. **Edge:** Reeded

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 1440bz

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1450. 1877 Steam Press Medal (Mule 6)



(4.4x)



(4.4x)

Obverse: Incused on a circular disk in nine lines, the first and sixth curved, the rest straight: "STRUCK IN THE / MAIN BUILDING / OF THE INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / PHILA. / ON THE FIRST STEAM / COINING PRESS / USED BY THE / U.S. MINT." Fourth obverse: In a slightly recessed ring around the inscription, below: "1877" with normal (thin crossbar) sevens, no grape wreath, the whole surrounded by a border of large beads. (O4)

Reverse: The short version of the Lord's Prayer incused into a central circular disk; in a recessed ring around the inscription, below: "1876"; around, a grape wreath encircled by a border of large beads. (R1)

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 18.6 mm. **Edge:** Reeded

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 1450bz

1460. Undated Steam Press Medal (Mule 7)



(5.4x)



(5.4x)

Obverse: Incused on a circular disk in nine lines, the first and sixth curved, the rest straight: "STRUCK IN THE / MAIN BUILDING / OF THE INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / PHILA. / ON THE FIRST STEAM / COINING PRESS / USED BY THE / U.S. MINT." Around, at the rim, a rope design. This medal looks like the center of one of the dated medals has been cut out, which would seem to be the case were it not for the fact that the edge is reeded rather than smooth. (O5)

Reverse: The short version of the Lord's Prayer incused into a central circular disk; in a recessed ring around the inscription, below: "1876"; around, a grape wreath encircled by a border of large beads. (R7)

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 15.1 mm. **Edge:** Reeded

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 1460bz

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1470. Undated Steam Press Medal (Mule 8)



(4.8x)



(4.8x)

Obverse: On a cruciform medal, incused on a central disk with a denticled border in nine lines, the first and sixth curved, the rest straight: "STRUCK IN THE / MAIN BUILDING / OF THE INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / PHILA. / ON THE FIRST STEAM / COINING PRESS / USED BY THE / U.S. MINT."; with geometric designs carved into the tabs of the arms of the cross. (O6)

Reverse: The short version of the Lord's Prayer incused into a central circular disk with a denticled border. (R8)

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 17.1 mm wide x 18.9 mm high. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1470si

1480. Undated Steam Press Medal (Mule 9)



(4.8x)



(4.8x)

Obverse: On a cruciform medal, incused in nine lines, the first and sixth curved, the rest straight: "STRUCK IN THE / MAIN BUILDING / OF THE INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / PHILA. / ON / THE FIRST STEAM / COINING PRESS / USED BY THE / U.S. MINT."; with a rope design carved in a circle around the inscription and geometric designs carved into the tabs of the arms of the cross. (O7)

Reverse: The short version of the Lord's Prayer incused into a central circular disk with a denticled border. (R9)

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 17.1 mm wide x 18.9 mm high. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1480si

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1490. First Steam Press (Mule 10)



(4.4x)



Proxy Pix:

(4.4x)

Obverse: Incused inscription, STRUCK IN THE / MAIN BUILDING / OF THE INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION. | PHILA. / ON THE FIRST STEAM / COINING PRESS / USED BY THE | U. /S. MINT. In nine lines, the first sixth, and ninth curving; below: 1876; around the field a border, on which is a vine of ivy leaves and berries. (O1)

Reverse: Clothed bust of Washington to right, by Paquet. (R6)

Cross-refs: M-276a, in Notes and Corrections, page 296

Diameter: 18.6 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
?	1490

1500. First Steam Press (Mule 11)



(4.4x)



(4.4x)

Obverse: Incused inscription, STRUCK IN THE | MAIN BUILDING | OF THE INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION. / PHILA. / ON THE FIRST STEAM / COINING PRESS / USED BY THE / U. S. MINT. In nine lines, the first sixth, and ninth curving; around the field a border, on which is a vine of ivy leaves and berries. (R6)

Reverse: Clothed bust of Washington to right, by Paquet. (RO5)

Marvin: "It is said but fifty were struck in each metal."

Cross-refs: M-276.

Diameter: 18.6 mm. **Edge:** Reeded.

Alloy	No.
Silver	1500si
Brass	1500bs

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1510. First Steam Press (Mule 12)



(4.4x)



(4.4x)

Obverse: Incused inscription, STRUCK IN THE / MAIN BUILDING / OF THE INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION. / PHILA. / ON THE FIRST STEAM / COINING PRESS / USED BY THE / U. S. MINT. In nine lines, the first sixth, and ninth curving; below: 1877; around the field a border, on which is a vine of ivy leaves and berries. (Could be O2 or O3.)

Reverse: Clothed bust of Washington to right, by Paquet (R6)

Cross-refs: Marvin 277.

Diameter: 19 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 1510wm

1520. Memorial Medal / "Struck Within"



(3.4x)



(3.4x)

Obverse: A depiction of Independence Hall; above around from 11:00 to 1:00: "MEMORIAL MEDAL"; below, "1776".

Reverse: In five lines, the top and bottom curved: "STRUCK WITHIN / THE / INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / 1876."

Cross-refs: F-308, H-153.

Diameter: 24 mm. **Edge:** Plain

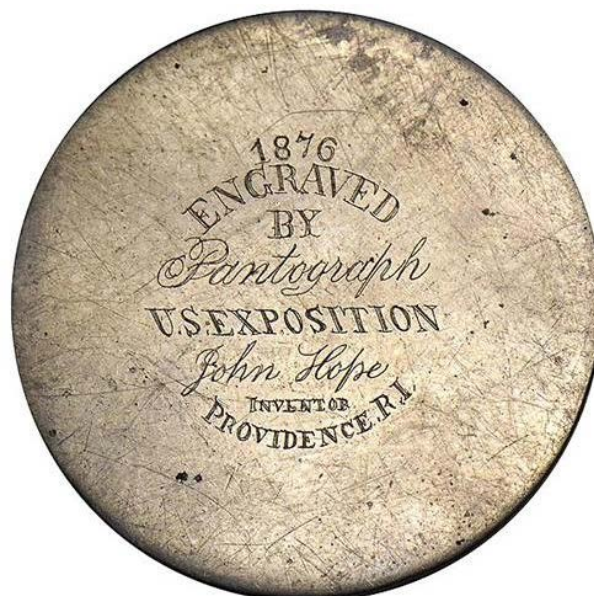
Alloy	No.
Gilt	1520gi
Bronze	1520bz
Brass	1520bs

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1530. Engine/Engraved by Pantograph



(2.6x)



(2.6x)

Obverse: Engraved on a thin silver disk, a line drawing of the Corliss engine; below: "CORLISS ENGINE"; with a border around the outside consisting of two rings of four fine lines each, bounding a circular zig-zag ornamented with a tiny circle in each angle of the zig-zag.

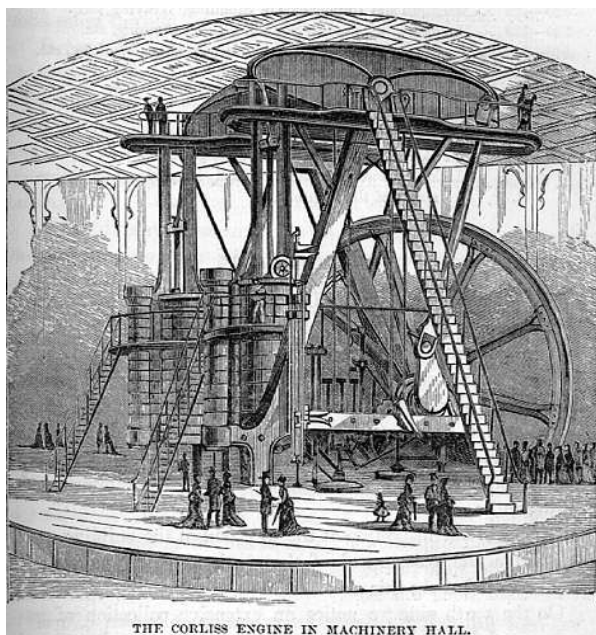
Reverse: In eight lines, the top two and bottom one curved: "1876 / ENGRAVED / BY / Pantograph / U.S. EXPOSITION / John Hope / INVENTOR / PROVIDENCE. R.I." "Pantograph" and "John Hope" are in script.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

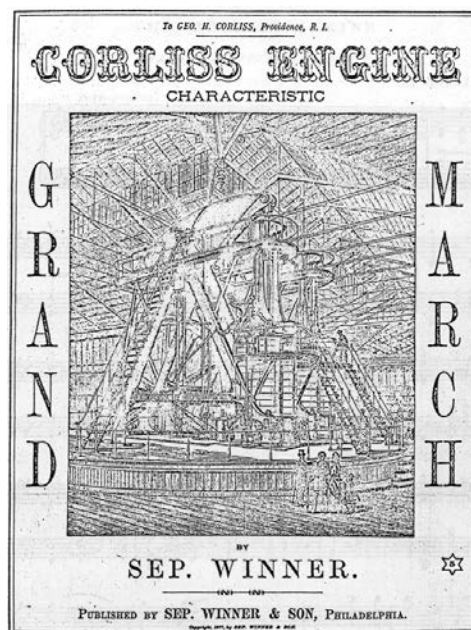
Diameter: 31.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 1530si



THE CORLISS ENGINE IN MACHINERY HALL.



Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

The Double Corliss Centennial Engine, specially built by George H. Corliss, dominated Machinery Hall. It was the largest and most powerful steam engine in the world. It stood 70 feet tall on a platform 56 feet across. It had two vertical cylinders, each forty-four inches in diameter with a ten-foot stroke. Together they spun a 30-foot-diameter, 56-ton, flywheel that generated 1,400 horsepower. By means of shafts totaling over a mile in length, the engine supplied the power needs for the entire hall and virtually all of the exhibits at the exhibition. On the first day of the Centennial Exposition, President Ulysses S. Grant and Brazil's Emperor Dom Pedro listened to an orchestral performance of (are you ready for this?) the Corliss Engine Grand March and then opened the hall by starting the engine. The engine ran throughout the exhibition. It was so dependable that one visitor wrote, "The Corliss Engine is essentially maintenance-free. The engineer on duty sits at a desk under the engine, reading the paper, interrupted only hourly when he inspects the machine and lubricates certain moving parts with his trusty oil can."

Medals Struck at the Centennial Exhibition

1540. Expo Souvenir ID Tags



(Images 2.4x)

Obverse: An oval key tag oriented with the long side on the horizontal; inside a denticled rim, the upper half of an eagle in flight carrying a banner in its beak; holed at the left; below are four wavy bands, blank until punched with purchaser's information at the point of sale. The information varies, but usually contains the owner's name, hometown, and usually the date of 1876.

Reverse: Usually blank, but sometimes seen with "CENTENNIAL // 1876" in two lines when all four lines of the obverse were used for other information.

Rulau lists this key tag as his No. 75, and includes the design as a token where it has been stamped as a store card for businesses in New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, etc. The blanks were manufactured by the firm of Peck and Snyder in New York. Obviously, from the engraving on this example (and others I own or have seen), these tags were manufactured earlier. I include as Centennial medals those examples that were stamped as souvenirs for visitors who attended the Centennial Exhibition.

Thomas Simons, the original owner of this ID tag, was born in Ivanhoe, England, May 10, 1839, and came to America with his parents when he was three years old. The family moved to Delhi Township in Delaware County, Ohio. Both he and his father served in the Union army until the end of the Civil War in 1865, as a result of which he enjoyed the unusual privilege of being a member of both the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of Veterans. Thomas was active in local politics and in the Delhi Methodist church. He is especially remembered in Delaware County as the donor of their veterans' memorial and the bells in both the Methodist and Catholic churches in town. And now, the inclusion of his Centennial ID tag in this book adds one more datum point to a life well lived.

Size: 33.5mm. x 18.8 mm **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 1540wm

Introduction to the Centennial Woods

Among the most interesting and unusual of the Centennial medals is a set of medals and plaques manufactured by the Philadelphia Ornamental Wood Company. They were described in wonderful detail by Hank Spangenberg in the March and April 1969 issues of the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*. He lists twenty-one medals and plaques (his numbers 1876-1 through 1876-21), twenty in black walnut and one (his 1876-2) in cherry. There are actually twenty-two woods in the set, since there are in fact two distinct versions of his 1876-3, the second of which, though listed in Holland, Spangenberg had never seen and therefore doubted that it existed. It has since been re-discovered, confirmed, and listed in this catalog.

The woods were actually pressed rather than struck, as we normally think of in medal manufacturing. The blank wooden disks and rectangles were steamed, placed between dies, and squeezed under great pressure. The steaming softened the wood, allowing the designs to be pressed in it and reducing the risk of cracking.

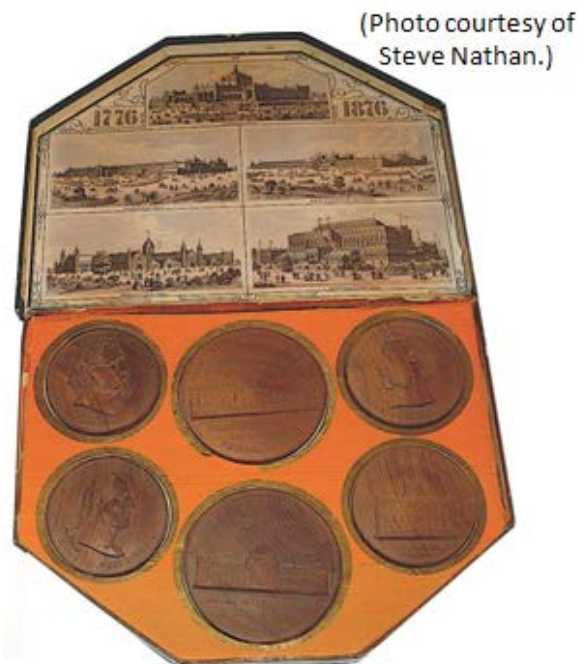
The Philadelphia Ornamental Wood Company set of Centennial woods consists of twelve round medals and ten rectangular plaques. The plaques were issued in two sets of five, one set with a common reverse inscription and the other with five blank reverses. The medals were produced in three sizes: approximately 55 mm, 62 mm, and 76 mm. The plaques are all approximately 68 mm by 98 mm. The sizes are approximate because the wood is subject to shrinkage and expansion due to the moisture content of their storage environments. Similarly, their thicknesses vary even more radically, partly from moisture and partly because the thickness and density of the original blanks probably varied as well.

The Centennial woods were sold individually packaged in thin cardboard boxes and as a set of six, consisting of two 76 mm and four 62 mm medals. They came in a fitted and hinged cardboard six-sided box. The inside of the cover was available in two designs, referred to as the Bird's-eye View and the Centennial Buildings covers. The former has a lithograph of the Centennial Exposition grounds as seen from above, and the latter pictures five Exposition buildings: Memorial Hall (the Art Gallery), Machinery Hall, the Main Exposition Building, Agricultural Hall, and Horticultural Hall. It should come as no surprise that the boxes are scarcer than the medals they contained.



(Photo courtesy of
Andy Kaufman.)

Box with Bird's-eye Cover



(Photo courtesy of
Steve Nathan.)

The Centennial Buildings Cover

Wood Medals and Plaques

While the plaques were intentionally issued both with and without lettered reverses, it is unlikely that the round medals were issued with blank reverses. Spangenberg reports two that he had purchased with purported blank reverses, but on closer inspection he determined that the reverse design had been sanded smooth. I own one that I purchased for its apparently blank reverse, but under magnification the remnants of faint sanding swirls can be barely discerned. It is, of course, possible that legitimate blank reverses do exist, but I cannot confirm it at this time.

The black walnut version of the small official Centennial medal was recorded by Spangenberg as his 1876-1. He purchased it from a collector near Philadelphia who had obtained it from the estate of a prominent Philadelphian who was well acquainted with Mint officials. Spangenberg reported his suspicion that the medal is unique, having been manufactured at the specific request of the original owner. In any case, he considers it to be the scarcest of the woods.

The Washington “Magna est veritas” medal is an anomaly in that it was made with cherry wood rather than black walnut, probably because it depicts on its reverse the story of the young George Washington chopping down the cherry tree. It is the same design, both obverse and reverse as the larger 50-millimeter Masonic medal, executed in silver, bronze, white metal, and lead. The wood version is listed here with the Centennial Woods. Its metallic big brother is listed in the Organizations drawer, where the wood version is cross-referenced. This is another one of many medals that could be placed in more than one category, but hold only one catalog number and reside in only one drawer.

1550. Replica Commemorative Medal in Wood



(1.4 x)

(1.4 x)

Obverse: Lady Liberty wears a long gown with a long shawl or veil billowing behind; resting on her right knee; sword in her right hand pointed to the ground; left hand pointing upwards; abover her head a glory (halo of 13 stars from which radiate a number of lines representing beams of light); in exergue "1776"; surrounded by a circle of small beads, outside of which is inscribed: "THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."; all surrounded by a circular solid line just inside the rim.

Reverse: A standing female figure of Columbia, representing the United States, in a long off-the-left-shoulder full gown, wearing the liberty cap, with a sheathed sword at her left side, and supporting the shielf of the United States leaning against her left leg, holds a beribboned crown in each outstretched arm. With her left hand, she crowns a kneeling female figure representing Art, depicted with her right hand resting on a sculptured bust, holding a modelling stick in her left hand, and next to her lies a palette, brushes, and a maulstick. With her right hand, she crowns a kneeling female figure representing Manufacturing, depicted with a hammer in her right hand, supporting a large cog-wheel, and next to her a large anvil. In exergue: "1876". All surrounded by a rope or beaded ring; outside the ring: "IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE."; below: "ACT OF CONGRESS JUNE 1874."; all surrounded by a circular solid line just inside the rim.

This set of medals in black walnut were made by the Philadelphia Ornamental Wood Company. They can be found with both medal and coin flips. Rotated dies are common, and the thickness and weight vary considerably.

Cross-refs: Sp 1876-1

Diameter: 57 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Wt	Note
Black Walnut	1550bw		

Wood Medals and Plaques

1560. Washington Bust R?/"I Can Not Tell A Lie"



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

Obverse: Nude bust of Washington to left, "R.L." on truncation; "R. LAUBENHEIMER in exergue; Below:the bust in a curve: "BORN FEB. 22. 1732 -- DIED DEC. 14. 1799." In a circle outside this is inscribed: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRY MEN." Between the first and last words of the inscription is the Masonic symbol of compass and square. Surrounding all is a crossed and tied laurel wreath with a star in glory above. Below the wreath in tiny letters: "PATENTED" to left of the bow and "JUNE 8. 1875".

Reverse: In the center is a scene depicting the story of Washington and the cherry tree. The young George stands in a clearing next to a felled tree and hands his hatchet to his waist-coated father carrying a cane. In the background is a row of trees behind a rural fence. Above is the GW monogram surrounded by a crossed and tied laurel wreath embracing the all-seeing eye. Around and above: "MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PRÆVALEBIT." Below the scene, in a wavy curve: "I CAN NOT TELL A LIE." and beneath that is "1876".

Cross-refs: H-78, Sp 1876-2.

Diameter: 62.2 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy

No.

Note

Cherry Wood 1560ch

This medal is a replica of number 1890, executed in metal and 50mm in diameter. Holland incorrectly describes this obverse as "Head of Washington to R" in his number LXXIII. Spangenberg stated that he only knew of two copies of this wooden medal in existence, his own and one in the collection of Arlie Slabaugh. Of course, it cannot be that rare, since I own this one.

1570. Washington/"100th Anniversary"



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

Obverse: Nude bust right; above around in a single line: (five-pointed star) "GEORGE WASHINGTON" (five-pointed star); below around in a single line: "BORN FEB. 22. 1732. (five-pointed star) DIED DEC. 14. 1799"

Reverse: Around the circumference (six-pointed star) "THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE " (six-pointed star. Below: (six-pointed star) "1876" (six-pointed star); within in six lines (the second and third lines curved in a scroll, the rest straight): GREAT / INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / FAIRMOUNT PARK / PHILADELPHIA / 4TH OF JULY".

Cross-refs: F-17, H-14, Sp 1876-3.

Diameter: 62.2 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 157-bw

Wood Medals and Plaques

1580. Washington/"100th Anniversary"



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

Obverse: Similar to the above except that the design of Washington's bust differs with a steeper truncation of the neck, more chest, and different pigtail and bow. The bust is also slightly smaller, as may be noted by the larger distance between the bust and the inscription. Thus, nude bust right; above around in a single line: (five-pointed star) "GEORGE WASHINGTON" (five-pointed star); below around in a single line: "BORN FEB. 22. 1732. (five-pointed star) DIED DEC. 14. 1799"

Reverse: Around the circumference (six-pointed star) "THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE " (six-pointed star. Below: (six-pointed star) "1876" (six-pointed star); within in six lines (the second and third lines curved in a scroll, the rest straight): GREAT / INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / FAIRMOUNT PARK / PHILADELPHIA / 4TH OF JULY".

Cross-refs: F-18, H-13, Sp 1876-3a.

Diameter: 62.2 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1580bw

In 1876, Holland reported two Washington black walnut medals (H-13 and H-14), as follows:

“XIII. Ob. GEORGE WASHINGTON * BORN FEB. 22. 1732. * DIED DEC. 14. 1799 *; head of Washington to R. Rev. Same as the last. Black walnut; size 40.”

“XIV. Same as the last, except that the head is larger, and the execution of the obv. a little better than the others. Black walnut; size 40. These medals, with Nos. XVII, XVIII and XXII, were made by the Philadelphia Ornamental Wood Company, in wood only.”

In the March, 1969, issue of the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Henry Spangenberg opined that the difference, if any, is not in the die but in the quality of the strike. He stated:

“H. W. Holland listed the known Centennial medals in numerous issues of “*The American Journal of Numismatics*” during 1876 and 1877. He makes note of another Washington head medal similar to

Wood Medals and Plaques

1876-3 but with a larger head and better executed. I did not list this medal as I found no other mention of it, have never seen it, nor do I know of any one who has seen it.”

The two foregoing medals (their obverses pictured below) solve the contradiction between Holland and Spangenberg. There are, indeed, two distinct obverses, differing not only in the size of the portrait but in the design of the bust itself. Having never seen both medals (or their images) side by side, it is not surprising that Spangenberg was unable to verify Holland's assertion from his (Holland's) insufficient descriptions. The side-by-side comparison below makes the differences quite clear. Holland was correct.



Holland 13



Holland 14

Wood Medals and Plaques

1590. Goshorn/"100th Anniversary"



(1.2 x)



(1.2 x)

Obverse: Nude bust left; above, in a single curved line:(five-pointed star) "ALFRED T. GOSHORN" (five-pointed star); below, in a single curved line: "DIRECTOR GENERAL U. S. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION"; in the truncation, "PAT. JUNE 1. 1875".

Reverse: Around the circumference "THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE ". Below, (six-pointed star) "1876" (six-pointed star); within, in six lines (the second and third lines curved in a scroll, the rest straight): GREAT / INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / FAIRMOUNT PARK / PHILADELPHIA / 4TH OF JULY".

Cross-refs: F-20, H-12, Sp 1876-4.

Diameter: 62.2 mm. **Edge:** Plain **Flip:** Both

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1590bw

1600. Hawley/"100th Anniversary"



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

Obverse: Nude bust right; above, in a single curved line: (6-pointed star) "GEN'L JOSEPH R. HAWLEY" (six-pointed star); below in a single curved line: "PRESIDENT U S. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION"; in the truncation: "PAT. JUNE 1. 1875".

Reverse: Around the circumference (six-pointed star) "THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE " (six-pointed star. Below: (six-pointed star) "1876" (six-pointed star); within in six lines (the second and third lines curved in a scroll, the rest straight): GREAT / INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / FAIRMOUNT PARK / PHILADELPHIA / 4TH OF JULY".

Cross-refs: F-19, H-11, Sp 1876-5.

Diameter: 62.2 mm. **Edge:** Plain **Flip:** Both

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1600bw

Wood Medals and Plaques

1610. Independence Hall/"100th Anniversary"



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

Obverse: In the center, Independence Hall; Above and around in large letters: "1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876"; within, to left of tower, in smaller letters: "BIRTH PLACE OF LIBERTY."; in exergue in two straight lines: "COMMENCED 1729 / FINISHED 1734".

Reverse: Around the circumference "THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE ". Below, (six-pointed star) "1876" (six-pointed star); within, in six lines (the second and third lines curved in a scroll, the rest straight): GREAT / INTERNATIONAL / EXHIBITION / FAIRMOUNT PARK / PHILADELPHIA / 4TH OF JULY".

Cross-refs: F021, H-22, Sp 1876-6.

Diameter: 62.2 mm. **Edge:** Plain **Flip:** Both

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1610bw

1620. Main Bldg Stats / "Anniversary of American Independence"



(1.1x)



(1.1x)

Obverse: End of the main building; above, in three curved lines and one straight: (six-pointed star) "1776" (six-pointed star) "IN MEMORIAM" (six-pointed star) "1876" (six-pointed star) / "MAIN BUILDING / LENGTH 1880 FT. / WIDTH 464 FT. / HEIGHT 70 FT."; in exergue to the left: "PAT, MAY 11. 75."; below in three lines, the bottom one curved: "GREAT INTERNATIONAL / EXPOSITION / PHILADELPHIA".

Reverse: Around from 8:00 to 4:00: (six-pointed star) "THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE" (six-pointed star); from 7:00 to 5:00: "U.S. AMERICA". Inside, in six straight lines "4TH OF JULY 1876 / EXHIBITION OPEN / FROM MAY 10 TO NOV. 10 1876 / FAIRMOUNT PARK / PHILADELPHIA".

Cross-refs: F-15, H-17, Sp 1876-7.

Diameter: 76.4 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1620bw

Wood Medals and Plaques

1630. Art Gallery Stats/"Anniversary of American Independence"



(1.1x)



(1.1x)

Obverse: End of the Art Gallery (also called Memorial Hall); above in four lines, the first curved, the next two straight, and the last curved: (six-pointed star) "1776" (six-pointed star) "MEMORIAL HALL" (six-pointed star) / OR / ART GALLERY / 365 FT. LONG. 210 FT. WIDE."; in exergue to the left: "PAT. MAY. 11. 1875"; below in two straight lines and one curved: GREAT INTERNATIONAL / EXPOSITION / PHILADELPHIA."

Reverse: Around from 8:00 to 4:00: (six-pointed star) "THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE" (six-pointed star); from 7:00 to 5:00: "U.S. AMERICA". Inside, in six straight lines "4TH OF JULY 1876 / EXHIBITION OPEN / FROM MAY 10 TO NOV. 10 1876 / FAIRMOUNT PARK / PHILADELPHIA".

Cross-refs: F-16, H-18, Sp 1876-8.

Diameter: 76.4 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1630bw

1640. Main Bldg / "The Anniversary of...."



(1.1x)



(1.1x)

Obverse: The Main Building of the Exhibition with a detailed, almost whimsical, foreground consisting of shrubbery, horse-drawn carriages, pedestrians, and two large groups of spectators. Above and around: "1876 MAIN BUILDING 1876", below and around: "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION".

Reverse: Around from 8:00 to 4:00: (six-pointed star) "THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE" (six-pointed star); from 7:00 to 5:00: "U.S. AMERICA". Inside, in six straight lines "4TH OF JULY 1876 / EXHIBITION OPEN / FROM MAY 10 TO NOV. 10 1876 / FAIRMOUNT PARK / PHILADELPHIA".

In describing the reverse, Holland stated "from dies much worn." The specimens that I have seen confirm this, though there may be exceptions.

Cross-refs: H-66, Sp 1876-9.

Diameter: 76.4 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1640bw

Wood Medals and Plaques

1650. Memorial Hall "Int'l Exhibition"/"The Anniversary of...."



(1.1x)



(1.1x)

Obverse: Memorial Hall with shrubbery, two carriages, and pedestrians in the foreground; above and around from 9:30 to 2:30: "1776 MEMORIAL HALL 1876"; and below from 7:00 to 5:00: "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION".

Reverse: Around from 8:00 to 4:00: (six-pointed star) "THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE" (six-pointed star); from 7:00 to 5:00: "U.S. AMERICA". Inside, in six straight lines "4TH OF JULY 1876 / EXHIBITION OPEN / FROM MAY 10 TO NOV. 10 1876 / FAIRMOUNT PARK / PHILADELPHIA".

From Levine 6096. #1292. Unc. \$27.50: MEMORIAL HALL-UNIFACE. 76.4mm. Unc. Same obverse as above, the reverse is blank. Spangenberg notes that the only blank reverse example of this medal he has seen was created by someone carefully removing the original reverse. After careful examination, we conclude that the piece offered here was similarly created. (B)

Cross-refs: H-67, Sp 1876-10.

Diameter: 76.4 mm. **Edge:** Plain **Flip:**

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1650bw

Wood Medals and Plaques

1660. Horticultural Hall/"Three Million Colonists"



(0.8x)



(0.8x)

Obverse: Horticultural Hall with a foreground of shrubbery; above in a curved line: "CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION" and below in a straight line: "HORTICULTURAL HALL"; in exergue to the right the initials "A.H."; all framed in a beaded border.

Reverse: Within a rope frame: "1776" at top left; "1876" at top right; then in a curved line bounded by calligraphic flourishes: "THREE MILLIONS OF"; then in three straight lines: "COLONISTS / ON A STRIP BY THE SEA / NOW FORTY MILLIONS OF"; then in a curved line bounded two pointing cuffed hands: "FREEMEN"; and finally bounded by flourishes in the shape of waves: "STRETCHING FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN".

The original size of these plaquettes was 101.6 mm x 69.9 mm; however, every specimen that I have measured is smaller than the published data, likely due to shrinkage from drying of the wood. Spangenberg states that they are approximately 98 mm x 68 mm, which is a good average to use.

Cross-refs: H-70, Sp 1876-11.

Diameter: 99.8mm.wide x 67.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1660bw

Wood Medals and Plaques

1670. Agricultural Hall/"Three Million Colonists"



(0.8x)



(0.8x)

Obverse: Agricultural Hall with a foreground of shrubbery; above in a curved line: "CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION" and below in a straight line: "AGRICULTURAL HALL"; in exergue to the right the initials "A.H."; all framed in a beaded border.

Reverse: Within a rope frame: "1776" at top left; "1876" at top right; then in a curved line bounded by calligraphic flourishes: "THREE MILLIONS OF"; then in three straight lines: "COLONISTS / ON A STRIP BY THE SEA / NOW FORTY MILLIONS OF"; then in a curved line bounded two pointing cuffed hands: "FREEMEN"; and finally bounded by flourishes in the shape of waves: "STRETCHING FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN".

Cross-refs: H-71, Sp 1876-12.

Diameter: 99.8mm.wide x 67.9 mm high

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1670bw

1680. Machinery Hall/"Three Million Colonists"



(0.8x)



(0.8x)

Obverse: Machinery Hall with a foreground of shrubbery; above in a curved line: "CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION" and below in a straight line: "Machinery Hall"; all framed in a beaded border.

Reverse: Within a rope frame: "1776" at top left; "1876" at top right; then in a curved line bounded by calligraphic flourishes: "THREE MILLIONS OF"; then in three straight lines: "COLONISTS / ON A STRIP BY THE SEA / NOW FORTY MILLIONS OF"; then in a curved line bounded two pointing cuffed hands: "FREEMEN"; and finally bounded by flourishes in the shape of waves: "STRETCHING FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN".

Cross-refs: H-72, Sp 1876-13.

Diameter: 99.8mm.wide x 67.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1680bw

Wood Medals and Plaques

1690. Main Building/"Three Million Colonists"



(0.8x)



(0.8x)

Obverse: The Main Building with a foreground of shrubbery; above in a curved line: "CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION" and below in a straight line: "MAIN BUILDING"; all framed in a beaded border.

Reverse: Within a rope frame: "1776" at top left; "1876" at top right; then in a curved line bounded by calligraphic flourishes: "THREE MILLIONS OF"; then in three straight lines: "COLONISTS / ON A STRIP BY THE SEA / NOW FORTY MILLIONS OF"; then in a curved line bounded two pointing cuffed hands: "FREEMEN"; and finally bounded by flourishes in the shape of waves: "STRETCHING FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN".

Cross-refs: H-68, Sp 1876-14.

Diameter: 99.8mm.wide x 67.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1690bw

1700. Memorial Hall/"Three Million Colonists"



(0.8x)



(0.8x)

Obverse: Memorial Hall with a foreground of shrubbery; above in a curved line: "CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION" and below in a straight line: "MEMORIAL HALL"; all framed in a beaded border.

Reverse: Within a rope frame: "1776" at top left; "1876" at top right; then in a curved line bounded by calligraphic flourishes: "THREE MILLIONS OF"; then in three straight lines: "COLONISTS / ON A STRIP BY THE SEA / NOW FORTY MILLIONS OF"; then in a curved line bounded two pointing cuffed hands: "FREEMEN"; and finally bounded by flourishes in the shape of waves: "STRETCHING FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN".

Cross-refs: H-69, Sp 1876-15.

Diameter: 99.8mm.wide x 67.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1700bw

Wood Medals and Plaques

1710. Horticultural Hall/Blank



(0.8x)



(0.8x)

Obverse: Horticultural Hall with a foreground of shrubbery; "CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION" is not present; below in a straight line: "HORTICULTURAL HALL"; in exergue to the right the initials "A.H."; all framed in a rope border.

Reverse: Blank

Cross-refs: Sp 1876-16.

Diameter: 99.8mm.wide x 67.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1710bw

1720. Agricultural Hall/ Blank



(0.8x)



(0.8x)

Obverse: Agricultural Hall with a foreground of shrubbery; "CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION" is not present, and below in a straight line: "AGRICULTURAL HALL"; all framed in a rope border.

Reverse: Blank

Cross-refs: Sp 1876-17.

Diameter: 99.8mm.wide x 67.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1720bw

Wood Medals and Plaques

1730. Machinery Hall/Blank



(0.8x)



(0.8x)

Obverse: Machinery Hall with a foreground of shrubbery; above in a curved line: "CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION" and below in a straight line: "MACHINERY HALL"; all framed in a rope border.

Reverse: Blank

Cross-refs: Sp 1876-18.

Diameter: 99.8mm.wide x 67.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1730bw

1680. Main Building/Blank



(0.8x)



(0.8x)

Obverse: The Main Building with a foreground of shrubbery; above in a curved line: "CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION" and below in a straight line: "MAIN BUILDING"; in exergue to the right the initials "AH"; all framed in a rope border.

Reverse: Blank

Cross-refs: Sp 1876-19.

Diameter: 99.8mm.wide x 67.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1680bw

Wood Medals and Plaques

1750. Memorial Hall/Blank



(0.8x)



(0.8x)

Obverse: Memorial Hall with a foreground of shrubbery; "CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION" is not present; below in a straight line: "MEMORIAL HALL"; in exergue to the right the initials "AH.", all framed in a rope border. Note: on this specimen, there is no visible period after the "A", though a period does appear after the "H." (See the detail below.) This could be either in the die or simply a weak strike in the wood. Pete Smith has an example that appears to show a period after the "A" so it looks like "A.H." is the correct monogram on a full-strike specimen.

Reverse: Blank

Cross-refs: Sp 1876-20.

Diameter: 99.8mm.wide x 67.9 mm high

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1750bw



Memorial Hall Token



(Images compliments of Richard DeLeo)

This is Centennial token, not a Centennial medal, because the reverse is the business card of the Philadelphia Ornamental Wood Company that manufactured the medals and plaques. Therefore, it has not been assigned a Centennial medal number, though it is undeniably collectable and rare. This token sold on eBay on 11 September 2013 for \$1,901.76, a rude shock to the losing bidders and a pleasant surprise to the consigner.

Wood Medals and Plaques

Obverse: Same as above.

Reverse: Inside a rope border, an eight-sided rope-bordered tablet with a helmeted bust left, upper-case letter “D,” figural meerschaum pipe, and leaf cluster; above: PHILDALEPHIA ORNAMENTAL WOOD CO / MANUFACTURERS EVERY DESCRIPTION”; below: “OF / FANCY WOOD ORNAMENTS // 1129 CHERRY . ST . PHILADA . PA.” to left, vertically: “KNOBS ALL KINDS / BUSINESS CARDS / ESCUTCHEONS / ETC. ETC. ETC.”; to right, vertically: “MEDALLIONS. / BRACKETS. / BUTTONS. / ETC. ETC. ETC.”

Cross-refs: Unlisted.

Diameter: 99.8mm.wide x 67.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Wood Medals and Plaques

1700. Liberty Bell/"Old State House Bell"



(x)

(x)

Obverse: Liberty Bell with its inscriptions suspended from the beam; below, "LIBERTY BELL. "; all surrounded by a rope frame.

Reverse: In four lines: THAT OLD STATE HOUSE BELL IS SILENT / HUSHED IS NOW ITS CLAMOROUS TONGUE / BUT THE SPIRIT IS AWAKENED / STILL IS LIVING - EVER YOUNG", below right in smaller print: "W.S. & CO."; with four decorative rivet heads in each of the four corners; all framed in a decorative beaded border.

According to Levine: This is one of the rarest of the entire wooden medal series. Spangenberg commented that, "I have not be able to find it listed in any publication and this is the only specimen I have seen."

Cross-refs: Sp 1876-21.

Diameter: 99.8mm.wide x 67.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Black Walnut 1250bw

Introduction

One of the largest drawers in the Centennial cabinet contains the medals commissioned by, or at least topically dedicated to organizations of many types. These organizations include Federal, state, and local governments; churches and charities; Masonic, fraternal, and service organizations; military, unions, and choral societies. Many of the medals and/or their sponsors have back-stories that make this category one of the most interesting of them all.

Medals Struck for Organizations

The U.S. Centennial Commission

Following the end of the American Civil War in 1865, Americans began to prepare for the celebration of the nation's 100th birthday in 1876. Various citizens of Philadelphia proposed that an exhibition should be held there, and a resolution to that effect was adopted by the Select and Common Councils in January 1870. Subsequently, the Legislature of Pennsylvania supported this resolution and a plan for a memorial was submitted to Congress. Early in March 1870, a bill was presented to the House of Representatives and, after several amendments, was adopted by Congress on 3 March 1871.

This Act created a Commission composed of one delegate from each state and territory appointed by the President to one-year terms. The chief duty assigned the Commission was to "prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding an exhibition, and, after conference with the authorities of the city of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site within the corporate limits of the said city where the exhibition shall be held."

The Commission was charged to hold its meetings in Philadelphia. The Act was clear that, although created by an Act of Congress, the Commission was prohibited from accepting any money from the United States Treasury either as compensation for its members or for any expenses for the exhibition itself.

During 1871, President U. S. Grant appointed the various commissioners, and the first meeting date was set for 4 March 1872. The Commission was incorporated by an Act of Congress of 1 June 1872, which also created the incorporated Centennial Board of Finance. The Commission met in only nine sessions, from March 1872 to January 15, 1879, the date of its final adjournment. Its responsibilities were carried out chiefly by an Executive Committee formed in May 1872 and composed of thirteen members who in turn chose a Director-General to whom all subsidiary bureaus and committees were required to report. Acting in cooperation with the Directors of the Centennial Board of Finance, the Executive Committee maintained control of the basic functions of the gathering, display, and judging of exhibits.

The grounds to be used by the International Exhibition were acquired by the City of Philadelphia as part of Fairmount Park. On 4 July 1873, a tract of approximately 450 acres overseeing the west bank of the Schuylkill River was formally transferred to the United States Centennial Commission for use as the exhibition grounds, with great ceremonies. Exactly one year later, the ground was formally broken for the Exhibition buildings. At the request of Congress, the President invited foreign nations to participate in the Exhibition on 5 June 1874.

The International Exhibition opened to the public on 10 May 1876 and closed on 10 November 1876. The United States Centennial Commission continued in existence until all of the financial accounting was completed, and they held their final session on 15 January 1879.

The next two medals (actually badges) were worn by members of the Centennial Commission.

Medals Struck for Organizations

1770. US Centennial Commission Select Council Badge



Photo courtesy
of Joe Levine

(x)

(x)

Obverse: Enameled gold badge. On the Liberty Bell with beam, the coat of arms of the City of Philadelphia with “PHILADELPHIA” above and “SELECT COUNCIL” below; underneath, “1776 1876.” The medal is suspended from a metal banner inscribed “Centennial Committee.”

Reverse: Unknown, assumed to be blank.

This medal was offered in Presidential Coin and Antique Co. Auction #21, Lot 432, on 5 December 1976, in which it was described as “Enameled GOLD badge for the Philadelphia Select Council of the 1876 Centennial Committee. Extremely rare and not in the Spangenberg collection.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Gold 1770go

Medals Struck for Organizations

1780. US Centennial Commission Attaché Badge



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: 14-kt gold badge suspended from a base-metal acorn bar. In the shape of an eagle grasping a branch above an enameled shield and holding in its beak a banner inscribed “ATTACHE U.S.C.C.” (U.S. Centennial Commission).

Reverse: Blank. The acorn bar is backed with a pin.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: 44.5mm tall x 38.1mm wide. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Gold 1780go

Medals Struck for Organizations

1790. Women's Centennial Committee "Sail On" Medal



(x)

(x)

Obverse: An oval medal depicting a gold pine tree on a blue enameled field. Outside in gold letters on a raised, white-enameled, gold-edged border: "SAIL ON O UNION STRONG AND GREAT. 1876".

Reverse: A mail-clad arm brandishing a sabre, gold on a white field. Outside, in gold letters on red, ground gold-edged: "ENSE PETIT PLACIDAM SUB LIBERTATE QUIETEM". (By the sword, he seeks quiet peace under liberty.)

Cross-refs: H-54.



Massachusetts Seal

Commissioned by the Women's Centennial Committee. The inscription "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem" on the reverse of this medal was taken from the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, adopted in 1775. It is actually part of a larger quote by Algernon Sidney, an English politician who opposed compromise with Charles II in England and was executed for treason in 1683: "'Manus haec inimica tyrannis ense petit placidam sub libertate quietam," which translates to "This hand of mine, which is hostile to tyrants, seeks by the sword quiet peace under liberty." In keeping with the quote, the medal and the Massachusetts seal both depict a disembodied arm wielding a sabre.

Diameter: mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Enamel 1790en

Medals Struck for Organizations

1800. Women's Centennial Committee AID Pin



(2.0x)



(2.0x)

Obverse: A silver pendant in the shape of a five-pointed star engraved with the Women's Centennial Committee "WCC" monogram; with engraved flourishes in each star point; suspended from a silver banner-shaped hanger engraved with: "1776 . AID . 1876" inside an engraved border around the perimeter of the banner.

Reverse: The reverse of the pendant is blank; the hanger has a pin on the back.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 40.3 mm. wide x 42.2 high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver	1800si	

Medals Struck for Organizations

1810. Centennial Fire Department Badge



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

Obverse: On a generally ovoid badge divided into three panels, two above, one centered below; surmounted by an eagle displayed (head dexter, wings spread) with a glory of 13 rays and 13 stars behind; in front, a crossed fireax and trumpet behind a fire helmet; below the eagle, separating the upper two panels is the cracked liberty with a shield behind; in the left panel, a hand-pump fire wagon with "1776" in exergue; in the right panel, a steam-powered pumper with "1876" in exergue; below the two upper panels is a plain, unengraved banner; underneath, a fire pike and ladder, crossed, with a fire hydrant in front; to left, "F"; to right, "D".

Reverse: Pin-back, pin missing.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: 64.3 wide x 51.6 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 1810wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

1820. GW Bust R/Annual Assay



(2.3 x)



(2.3 x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of Washington to right, with "BARBER" in the truncation of the neck.

Reverse: An oak-leaf wreath is surrounded by a ring that is in turn surrounded by "YEAR ONE HUNDRED" above and "OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE" below. A six-petaled floret at 9:00 and another at 3:00 separate the inscriptions. Within the oak wreath is "1776 / ANNUAL / ASSAY / 1876". The date 1776 is within a glory (radiating rays).

Cross-refs: B-347, J-AC15.

Diameter: 33.7 mm **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1820si
Bronze	1820bz

The U.S. Assay Commission was included by Congress in the same legislation that established the U.S. Mint in 1791. The law originally specified that the Commission should consist of five people: the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Secretary and the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General. Their role was to examine and verify the fineness and weight of U.S. coinage. In the 1830s, Congress approved the participation of members of the public on the Commission. Beginning in 1867 and continuing until 1977, the Commission issued medals to the participants, numbering anywhere from 30 to 55 annually. By any standard, assay medals are scarce. The 1876 medal was struck in silver, bronze, and aluminum. It is the only aluminum Centennial medal that I know, because in 1876 aluminum was still a very expensive metal.

"In 1875 Director Linderman suggested that the reverse of the Trade dollar be altered, for 1876 only, to reflect the American centennial to be celebrated in that year. The idea was quashed due to the objection of Superintendent James Pollock, who pointed out that this would require an act of Congress. Instead, Linderman's idea was placed on the reverse of the 1876 Assay medal. This particular medal has been very popular and desirable over the years since it is at once a centennial item and Washingtonia." [from

Medals Struck for Organizations

Medals of the United States Assay Commission 1860-1977; by R. W. Julian and Ernest E. Keusch; TAMS Journal 29: 5(2), with permission.]

In 1977, President Carter, during his cost-cutting campaign, redlined the Assay Commission's \$2,500 annual budget, and that ended both public participation on the Commission and issuance of the assay medal.

Medals Struck for Organizations

1830. American Institute/Awarded To



Photo courtesy of
Joe Levine

(2.5x)



(2.5x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; in the truncation: "LOVETT"; around above: "AMERICAN INSTITUTE"; around below: "CENTENNIAL MEDAL, 1876"; with a six-pointed star at 9:00 and 3:00 separating the inscriptions.

Reverse: At left an olive branch, at right an oak branch, tied together in a wreath with a bow at 6:00; above, in a curve between the wreath ends: "AWARDED TO"; the center is blank, reserved for engraving to the award winner.

This medal was issued by the American Institute of the City of New York for the Encouragement of Science and Invention, also known as the American Institute of the City of New York or, simply, the American Institute. The Institute was founded on February 19, 1828. Its Charter states its purpose to encourage and promote improvements in domestic industry in New York State, and the United States, in Agriculture, Commerce, Manufacturing and the Arts. The Institute used two primary techniques for achieving its goals. First, it held annual fairs in most years at which prizes were awarded to outstanding artisans and inventors \. Second, it actively promoted governmental policies that would encourage and protect domestic manufacturing, agriculture, and commerce. This led the Institute to a widely-held reputation for supporting protectionism in trade and government spending on infrastructure. The prizes at the fairs were usually in the form of medals and glowing citations. The American Institute medal of 1876 was designed specifically to commemorate the Centennial while honoring its recipients.

Cross-refs: B-343.

Diameter: 32 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Gold	1830go
Bronze	1830bz
White Metal	1830wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

1840. California Medal with Suspension Loop



(1.9x)



(1.9x)

Photos courtesy
of Stack's

Obverse: Above, an undraped bust of Washington to right within an olive tied at the bottom, flanked left and right by two flags and crowned with 13 five-pointed stars; to left, "1776"; to right, "1876"; below, a busy landscape scene with a stagecoach at full gallop to the left in the foreground, a post rider at full tilt to the right in the middle distance, and a full-rigged clipper ship sailing left in the background;; in exergue at left, "C.F.MOHRIG" (the engraver), at right "A.KUHNER.F" (the striker); outside in the border, clockwise from 11:30: (pellet) "WASHINGTON THE GREAT FOUNDER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" (pellet) "JULY 4TH 1776 . " issued with and without a suspension loop at 12:00.

Reverse: In a round central field surrounded by two outer bands: a view of San Francisco harbor with a steam ship plowing to the left and a freight train chugging to the right, miners at work, and; above, a rendition of the California seal depicting Minerva with the Sacramento River in the background. the California bear in the foreground and "EUREKA" above; outside, a band containing 38 five-pointed stars (for the 38 states in the union in 1876); and outside that, the inscription, clockwise from 6:30: " PROGRESS OF TIME AND FREEDOM TO ALL MANKIND (pellet) JULY 4TH.1876" (pellet); below, counterclockwise from 6:30: "CALIFORNIA", flanked left and right by a six-pointed star.

According to the citation of this medal in the June 23, 2004, Stack's auction of the Ford collection: " A very scarce type, perhaps one of fewer than a half a dozen [silver] known." The cataloguer cited only three pieces known to him: the Garrett piece which sold for over \$1,000 in 1981, and the two specimens in the Ford collection, ex. Boyd. Engraved by Kuhner.

Cross-refs: B-410.

Diameter: 41 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Silver 1840si

White Metal 1840wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

1850. California Medal without Suspension Loop



Obverse: Above, an undraped bust of Washington to right within an olive tied at the bottom, flanked left and right by two flags and crowned with 13 five-pointed stars; to left, "1776"; to right, "1886"; below, a busy landscape scene with a stagecoach at full gallop to the left in the foreground, a post rider at full tilt to the right in the middle distance, and a full-rigged clipper ship sailing left in the background;; in exergue at left, "C.F.MOHRIG" (the engraver), at right "A.KUHNER.F" (the striker); outside in the border, clockwise from 11:30: (pellet) "WASHINGTON THE GREAT FOUNDER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" (pellet) "JULY 4TH 1776 . " issued with and without a suspension loop at 12:00.

Reverse: In a round central field surrounded by two outer bands: a view of San Francisco harbor with a steam ship plowing to the left and a freight train chugging to the right, miners at work, and; above, a rendition of the California seal depicting Minerva with the Sacramento River in the background. the California bear in the foreground and "EUREKA" above; outside, a band containing 38 five-pointed stars (for the 38 states in the union in 1876); and outside that, the inscription, clockwise from 6:30: " PROGRESS OF TIME AND FREEDOM TO ALL MANKIND (pellet) JULY 4TH.1876" (pellet); below, counterclockwise from 6:30: "CALIFORNIA", flanked left and right by a six-pointed star.

Engraved by Kuhner.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 41 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Silver 1850si

Brass 1850bs

White Metal 1850wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

1860. California Medal, uniface, no loop



Obverse: The same as the medal: In a round central field, a landscape scene with stagecoach in full gallop to the left, a post rider at full tilt to the right, and a sailing ship in the background; above, a small undraped bust right of George Washington, between two olive branches tied at the bottom, flanked left and right by two flags; 13 five-pointed stars above, to left at 11:00: "1776"; to right at 2:00: "1876"; outside in the border, clockwise from 11:30: WASHINGTON THE GREAT FOUNDER OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . JULY 4TH 1776 . "; issued with and without a suspension loop at 12:00.

Reverse: Blank.

At the time of purchase, this specimen was listed as a brass die trial. That may be so; however, wear on the rim exposes brass underneath the gold color, so it appears to be gilt. If it was a die trial, the purpose of the gilding is unknown. It is slightly smaller than the previous looped medal. I also have a brass specimen.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 40.2 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Brass	1860bs

Medals Struck for Organizations

1870. Women's Centennial Association



(3.4x)



(3.4x)

Obverse: A woman seated in a rocking chair spinning wool from a distaff in her right hand onto a spindle in her left hand; around, clockwise from 6:30: "SHE SEEKETH WOOL AND FLAX AND WORKETH WILLINGLY WITH HER HANDS"; below: "1776" flanked left and right by a raised dot. The inscription comes from Proverbs 31:13, in which the mother of King Lemuel uses to describe the virtuous woman.

Reverse: Inside a circle composed of two narrow raised rings, the monogram of the Women's Centennial Association: "WCA"; outside, clockwise around from 7:00: "ART IS THE HANDMAID OF HUMAN GOOD"; below, counterclockwise around from 6:30: "LOWELL, 1876" flanked left and right by a raised dot.

This medal was struck at the U.S. Mint in February and April, 1876. According to their records, the Mint struck ten gold, two hundred silver, and ten bronze medals. There is also correspondence indicating that the dies may have been sent to the J.A. Diehl Company in Philadelphia for the striking of the medals in white metal. There is no evidence that the dies were actually sent, but white metal examples of this medal are known, some of which have been gilded.

Julian refers to this medal (CM-26) as the Lowell (Massachusetts) Centennial medal, but that is misleading. The dates of 1776 on the obverse and 1876 on the reverse clearly refer to the U.S. centennial, but 1876 was in fact only the semi-centennial of the town of Lowell, which was incorporated on March 1, 1826. The distaff and spindle wielded by the seated woman on the obverse portray the art of spinning wool, both as an illustration of the inscription and also in recognition of Lowell's thriving textile industry. The inscription on the reverse, "Art is the Handmaid of Human Good," is Lowell's motto, adopted in 1876 and displayed prominently on the city's seal. The city explains the motto to mean "Skill walks hand in hand with the good of the people," but the actual origin of the phrase is unknown. The precise meaning of the ornate "WCA" monogram is not known, though "Women's Centennial Association: has been suggested..

Cross-refs: F-68, H-56, J-CM26.

Diameter: 23.8mm.

Edge: Plain

Medals Struck for Organizations

Alloy	No.	Note
Gold	1870go	10 struck.
Silver	1870si	200 struck.
Gilt	1870gi	Mintage unknown; examples were probably gilded outside the Mint.
Bronze	1870bz	10 struck.
White Metal	1870wm	Mintage unknown; probably struck outside the Mint.

Medals Struck for Organizations

1880. Pine Tree/"Sail On O Union"



Obverse: An oval medal picturing a pine tree; clockwise around from 8:00: "MASSACHUSETTS".

Reverse: In the center, an entwined "U S" with "1776" above and "1876" below; around clockwise from 7:00 in quotes: "SAIL ON O UNION STRONG AND GREAT" with a five-pointed star at 6:00.

This medal was commissioned by the Women's Centennial Committee of Boston. The obverse is reminiscent of the Massachusetts pine tree shilling of 1652, America's most famous colonial coin. The name comes from the tree depicted on the obverse of the coin, which may have symbolized one of the Bay Colony's prime exports -- pine trees for ships' masts. Massachusetts coinage not only circulated within that colony, but was generally accepted throughout the Northeast, becoming a monetary standard in its own right.

The quote on the reverse comes from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's 1850 poem "The Building of the Ship." It comes from the following verse: "Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State! Sail on, O UNION, strong and great! Humanity with all its fears, with all the hopes of future years,"

The ship of state is an ancient metaphor in the western world, especially among seafaring people, but this figure of speech assumed a more widespread and literal significance in the English colonies of the New World. From the middle of the 17th century, after all, until revolution broke out in 1775, the primary system of governance in the colonies was the Navigation Acts. The primary responsibility of colonial governors, according to both Parliament and the Crown, was the enforcement of the laws of trade, and the governors themselves appointed naval officers to ensure that the various provisions and regulations of the Navigation Acts were executed. England, in other words, governed her American colonies as if they were merchant ships.

Cross-refs: H-55, J-CM38.

Medals Struck for Organizations

Size: 19.1 mm wide x 25.5mm high.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Gold	1880go
Silver	1880si
Bronze	1880bz

Medals Struck for Organizations

1890. Belleville Illinois Medal



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Obverse: In the center, the old St. Clair County Courthouse; clockwise from 8:00: “BELLEVILLE ST. CLAIR CO.”; below: “ILL.”

Reverse: Within a wreath of two oak branches tied at the bottom “1776 // 1876” with a decorative dash between the two dates.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 28.7 mm.

Edge:

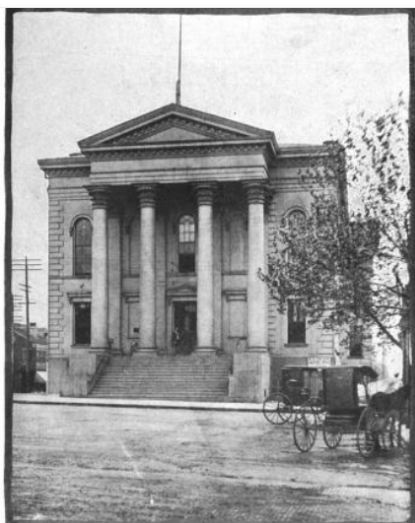
Alloy

No.

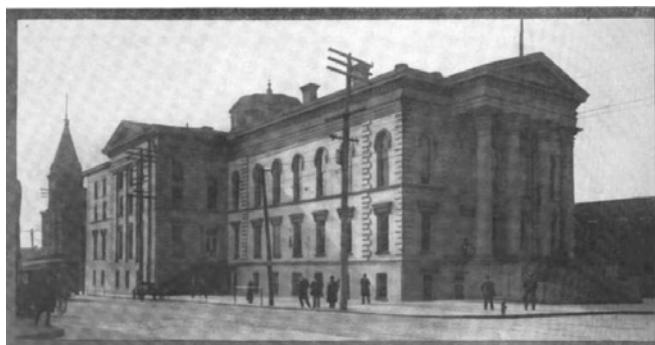
Note

1890wm

This is the only medal known (so far) to have been issued by or about an individual municipality. Belleville, located southeast of St. Louis, is the county seat of St. Claire County, the oldest county in the state of Illinois. Belleville was settled in 1813, and by the 1870s the population was estimated to be 90% German-born or of German descent.



The St. Clair County Courthouse, left and below, circa 1910 (from The Greater Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois: Illustrated Sequel to “Belleville, Illinois, Illustrated”; J.A. Reid, Belleville, Illinois, 1910, digitized by Google Books.) It was built around 1860 and torn down to be replaced by a modern building in 1978.



Medals Struck for Organizations

1900. GW Nude Bust R/Pottsville Children's Party



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

Obverse: Inside a rope rim, an undraped bust right of George Washington.

Reverse: Inside a denticled rim, in eight lines, the top and bottom curved: CHILDRENS / CENTENNIAL / PARTY / AT LYCEUM HALL / POTTSVILLE / PA. / FEB . 22 . 1876".

Cross-refs: B-420.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1900si
Gilt	1900gi
White Metal	1900wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

1910. GW Civil Bust R/Pottsville Children's Party



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

Obverse: Within a denticled rim, a Washington bust right in civil dress. AP on truncation.

Reverse: In eight lines, the top and bottom curved: CHILDRENS / CENTENNIAL / PARTY / AT LYCEUM HALL / POTTSVILLE / PA. / FEB . 22 . 1876".

Cross-refs: B-419.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
--------------	------------

Silver	1910si
--------	--------

Bronze	1910bz
--------	--------

White Metal	1910wm
-------------	--------

Medals Struck for Organizations

1920. Liberty Bell without Beam/Pottsville Children's Party



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

Obverse: The Liberty Bell without beam; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876"; below: "LIBERTY BELL".

Reverse: In eight lines, the top and bottom curved: CHILDRENS / CENTENNIAL / PARTY / AT LYCEUM HALL / POTTSVILLE / PA. / FEB . 22 . 1876".

Cross-refs: H-164.

Diameter: 19mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1920si
Bronze	1920bz
Bronze	1920bz
White Metal	1920wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

1930. Liberty Bell with Beam/Pottsville Children's Party



(4.5x)



(45x)

Obverse: The Liberty Bell with beam; above, "LIBERTY BELL"; below: "1776".

Reverse: In eight lines, the top and bottom curved: CHILDRENS / CENTENNIAL / PARTY / AT LYCEUM HALL / POTTSVILLE / PA. / FEB . 22 . 1876".

Cross-refs: H-165.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
-------	-----

Silver	1930si
--------	--------

White Metal	1930wm
-------------	--------

Medals Struck for Organizations

1940. Lib Bell/Stockton Children's Ball 1876



(4.4x)



(4.4x)

Obverse: The Libert Bell without beam; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876"; below: "LIBERTY BELL".

Reverse: In six lines, the first and last two curved: "CHILDRENS / BALL / STOCKTON / HOTEL / CAPE MAY N.J. / 1876".

Cross-refs: H-167.

Diameter: 18.2mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 1940si

White Metal 1940wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

1950. Washington Bust R/Stockton Children's Ball 1876



(4.5x)

(4.5x)

Obverse: Inside a rope rim, an undraped bust right of George Washington.

Reverse: Inside a denticled rim, in six lines, the first and last two curved: "CHILDREN'S / BALL / STOCKTON / HOTEL / CAPE MAY N.J. / 1876".

Baker 421, Holland 168

Only a dozen struck. (Holland)

Cross-refs: B-421, H-168.

Diameter: 18.2 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	1950si
Bronze	1950bz
Oreide	1950or
White Metal	1950wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

1960. Washington Bust R/Stockton Children's Ball 1877



(4.5x)

Proxy Pix:



(4.5x)

Obverse: Inside a rope rim, an undraped bust right of George Washington.

Reverse: In six lines, the first and last two curved: "CHILDREN'S / BALL / STOCKTON / HOTEL / CAPE MAY N.J. / 1877".

Cross-refs: B-421F-J, H-169.

Diameter: 19 mm. **Edge:** Plain.

Alloy	No.
Silver	1960si
Bronze	1960bz
Oreide	1960or
White Metal	1960wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

1970. Lib Bell/Stockton Children's Ball 1875



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

Obverse: The Liberty Bell without beam; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876"; below: "LIBERTY BELL".

Reverse: In six lines, the first and last two curved: "CHILDRENS / BALL / STOCKTON / HOTEL / CAPE MAY N.J. / 1875".

Cross-refs: Not listed..

Diameter: 18.2 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 1970wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

1980. 7th Regiment Visit to Bunker Hill



(2.6x)



(2.6x)

Obverse: The Bunker Hill Monument surrounded by 20 rays left and 19 rays right; to left, clockwise from 7:00: "JUNE 17.1875"; from 1:00: "JUNE 17. 1775" ; outside, clockwise from 7:00: "CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL".

Reverse: Inside a circular buckled belt, marked with the regiment's motto: "PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA", is an ornately scripted monogram "NG" for "National Guard"; clockwise around in two lines from 9:00: "TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF THE / 7TH REGT. NAT. GUARD"; around, below, counterclockwise in two lines from 8:00: "STATE OF N.Y. / TO BOSTON JUNE 17 . 1875 ."

The 7th Regiment was organized in 1806 out of four companies of artillery that helped defend New York City's harbor from the British Navy. During the visit of the Revolutionary War hero General Lafayette to the United States in 1824, the 7th Regiment took the name "National Guard" after the Garde National de Paris, once commanded by Lafayette during the early days of the French Revolution. They were thereafter known as the 7th Regiment National Guard of the State of New York. In 1862, the New York Legislature adopted "National Guard" for all militia units of the state. In 1947, when the federal government reorganized the National Guard, the 7th Regiment ceased to exist as an active military unit.

The 7th Regiment participated in the celebration of the Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17th, 1875, in Charleston, Massachusetts. It was at Bunker Hill that Maj. George W. McLean, Commander of the 7th Regiment met Capt. Robert C. Gilchrist, the Commander of Charleston's Washington Light Infantry. Out of this meeting came the idea to form an organization of historic military units to honor the memory of the American Revolution on the occasion of the upcoming Centennial. In little more than a year, they formed the Centennial Legion, which was officially commissioned on July 4th, 1876, in Philadelphia, and the unit immediately marched in the Grand Parade opening the Centennial Exposition.

Cross-refs: F-25, H-6..

Medals Struck for Organizations

Diameter: 31.4 mm.

Edge: Plain and Reeded varieties

Alloy

No.

Silver

1980si

Bronze

1980bz

Brass

1980bs

White Metal

1980wm

Composition

1980cm



Reeded Edge



Plain Edge



Composition Specimen

Medals Struck for Organizations

1990. 7th Regt Visit to Expo



(1.8x)



(1.8x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of Washington to right. on pedestal inscribed with "1776 / (lighted lamp left) / 1876 / JULY 4TH / PHILADELPHIA PA"; at the left of the pedestal, an enlisted man wearing wearing a pack marked with a "7" presents arms with a bayoneted rifle; to the right, an officer with a sword doffs his hat in salute to Washington; around in two lines: IN COMMEMORATION OF THE VISIT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND THE VETERAN CORPS N.G.S.N.Y. / TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OF 1876; below the pedestal: "DEMAREST SC. N.Y." and below that a six-pointed star.

Reverse: A shield quartered with details of the arms of the United States upper left and of New York upper right; lower left: a windmill rotor with a beaver above and below and a barrel left and right, perhaps representing the regiment's civilian pursuits; lower right: two crossed cannons representing the the regiment's artillery mission; n the center of the shield, at the centerof the quadrant, a small shield with the monogram "NG" for "National Guard"; above the shield, a spread eagle on a half-globe; behind the shield, four flags on each side; below on a scroll: "PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA", and in exergue "ORGANIZED 1824"; around all, an oak wreath, and in two circular lines outside: "ACTIVE MEMBERS, 1001. COL. E. CLARK" above; "VETERANS, 1060. COL. M. LEFFERTS" below; with a six-pointed star at 9:00 and at 3:00.

Cross-refs: B-435, F-78, H-84.

Diameter: 45 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
-------	-----

Silver	1990si
--------	--------

Bronze	1990bz
--------	--------

White Metal	1990wm
-------------	--------

The 7th Regiment, under the command of Col. Emmons Clark, arrived at the Centennial railroad depot (from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot in Jersey City, on Saturday, July 1, 1876. They encamped in a cow pasture overlooking the Exhibition grounds and renamed it Camp Washington. The NY Times

Medals Struck for Organizations

reported that their food, consisting primarily of salted meat, was worse than that normally provided to them when in the field. On July 3rd, Gen. Marshall Lefferts, Commander of the Veteran Corps of the 7th Regiment died on the train enroute to Philadelphia with his fellow veterans. Col. Clark ordered a dress parade to be held in his honor at Camp Washington that evening, and the camp flag was ordered flown at half-mast.

The 7th Regiment marched in the Parade of Military Organizations on July 4th behind the First Regiment of Philadelphia and took up a post of honor in Independence Square during the official ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of American independence. Afterward, the troops were given liberty for three days, returning home by train on July 8th.

Medals Struck for Organizations

2000. Centennial Legion



(1.1 x)

(1.1 x)

(1.4x)

Obverse: Within a beaded circle, the shield of the U.S. backed by six flags, three to left, three to right; above, a Phrygian cap on a pole within a glory of 37 rays; between the beaded circle and the denticled rim, around, clockwise from 6:30: "THE CENTENNIAL LEGION OF HISTORIC COMMANDS INC." with a dot at 6:00.

Reverse: Within a beaded circle, in three straight lines "1776 / JULY 4 / 1876"; around the outside, thirteen overlapping circles with a five-pointed star in the center of each and the name of one of the thirteen original colonies, listed clockwise from 1:00: "S. CAROLINA, MASS., VIRGINIA, CONN., RHODE ISL., DELAWARE, MARYLAND, N. JERSEY, N. CAROLINA, PENN., NEW HAM., GEORGIA, NEW YORK".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 35.5 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2000bz

Suspended from a blue satin ribbon with 13 five-pointed white stars. Struck on two different planchets: with and without an integral suspension loop, as pictured.

The Centennial Legion of Historic Military Commands was the result of a chance meeting between Maj. George W. McLean, Commander of the Old Guard (aka the 7th Regiment) of the City of New York and Capt. Robert C. Gilchrist, Commander of Charleston's Washington Light Infantry. Both units participated in the celebration of the Centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill on June 17th, 1875, in Charleston, Massachusetts. They had the notion to form an organization of historic military units to

Medals Struck for Organizations

honor the memory of the American Revolution, which established the union, and to help heal the still-sensitive wounds of the Civil War, which threatened that union.

Moving with commendable military alacrity, the Centennial Legion was officially commissioned on July 4th, 1876, in Philadelphia, and the unit immediately marched in the Grand Parade opening the Centennial Exposition.

The Centennial Legion continues in existence to this day and has grown considerably since that first parade, with 97 units currently active. To qualify for membership, a military unit has to have originated in one of the thirteen original states at least 100 years ago.

2010. Centennial Legion, Inscription Obverse



Obverse: Within a beaded circle, the shield of the U.S. backed by six flags, three to left, three to right; above, a Phrygian cap on a pole within a glory of 34 rays; outside, above, clockwise around from 10:00: "CENTENNIAL"; outside, below, counterclockwise around from 7:00: "LEGION".

Reverse: Within a beaded circle, the inscription in four lines, the top and bottom curved "CENTENNIAL / LEGION / JULY 4 / 1776-1876". Outside the beaded circle, thirteen overlapping circles with a five-pointed star in the center of each and the name of one of the thirteen original colonies, listed clockwise from 1:00: S. CAROLINA, MASS., VIRGINIA, CONN., RHODE ISL., DELAWARE, MARYLAND, N. JERSEY, N. CAROLINA, PENN., NEW HAM., GEORGIA, NEW YORK".

Cross-refs: F-317, H-177.

Diameter: 31.75 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Gilt	2010gi
Bronze	2010bz

Medals Struck for Organizations

2020. Centennial Legion, Presentation Obverse



Obverse: Within a beaded circle, the shield of the U.S. backed by six flags, three to left, three to right; above, a Phrygian cap on a pole within a glory of 34 rays. The area between the beaded circle and the denticled rim is blank for engraving to the recipient. On some specimens, the field within the beaded circle on both obverse and reverse is stippled rather than plain, but the stippling appears to have been added after striking.

Reverse: Within a beaded circle, the inscription in four lines, the top and bottom curved "CENTENNIAL / LEGION / JULY 4 / 1776-1876". Outside the beaded circle, thirteen overlapping

Medals Struck for Organizations

circles with a five-pointed star in the center of each and the name of one of the thirteen original colonies, listed clockwise from 1:00: S. CAROLINA, MASS., VIRGINIA, CONN., RHODE ISL., DELAWARE, MARYLAND, N. JERSEY, N. CAROLINA, PENN., NEW HAM., GEORGIA, NEW YORK".

Known with and without engraving on obverse, and with and without piercing.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 31.2 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Gilt	2020gi
Bronze	2020bz

Medals Struck for Organizations

2030. District of Columbia Washington Light Guard



(x)

(x)

Obverse: A uniface medal. Two flags with battle pennants crossed behind three stacked muskets; counterclockwise from 8:00: “DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA”; above: “1776 1876”; all on a stippled field. Mounted in a brass frame topped with a banner extending from 9:00 to 3:30 on which is blazoned: “WASHINGTON LIGHT GUARD”. Suspended on a red, white, and blue ribbon from a hanger in the form of a fasces of six olive branches fronted by a lozenge blazoned “W.L.G.”

Reverse: The negative concave image of the obverse.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 2030wm

There are records of a Washington Light Guard in Bridgeport, Connecticut; in New York City; Newbury Port, Massachusetts; and Houston, Texas, but I have been unable to identify Washington Light Guard in the District of Columbia.

Medals Struck for Organizations

2040. Liberty Bell/G.A.R.



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: The G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic) badge: a spread eagle perched on a pair of cannons crossed atop a stack of ten cannonballs, a U.S. flag hanging vertically, suspending a five-pointed star with a trefoil at each point, in the center of which is a round tablet with three standing figures. Around, clockwise from 8:30: "FRATERNITY CHARITY LOYALTY"; around counterclockwise from 7:00: "1861 1865".

Reverse: In the center, the Liberty Bell without its beam; at its top in two lines: "LEV XXVXX PROCLAIM LIBER / IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the "TY" of "LIBERTY" and the "E" of "THE" do not show because of the curvature of the bell); below that in the center of the bell, in three lines: "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; above the bell: "LIBERTY BELL"; below the bell: "LEV. XXV. VX." to the left of the bell: "1776"; to the right: "1876" (with rounded ends on both sides); around the periphery: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF", with a six-pointed star between "PROCLAIM" and "THEREOF".

The Grand Army of the Republic was founded in Decatur, Illinois, on April 6, 1866, by Benjamin F. Stephenson. Membership was limited to honorably discharged veterans of the Union Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or the Revenue Cutter Service who had served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865. The GAR was one of the first advocacy groups in American politics. It was effectively organized around a "Commandery-in-Chief" at the national level, Departments at the state level, and Posts at the community level. In 1867, Commander-in-Chief General John A. Logan established May 30 as Memorial Day, which was originally intended to commemorate the dead of the Civil War. Starting in 1866, the GAR held an annual "National Encampment" every year until 1949. At that final encampment in Indianapolis, Indiana, the few surviving members voted to retain the existing officers in place until the organization's dissolution; Theodore Penland of Oregon, the GAR's Commander at the time, was therefore its last. In 1956, upon the death of the last member, Albert Woolson, the GAR was formally dissolved and, through Woolson, deeded all remaining GAR property to its legal and current successor, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Cross-refs: HK-37 and 38.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:**

Medals Struck for Organizations

Alloy	No.
Bronze	2040bz
White Metal	2040wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2050. McPherson / Society Army of the Tennessee



(3.9x)



(3.9x)

Obverse: Maj. Gen. James Birdseye McPherson in Civil War uniform astride his horse on a cobblestone road; beneath the road: "1864"; at the far left of the road: "GHL".

Reverse: Around the outside, clockwise from 7:00: "SOCIETY ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE"; Inside, in three curved lines: "WASHINGTON / CITY / 1876".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 20.7 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2050si
Bronze	2050bz
White Metal	2050wm



McPherson Square, Washington D.C.

It was in March of 1864 that Major General James B. McPherson assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee from General William Sherman, who had been promoted to command of all the armies in the West. He was killed by Confederate skirmishers the following July during the Battle of Atlanta.

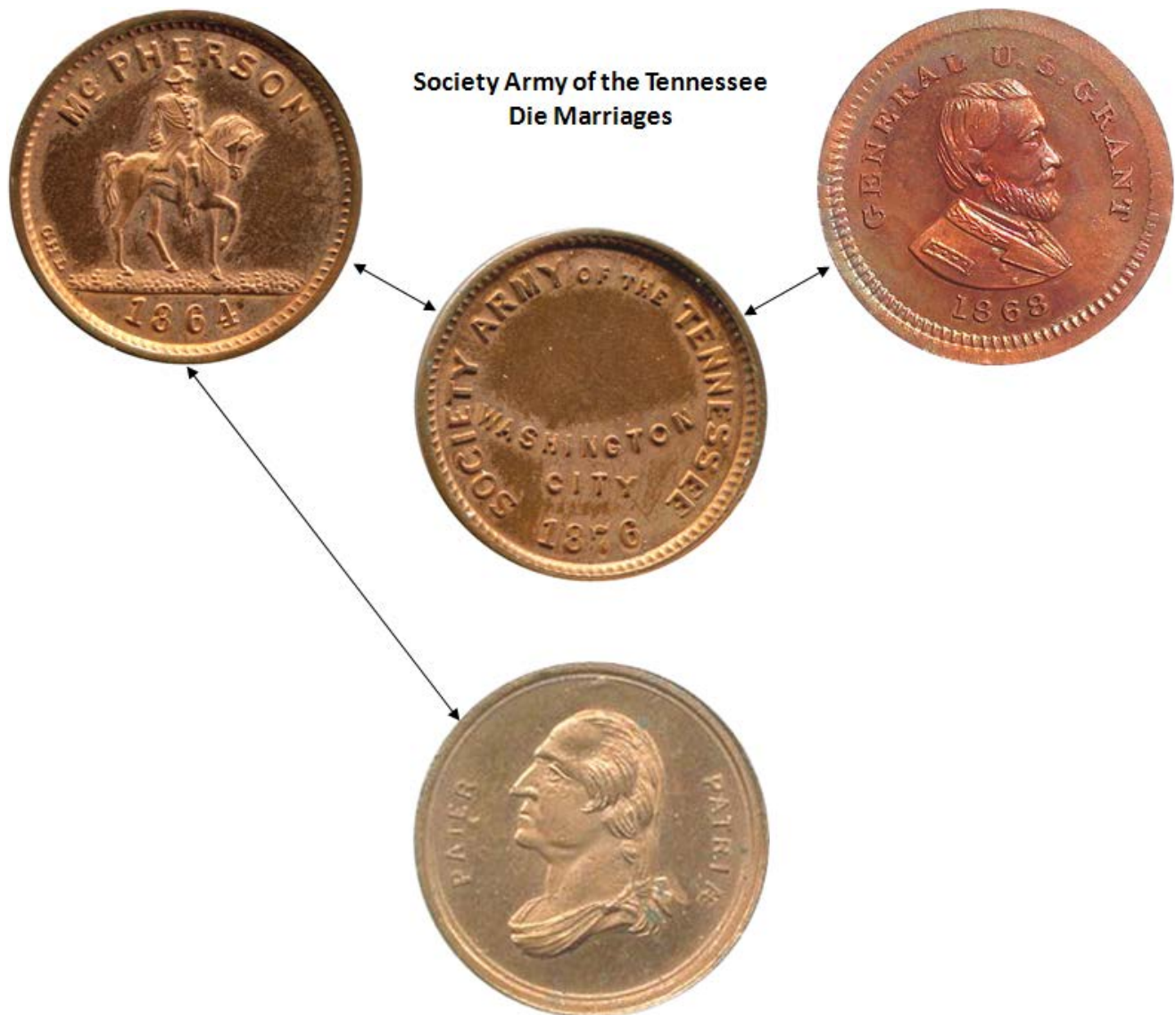
In April, 1865, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was formed at Raleigh, North Carolina, membership being restricted to officers who had served with the old Army of the Tennessee. The object was declared to be "to keep alive that

Medals Struck for Organizations

kindly and cordial feeling which has been one of the characteristics of this army during its career in the service." General Sherman was elected president in 1869, and continued to hold the office for many years.

This medal commemorates the occasion on which the Society of the Army of the Tennessee presented an equestrian statue of McPherson, which was erected in McPherson Square in Washington D.C. and dedicated on October 18, 1876. The sculpture represents McPherson surveying a battlefield. It was made by Louis Rebisso out of a captured cannon and rests on a granite pedestal. The obverse of this medal is the artist's rendering of that statue.

Both the McPherson/obverse and the Army of the Tennessee dies of this medal have been muled, as illustrated in the diagram below.



Medals Struck for Organizations

2060. Grant / Society Army of the Tennessee



(3.9x)



(3.9x)

Photos courtesy of
Erica Schlather

Obverse: Uniformed bust of Ulysses S. Grant right; clockwise around from 8:30: "GENERAL U. S. GRANT"; below: "1868".

Reverse: Around the outside, clockwise from 7:00: "SOCIETY ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE"; Inside, in three curved lines: "WASHINGTON / CITY / 1876".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 20.7mm. **Edge** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Gilt 2060gi

Medals Struck for Organizations

2070. Washington / McPherson



(3.9x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Washington facing left; to left: "PATER"; to right: "PATRIAE", meaning "Father of the Country."



(3.9x)

Reverse: Maj. Gen. James Birdseye McPherson in Civil War uniform astride his horse on a cobblestone road; beneath the road: "1864"; at the far left of the road: "GHL".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2070bz

Medals Struck for Organizations

2080. US Presbyterian Church



(1.6x)



(1.6x)

Obverse: In the center, a depiction of the full-length statue of John Witherspoon, erected by the Presbyterian Church on the Centennial Exposition grounds; in two lines around the periphery to the left: "JOHN WITHERSPOON, PATRIOT, / STATESMAN & DIVINE"; also in two lines to the right: "SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; beneath the statue's pedestal in script: "Paquet", the medal's engraver.

Reverse: In the center, an open book with the inscription in four lines: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY / THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND / UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS / THEREOF. LEV. XXV., 10." The book is cradled in a half wreath composed of an olive branch to left and an oak branch to right, tied in the center below with a ribbon; below; in five lines: "STRUCK BY AUTHORITY OF THE / CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE / OF THE PRESBYTERIAN / CHURCH IN THE U.S.A. / JULY 4TH, 1876."

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 50.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
-------	-----	------

Bronze	2080bz	Levine President's Sale, Lot #1501, 5 December 1992, \$46.00.
--------	--------	---

White Metal	2080wm	
-------------	--------	--

Rev. John Witherspoon was the only active clergyman to serve in the Continental Congress. With the encouragement of Benjamin Franklin in 1768, he became the President of the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University), but was soon supporting America's fight for independence. He took part in the Revolution, lost a son during that war, and signed the Articles of Confederation as well as the Declaration of Independence. During the debate over the Declaration of Independence, when some of the delegates from the thirteen American colonies gathered to decide whether to break completely with Britain expressed hesitation, it was Witherspoon who urged them to sign, saying "There is a tide in the affairs of men, a spark. We perceive it now before us. To hesitate is to consent to our own slavery." Witherspoon served in Congress until 1782. He then returned to Princeton College, which had been destroyed during the war, and led its reconstruction. He served as President until his death in 1794. He

Medals Struck for Organizations

was actively involved in the organization of a newly independent and national American Presbyterian Church and in 1789 presided at its first General Assembly until the first moderator was elected.

Medals Struck for Organizations

2090. Liberty Bell/Siloam Church



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, the Liberty Bell without its beam; at its top in two lines: "LEV XXVXX PROCLAIM LIBER / IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the "TY" of "LIBERTY" and the "E" of "THE" do not show because of the curvature of the bell); below that in the center of the bell, in three lines "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; above the bell: "LIBERTY BELL"; below the bell: "LEV. XXV. VX." to the left of the bell: "1776"; to the right: "1876" (with rounded ends on both sides); around the periphery: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF", with a six-pointed star between "PROCLAIM" and "THEREOF".

Reverse: In eleven lines, the first and last curved: "CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL / OF / SILOAM / M. E. CHURCH / PHILADELPHIA. / FOUNDED A.D. 1859 / FINISHED A.D. 1876 / WE TRUST IN THE / LIVING GOD / 1. TIM. IV. X. / JEHOVAH -- JIREH".

Cross-refs: H-105, HK-33-33b.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver	2090si	
Bronze	2090bz	
Brass	2090bs	(in the National Numismatic Collection)
White Metal	2090wm	

The Siloam Methodist Episcopal Church originated from the union of two Sunday Schools: the Atwood, formed in 1855, and the Pattison, organized in 1857. The Siloam M. E. Church was dedicated on Christmas Day in 1859. It was located in Philadelphia at the intersection of Wood and Brown Streets, which today are known as E. Susquehanna Avenue and Moyer Street. The church was finished when the main auditorium was dedicated on February 27, 1876. The site is now occupied by the Siloam United Methodist Church.

Medals Struck for Organizations

The biblical reference of 1. TIM. IV. X. reads: “For therefore we both labour and suffer reproach, because we trust in the living God, who is the Saviour of all men, specially of those that believe.”

JEHOVAH-JIREH (yahweh yir'-eh, "Yahweh sees"): The name given by Abraham to the place where he had sacrificed a ram provided by God, instead of his son Isaac (Gen 22:14). The commonly accepted meaning is “The Lord Who Provides.”

Medals Struck for Organizations

2100. Lib Bell/Union Avenue Baptist



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, the Liberty Bell without its beam; at its top in two lines: "LEV XXV VX PROCLAIM LIBER / IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the "TY" of "LIBERTY" and the "E" of "THE" do not show because of the curvature of the bell); below that in the center of the bell, in three lines "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; above the bell: "LIBERTY BELL"; below the bell: "LEV. XXV. VX." to the left of the bell: "1776"; to the right: "1876" (with rounded ends on both sides); around the periphery: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF", with a six-pointed star between "PROCLAIM" and "THEREOF".

Reverse: In six lines, the first four curved: "UNION AVENUE / BAPTIST / SUNDAY / SCHOOL / JUNE 7 / 1876" with thirteen stars scattered throughout the field.

In the nineteenth century, it was common for Sunday schools to be formed before its sponsoring church could be built. Thus, the establishment date for a Sunday school frequently precedes the date on which its church was consecrated. This Union Avenue Baptist Sunday School was probably affiliated with the Union Avenue Baptist Church in Paterson, New Jersey, which in its turn originated from a Sunday school that was organized on April 21, 1867. It is possible that this medal actually commemorates a visit by the Sunday school students to the Centennial Exposition on June 7, 1876.

Cross-refs: H-106, HK-35-36.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2100si
Bronze	2100bz
White Metal	2100wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2110. Lib Bell/Cumberland Church



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Specimen from the
National Numismatic Collection

Obverse: In the center, the Liberty Bell without its beam; at its top in two lines: "LEV XXV VX PROCLAIM LIBER / IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the "TY" of "LIBERTY" and the "E" of "THE" do not show because of the curvature of the bell); below that in the center of the bell, in three lines "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; above the bell: "LIBERTY BELL"; below the bell: "LEV. XXV. VX." to the left of the bell: "1776"; to the right: "1876" (with rounded ends on both sides); around the periphery: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF", with a six-pointed star between "PROCLAIM" and "THEREOF".

Reverse: In twelve lines, the first and last curved: "CENTENNIAL / MEMORIAL / OF THE / CUMBERLAND ST. / M.E. CHURCH / PHILADELPHIA. / 1876 / GOD IS OUR REFUGE AND / STRENGTH, A VERY / PRESENT HELP IN / TROUBLE. PS. XLVI I."

Cumberland Street M. E. Church laid its cornerstone on April 24, 1873, on the southwest corner of Coral and Cumberland Streets in Philadelphia. The Beacon Presbyterian Church now occupies that site.

The biblical reference can be easily misread as Ps. XLVII, which would be Psalm 47. In fact, the inscription is Ps. XLVI (space) I, which translates to Psalm 46, verse 1, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble."

Cross-refs: H-107, HK-34-34b.

Diameter: 38.1 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy

No.

Note

Silver

210si

Bronze

210bz

Medals Struck for Organizations

2120. Washington Bust L/Brooklyn Sunday School



(2.6x)



(2.6x)

Obverse: In the center, draped bust of George Washington to left; above in two curved lines: "100TH YEAR OF OUR / NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"; above that is a semi-circle of twelve six-pointed stars, six to the left and six to the right of a central pellet where the medal is normally pierced for suspension; to the left at the periphery: "1776"; to the right: "1876"; below the bust: "WASHINGTON" at the bottom, an olive branch to left and palm branch to right, crossed.

Reverse: Inside two crossed laurel branches in eight lines, the first two curved: "47TH / ANNIVERSARY / OF THE / BROOKLYN / SUNDAY SCHOOL / UNION, / MAY, / 1876".

Cross-refs: B-371, F-45, H-139.

Diameter: 31.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2120si
Bronze	2120bz
Bronze	2120bz
White Metal	2120wm

This medal commemorates what has become a major event in New York, the annual parade of school children that was first conducted in 1829. The Brooklyn Sunday School Union was founded on April 8, 1816. In June, 1829, a parade was held in Brooklyn to celebrate the founding. Since then, Rally Day, as it was first known, has been a school holiday, celebrated with a parade. In 1905, the state legislature renamed it Anniversary Day and made it a legal holiday. In 1959, 150,000 children marched after the legislature extended the holiday to the Borough of Queens, renaming it Brooklyn-Queens Day. In 2005, the United Federation of Teachers and the New York City Department of Education signed a new contract making it a school holiday for all five New York Burroughs and calling it, once again, Anniversary Day. In 2009, 150,000 children maintained the tradition by marching in the 180th annual parade.

Medals Struck for Organizations

2130. In God We Trust / Jersey City Sunday Schools



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington to left; above around: "IN GOD WE TRUST." preceded and followed by a six-pointed star; below around: "1776. CENTENNIAL. 1876."

Reverse: Within two palm branches crossed at the bottom, in eight lines, the first two curved: "21ST / ANNIVERSARY / OF THE / JERSEY CITY / SUNDAY / SCHOOLS / May 22 (or 21) / 1876"; most (if not all) examples exhibit an overstrike in the date, either a "1 over 2" or "2 over 1." Examples exist that read mostly May 21; others, mostly May 22; and varying degrees of re-carving in between (see photos below).

Cross-refs: B-372, F-53, H-144.

Diameter: 28.6 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 2130si

Bronze 2130bz

White Metal 2130wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

All of the Jersey City Sunday School Anniversary medals exhibit re-carving of the anniversary date to a greater or lesser degree. The correct date, whether May 21 or May 22, is not known for sure, and it is difficult, if not impossible to determine the intended date simply from the progression of the re-carving, as illustrated at right. The Jersey City Public Library was unable to establish the correct date from its records when queried. A little deductive reasoning might be helpful. The inscription proclaims the 21st anniversary, and in 1855 (21 years before 1876), neither the 21st nor the 22nd fell on a Sunday. However, May 21, 1876, was a Sunday, so perhaps we can presume that the target date for our fidgety engraver was May 21. This conclusion is not contradicted by observation. The cleanest date that I have seen ends in a "1" (the top example in the detail at right).



Medals Struck for Organizations

2140. Father of Our Country / Jersey City Sunday Schools



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Proxy Pix

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington to left, surrounded by two laurel branches crossed; around the periphery counter-clockwise: "WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY" (same as the obverse of the Boys and Girls of America medal; q.v.).

Reverse: Within two palm branches crossed at the bottom, in eight lines, the first two curved: "21ST / ANNIVERSARY / OF THE / JERSEY CITY / SUNDAY / SCHOOLS / May 22 (or 21) / 1876"; most (if not all) examples exhibit an overstrike in the date, most likely a "1 over 2" in varying degrees of sharpness such that examples exist that read mostly May 21; others, May 22; and varying degrees of overstrike in between.

Cross-refs: B-374, F-82, H-146.

Diameter: 28.6 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 2140si

Bronze 2140bz

White Metal 2140wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2150. Pattern of Patriotism / Jersey City Sunday Schools



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington to left on a central field defined by a raised circular line; around, clockwise: "THE PATTERN OF PATRIOTISM, INDUSTRY AND PROGRESS."; at 6:00, a small decorative device. With a cove rim.

Reverse: Within two palm branches crossed at the bottom, in eight lines, the first two curved: 21ST / ANNIVERSARY / OF THE / JERSEY CITY / SUNDAY / SCHOOLS / May 22 (or 21) / 1876"; most (if not all) examples exhibit an overstrike in the date, most likely a "1 over 2" in varying degrees of sharpness such that examples exist that read mostly May 21; others, May 22; and varying degrees of overstrike in between.

Cross-refs: B-373, F-52 and 83, H-145.

Diameter: 28.6 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 2150si

Bronze 2150bz

White Metal 2150wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2160. Martha Washington / Jersey City Sunday Schools



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Obverse: Within a wreath formed by two laurel branches, crossed at the stem, the bust of Martha Washington, in bonnet, facing left; around, clockwise: "THE 100TH YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE"; there is a pil at 12:00 between "OF" and "OUR" where the medal is normally pierced for suspension; below the crossed laurel stems: "1876".

Reverse: Within two palm branches crossed at the bottom, in eight lines, the first two curved: 21ST / ANNIVERSARY / OF THE / JERSEY CITY / SUNDAY / SCHOOLS / May 22 (or 21) / 1876"; most (if not all) examples exhibit an overstrike in the date, most likely a "1 over 2" in varying degrees of sharpnes such that examples exist that read mostly May 21; others, May 22; and varying degrees of overstrike in between.

Cross-refs: F-84.

Diameter: 28.6 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2160bz

White Metal 2160wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2170. Delphos Union Sunday School



(2.6x)



(2.6x)

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington left, within a wreath composed of a palm branch left and an oak branch right, crossed and tied below; above, around, clockwise in two lines: "100TH. ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, around counterclockwise, flanked on each side by a six-pointed star "JULY 4, 1876" (same obverse as Baker 415).

Reverse: Inside a continuous oak wreath, in seven lines, the top two and bottom two curved: "DEDICATED TO THE / PUPILS / OF THE / DELPHOS / UNION / SCHOOL. JULY 4, 1876".

Cross-refs: B-416, H-172.

Diameter: 31.75 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 2170wm

In 1859, the citizens Delphos, in Allen County, Ohio, voted to establish the Delphos School District and to authorize the issuance of bonds for the construction of the Delphos Union School, the county's first high school. Theodore Wrocklage, a local citizen, was so concerned that the city have a top-flight high school that he bought all of the bonds on the first day of issue and then burned many of them so that the city never had to pay him back. The new school graduated its first class, consisting of three female students, in 1864. Today, Jefferson Middle School stands on the site of the old Delphos Union School.

Medals Struck for Organizations

2180. Green Point Presbyterian Sunday School



From the
National Numismatic Collection

(3.2)

(3.2)

Obverse: In the center the Liberty Bell without the beam borne by a flying eagle in glory; above around: "CENTENNIAL"; below, around: "1776 1876"; to left, seven five-pointed stars; to right, six stars.

Reverse: Inside a wreath composed of a laurel branch left and an oak branch right, crossed and tied at the bottom, in six curved lines: "GREEN POINT / PRESBYTERIAN / SUNDAY / SCHOOL / JUNE 7TH / 1876"; the first four lines are underscored with curved raised lines.

Cross-refs: H-174.

Diameter: 25.4 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2180bz

White Metal 2180wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2190. Washington Bust Left / St. John's Guild



(2.7 x)



(2.7 x)

Photos courtesy of Joe Levine

Obverse: From Holland: Bust of Washington to L., clothed in uniform. Outside a raised roughened border with the inner edge beaded, inscribed, TO AID 'ST. JOHN'S-GUILD-' FLOATING-HOSPITAL (WOOD'S SERIES "C" No. 5).

Reverse: Bust of Martha Washington in bonnet to left; above, clockwise around from 10:00: "FEBY 22ND 1876"; below, counterclockwise around: "ACADEMY OF MUSIC,"; outside, clockwise around: "CENTENNIAL RECEPTION, BALL, & TEA-PARTY"; below at 6:00: "N.Y." flanked left and right with a floret.

From Harper's Weekly, September 12, 1874: "St. John's Guild was founded in 1866 as the agent for the charitable work of St. John's Chapel on Varick Street in New York City. Shortly after its inauguration, the guild withdrew from its religious affiliation and became a nonsectarian citywide organization. Its goal was to help the poor and destitute of the city. Volunteers, who included some of the most wealthy and fashionable men and women of New York, visited the slums to provide food and clothing to families with few resources. In 1874, the guild established a floating hospital to 'enable mothers to take their sick children from the noisome dens in which so many lived, out upon the waters of the river, bay, and sound, where they may breathe the pure air that reinvigorates their drooping bodies.' " In the first year alone, 18,600 impoverished children and their caretakers enjoyed these free chartered ferry rides and countryside picnic excursions.

Cross-refs: B-411, F-43, H-52.

Diameter: 28.6 mm.

Edge:

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver	2190si	
Bronze	2190bz	
White Metal	2190wm	

Medals Struck for Organizations

2200. Washington Bust Right / St. John's Guild



(2.7 x)



(2.7 x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington to right; above, around, thirteen six-pointed stars; below, around: "WOOD'S SERIES "C" NO. 5"; outside, around clockwise from 7:00: "TO AID 'ST JOHN'S — GUILD' — FLOATING-HOSPITAL"; below at 6:00: "G. H. L.".

Reverse: Bust of Martha Washington in bonnet to left; above, clockwise around from 10:00: "FEBY 22ND 1876"; below, counterclockwise around: "ACADEMY OF MUSIC,"; outside, clockwise around: "CENTENNIAL RECEPTION, BALL, & TEA-PARTY"; below at 6:00: "N.Y." flanked left and right with a floret.

Cross-refs: B-412, F-44, H-53.

Diameter: 28.6mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2200si
Bronze	2200bz
White Metal	2200wm

2210. Washington Bust Left / Children of America



(2.4x)



(2.4x)

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington left, within a wreath composed of a palm branch left and an oak branch right, crossed and tied below; above, around, clockwise in two lines: "100TH. ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, around counterclockwise, flanked on each side by a six-pointed star "JULY 4, 1876".

Reverse: Within a wreath composed of a laurel branch left and an oak branch right, crossed and tied at bottom, in six lines, the first two and the last curved: "1876 / DEDICATED / TO THE / CHILDREN / OF / AMERICA".

Cross-refs: B-415, F-37, H-113, HK-115-117.

Diameter: 33.3 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2210bz

White Metal 2210wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

The Boys and Girls of America Medals Die Marriages



Medals Struck for Organizations

2220. Father of our Country / Boys and Girls of America



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Obverse: Within two olive branches, crossed at stems, a clothed bust of Washington facing left; below, around; "WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY".

Reverse: A United States shield with six United States flags behind and arrayed three left and three right; above the shield, a liberty cap on a pole with 20 rays around; a star with a dot above and below at 8:30 and at 3:30; around, "THE BOYS * & GIRLS"; below, "1876 / OF AMERICA". (Very similar to the obverse of the Centennial Legion medals.)

Cross-refs: B-417, H-147.

Diameter: 28.6 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Bronze	2220bz
Brass	2220bs
White Metal	2220wm

The Boys and Girls Clubs of America began in 1860 when Mary Goodwin, Alice Goodwin and Elizabeth Hammersley started the Dashaway Club at a Congregational Church mission in the slums of Hartford, Connecticut to provide after-school activities for boys. In 1876, Edward H. Harriman, a powerful railroad businessman, founded the Boys' Club of New York. In 1906, 53 separate Boys' Clubs joined forces as a national federation. Whether this set of medals, dedicated as they are to boys and girls of America, was actually issued by an organization related to these same boys' clubs is unknown, but the relationships is interesting and tempting.

Medals Struck for Organizations

2230. Washington Bust / Boys and Girls of America



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washing to right; "LOVETT" in truncation; below that: "G.H.L."; to left: "GEORGE"; to right: "WASHINGTON". Same as obverse of Baker 296.

Reverse: A United States shield with six United States flags behind and arrayed three left and three right; above the shield, a liberty cap on a pole with 20 rays around; a star with a dot above and below at 8:30 and at 3:30; around, "THE BOYS * & GIRLS"; below, "1876 / OF AMERICA".

Cross-refs: B-418.

Diameter: 28.6mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
-------	-----

Bronze	2230bz
--------	--------

Brass	2230bs
-------	--------

White Metal	2230wm
-------------	--------

Medals Struck for Organizations

2240. "First in War" / Boys and Girls of America



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Obverse: Undraped Washington bust right, "GEORGE" left; "WASHINGTON" right; above, clockwise from 9:30: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE / AND FIRST IN"; below, counterclockwise from 8:00: "THE HEARTS / OF HIS COUNTRYMEN".

Reverse: A United States shield with six United States flags behind and arrayed three left and three right; above the shield, a liberty cap on a pole with 20 rays around; a star with a dot above and below at 8:30 and at 3:30; around, "THE BOYS * & GIRLS"; below, "1876 / OF AMERICA".

Cross-refs: B-A418.

Diameter: 28.6mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 2240wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2250. GW Bust R/GW Bust Left



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Proxy Pix.

Obverse: As B-240: Nude Washington bust right, "GEORGE" at left; "WASHINGTON" at right; above, clockwise from 8:00: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE / AND FIRST IN"; below, counterclockwise from 8:00: "THE HEARTS / OF HIS COUNTRYMEN".

Reverse: Within two olive branches, crossed at stems, a clothed bust of Washington facing left; below, around; "WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY".

Cross-refs: B-417M.

Diameter: 28.6 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Wt	SG	Note
Bronze	2250bz			
White Metal	2250wm			
Baker 417M				

Despite making no reference to the Centennial, this medal is included as a Centennial because it is a mule of two of the Boys and Girls of America Centennial medals.

Medals Struck for Organizations

2260. Martha Bust L/Boys and Girls of America



(2.8x)



(2.8x)

Proxy Pix.

Obverse: Head of Martha Washington to L. in a wreath of palm crossed. THE 100TH YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

Reverse: A United States shield with six United States flags behind and arrayed three left and three right; above the shield, a liberty cap on a pole with 20 rays around; a star with a dot above and below at 8:30 and at 3:30; around, "THE BOYS * & GIRLS"; below, "1876 / OF AMERICA".

Cross-refs: H-148.

Diameter: 28.6mm.

Edge:

Alloy

No.

Silver

2260si

Medals Struck for Organizations

2270. Mercantile Literary and Social Club



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In the center, the Liberty Bell without its beam; at its top in two lines: "LEV XXVXX PROCLAIM LIBER / IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the "TY" of "LIBERTY" and the "E" of "THE" do not show because of the curvature of the bell); below that in the center of the bell, in three lines "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; above the bell: "LIBERTY BELL"; below the bell: "LEV. XXV (no period) VX." to the left of the bell: "1776"; to the right: "1876" (with pointed ends on both sides); around the periphery: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF", with a six-pointed star between "PROCLAIM" and "THEREOF".

Reverse: In the center, two crossed flowers (appears to be a rose to left and a sunflower to right); curving above: "CHILDREN'S"; below in two straight lines: "HOP. / 1876"; around in a circle, 52 florets; outside, around, clockwise: "MERCANTILE LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB"; the whole surrounded by a solid circular line just inside the rim.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 2270wm














The Mercantile Literary and Social Club was founded in Philadelphia in 1853. It served primarily the German-Jewish business and professional elite.

Medals Struck for Organizations







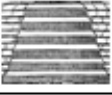





Masonic Medals

One of the interesting categories of Centennial medals were those issued by Masonic and other fraternal organizations. One of the Masonic medal in this cabinet actually resides in the “Struck at the Exhibition” drawer because it is one of the set of Lord’s Prayer medals that were struck and sold onsite at the Centennial Exhibition. In addition, the wood version of the “I Cannot Tell a Lie” medal below can be found in the Centennial Woods drawer, because it is pressed in cherry wood.

Below is a summary of Masonic symbols used in these medals.

Letter G		Stands for, variously, God, Great Architect, and/or Geometry; sometimes combined to state that G stands for Geometry under the Great Architect of the Universe (i.e. God). ¹
All-seeing Eye		The Eye of God.
47th Proposition of Euclid		Represented by one large square topped by two smaller squares, enclosing a right triangle. These squares are 3 units, 4 units, and 5 units on a side, illustrating the 3:4:5 ratio of the Pythagorean Theorem, later presented by Euclid as his 47 Proposition.
Square and Compass		The Square is an emblem of virtue in which we must "square our actions by the square of virtue with all mankind". The Compass exemplifies wisdom of conduct, the strength to "circumscribe one's desires and keep one's passions within due bounds".
Mosaic Pavement		Represents this world, checkered over with good and evil, yet brethren may walk together on it and not stumble.
Blazing Star		A true Mason perfects himself in the way of truth, to become like a blazing star, useful to those upon whom it shines.
Five-pointed Star		Also known as a pentacle, a symbol of creation, of the male-female generative principle of nature.
Mallet		The Mallet is used by operative masons to correct irregularities and create uniformity within a structure.
Chisel		The Chisel, in the hands of the craftsman, is used to transform the gemstone from its original rude and unpolished state and reveal the latent beauties within.
Two Pillars and Two Globes		The pillars symbolize the liberal arts and the sciences, which form the foundation of all knowledge. The globes, usually placed atop the two pillars, represent the terrestrial and celestial spheres that, together, denote universal Masonry.
Gavel		A hammer used to shape a stone to the builder's desires; symbolizes the means by which the Mason, as a living stone, fits himself for his place in the Temple.
Bee		Symbol of industry and the virtue of industriousness.
Beehive		Symbolizes the Lodge or, in a larger sense, the community.

Medals Struck for Organizations

Three Candle Sticks		The image of the life of a man, considered in youth, manhood, and old age.
Sun		Signifies enlightenment in the mysteries of Masonry.
Seven Stars		Represent the seven principal degrees of Masonry.
Three-runged Ladder		Represents Jacob's ladder, the route to heaven, whose rungs are faith, hope, and charity.
Three Steps		Represent the three principle supports in masonry: wisdom, strength, and beauty.
Two to Five Columns		Represent the five orders in architecture: Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite; also the five senses.
Seven Steps		Represents the seven liberal arts and sciences: grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy.
Moon		As the sun rules the day and the moon rules the night, so ought the Worshipful master to rule and govern his lodge with equal regularity.
Bible		The first of the three great lights in Masonry, with the Square and the Compass.
Plumb, Level, and Square		The working tools of a Fellow Craft Mason representing rectitude, equality, and morality, respectively. (The Fellow Craft is the degree above Entered Apprentice and below Master Mason.)
Three-linked Chain		The three-link chain, sometimes with three initials, F, L, and T, signifying Friendship, Love and Truth, is the most widely encountered symbol of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Keystone		The keystone, often depicted with the acronym HTWSSTKS, represents the biblical "stone the builders rejected." The acronym stands for "Hiram The Widow's Son Sent To King Solomon." Hiram is reputed to have been the inventor of the keystone.

Medals Struck for Organizations

2280. Washington "First in War" / "I Can Not Tell A Lie"



(1.6x)



(1.6x)

Obverse: Nude bust of Washington to left, "R.L." on truncation; "R. LAUBENHEIMER in exergue; Below: the bust in a curve: "BORN FEB. 22. 1732 -- DIED DEC. 14. 1799." In a circle outside this is inscribed: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRY MEN." Between the first and last words of the inscription is the Masonic symbol of compass and square. Surrounding all is a crossed and tied laurel wreath with a blazing star (in glory) above. Below the wreath in tiny letters: "PATENTED" to left of the bow and "JUNE 8. 1875".

Reverse: In the center is a scene depicting the story of Washington and the cherry tree. The young George stands in a clearing next to a felled tree and hands his hatchet to his waist-coated father carrying a cane. In the background is a row of trees behind a rural fence. Above is the GW monogram surrounded by a crossed and tied laurel wreath embracing the All-seeing Eye. Around and above: "MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PRÆVALEBIT" (Truth is great and it will prevail.) Below the scene, in a wavy curve: "I CAN NOT TELL A LIE." and beneath that is "1876".

Cross-refs: B-292, F-80, H-78, M-267.

Diameter: 50.7 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2280si
Bronze	2280bz
White Metal	2280wm
Lead	2280ld

Another medal, almost identical in design but larger (61.9 mm) and pressed in cherry wood, resides in the Centennial Woods drawer.

Medals Struck for Organizations

2290. Washington Bust L/Blank



(~ 1.6x)

Photos courtesy of
Joe Levine



(~ 1.6x)

Obverse: A very crude strike of the obverse of the above medal. The inscriptions are all but illegible, but comparison under high magnification with the above specimen verifies that it is the same; thus: Nude bust of Washington to left, "R.L." on truncation; "R. LAUBENHEIMER in exergue; Below: the bust in a curve: "BORN FEB. 22. 1732 -- DIED DEC. 14. 1799." In a circle outside this is inscribed: "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRY MEN." Between the first and last words of the inscription is the Masonic symbol of compass and square. Surrounding all is a crossed and tied laurel wreath with a blazing star (in glory) above. Below the wreath in tiny letters: "PATENTED" to left of the bow and "JUNE 8. 1875".

Reverse: Blank.

Per Joe Levine: From the Jack Collins Collection (Stack's Coin Galleries 7/17/96, #151). Prior to that from NASCA's Kessler-Spangenberg Sale 4/28/81, #1911 and the Levine sale of the Julian Leidman Collection (4/12/86, #4131.)

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: approx. 50 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Lead 2290ld

2300. Centennial Washington Masonic Medal



Photos courtesy of
Stack's



(2.4x)

(2.4x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Washington to left; above, twelve six-pointed stars, six to the left and six to the right of a raised dot at 12:00 (possibly as a guide for drilling a suspension hole); at 9:00: "1776"; at 3:00: "1876"; above, counterclockwise from 10:00: "100TH YEAR OF OUR"; below that, clockwise from 8:00: "NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"; below the bust, counterclockwise from 7:00: "WASHINGTON"; below that, a laurel branch and a palm branch crossed.

Reverse: Inside a wreath of oak leaves; a mosaic pavement fronted by three steps; to right and left, two ornate pillars topped with globes; in the center of the pavement is a third less ornate pillar, topped with the letter G, above which is a cluster of seven five-pointed stars; between the left and center pillars are, from top to bottom, the sun, three candlesticks, and a five-pointed star; between the center column and the right column, from top to bottom; a scimitar moon, a three-runged ladder, and the three-square geometric representation of the Pythagorean Theorem, known to Masons as the forty-seventh proposition of Euclid, because it was the 47th proof in Euclid's *Elements*. Above all is the All-seeing Eye in glory.

Cross-refs: B-293, H-140, M-268.

Diameter: 33.3 mm.

Edge:

Alloy	No.	Wt	SG	Note
Silver	2300si			
Bronze	2300bz			

The symbols on the reverse are not only typical of Masonry, but together they represent the high esteem in which all American Masons hold their Brother Washington.

Very rare: "only six in silver, twenty in copper, and twenty in bronze were struck before the obverse die broke."

Medals Struck for Organizations

2310. European to American Masons, Compass and Square



(2.2x)



(2.2x)

Obverse: A small crossed square and compass above; in six straight lines: "HOMMAGE / DE FFF .:. MAC .:. / D'EUROPE / A LEURS TTT .:. CCC .:. FFF .:. / DES ÉTATS-UNIS / D' AMÉRIQUE", which translates as, "Tribute of the Freemasons of Europe to their very dear brethren of the United States of America"; below, a five-pointed star with a face in it; to its left: "5776"; to its right: "5876". (These are Masonic dates, known as "Anno Lucis" or "AL," which translate to "1776" and "1876.")

Reverse: In the center, a "G" in glory, surrounded by a compass above overlapping a square below. The compass has a five-pointed star on the swivel pin. Outside all, an olive branch to the left and an oak branch to the right, crossed below with a ribbon draping the lower branch ends.

Cross-refs: H-111, M-85.

Diameter: 37.3 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	2310bz

2320. European to American Masons, Liberty Reverse



(2.2x)



(2.2x)

Obverse: A small crossed square and compass above; in six straight lines: "HOMMAGE / DE FFF .:. MAC .:. / D'EUROPE / A LEURS TTT .:. CCC .:. FFF .:. / DES ÉTATS-UNIS / D' AMÉRIQUE", which translates as, "Tribute of the Freemasons of Europe to their very dear brethren of the United States of America"; below, a five-pointed star with a face in it; to its left: "5776"; to its right: "5876". (These are Masonic dates, known as "Anno Lucis" or "AL," which translate to "1776" and "1876".)

Reverse: [According to Marvin] "The head of Liberty, to left, wearing a Grecian helmet, the face uncovered, a wreath of olive on her forehead. Bronze and copper gilt. Size 23. (From Marvin NOTES AND CORRECTIONS beginning on page 285: LXXXV and LXXXVI are said by Cogan to have been cut by Worden at Brussels, not Paris, as stated in the text.)"

Cross-refs: H-112, M- 86.

Diameter: 37.3 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Gilt	2320gi
Bronze	2320bz

Medals Struck for Organizations

2330. St. Alban's Commandery



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: A thin uniface medal in the shape of a shield; in the center, a St. Andrew's Cross with "CENTENNIAL" above and "1876" below; at the top of the shield: "ST ALBAN" with "NO" to the left and "47."; curved to follow the shape of the shield, to left: "PHILADELPHIA", and on the right: "COMMANDERY". All the fields are stippled. Can be found with the St. Andrew's cross enameled red.

Reverse: A negative incuse image of the obverse, with a spring pin soldered vertically in the center.

This medals occurs with and without red enameling in the St. Andrew's cross.

St. Alban's Commandery No. 47 belongs to the Knights Templar.

Cross-refs: H-125, M-102

Diameter: 38.7 mm wide x 50.9 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2330bz

2340. Hugh de Payens Commandery



(x)

(x)

Obverse: [According to Marvin] “A Medal in the form of a cross patee. [patee: spreading out at the extremity, applied principally to a cross.] Obverse: An ornamental shield, on which is a monogram of the letters H. DE P. C. between NO and 1. Around, on each arm of the cross, are four scrolls, each containing one word of the motto IN HOC SIGNO VINCES beginning at the top.”

Reverse: “A circle, containing a passion cross, above which CENTENNIAL, and below, in two lines, JUNE 1ST PHILADELPHIA all curving. On the upper arm, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR REUNION in two lines, the first curving. On the lower arm HUGH DE PAYENS No 1 JERSEY CITY, N.J. in three lines, the first and last curving. On the left arm, 1876, and on the right, 1776. Silver. Size 32. Suspended by chains from a clasp, having the letters INRI in a panel.”

Hugh de Payens, a knight from the Champagne region of France, accompanied Godfroi de Bouillon on the First Crusade in 1096 and was a co-founder of the Knights Templar. This commandery belongs to the Knights Templar.

Cross-refs: H-127, Marvin 105.

Diameter: mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver	2340si	

Medals Struck for Organizations

2350. Knights Templar Philadelphia Commandery



(1.7x)



(1.7x)

Obverse: Shaped like the Liberty Bell topped with an integral attachment loop, a crown, and a cross tilted right; in six straight lines: "IN HOC / SIGNO VINCES / 1776 / CENTENNIAL / 1876 / KNIGHTS TEMPLAR"; in two vertical lines, curved to follow the edge of the bell: "PHILADELPHIA" to left, and "COMMANDERY NO 2". Issued with a gilt pin in the shape of a jeweled crown topped with flowers inside of which is a cross tilted to the right and labelled "INRI"; from the crown hangs a gilt numeral "2" that in turn suspends the medal.

Reverse: Blank.

Cross-refs: H- 126, M- 103.

Size: 48.8 mm. x 50.5 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
White Metal	2350wm	

Knights Templar Commandery No. 2 was originally chartered in Philadelphia as No. 5 in 1849, but after a later reorganization became Commandery No. 2. Though this medal is not specifically so dated, as was the Mary Commandery medal, it is known that Commandery No. 2 also participated in the 23rd Conclave and marched in the Grand Parade on June 1, 1876.

2360. Knights Templar Mary Commandery



(1.1x)



(1.1x)

Obverse: Shield-shaped medal with integral attachment loop at the top. Mary Magdalene with right arm outstretched kneeling at the feet of Jesus whose right arm is extended over her; bushes to left behind Mary, building facades to right behind Jesus; recreating scene from John 20:16; in exergue "RABBONI"; the whole surrounded by a straight-link chain border, broken at the top by the word "MARY".

Reverse: In sixteen lines: "MARY COMMANDERY. / NO 36 (flanked left and right by diamonds) / MASONIC KNIGHTS / TEMPLAR (flanked left and right by diamonds) / PHILADELPHIA / CONSTITUTED OCT. 19.1869 / KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (followed by a diamond) / REUNION / IN COMMEMORATION / OF THE / HUNDREDTH / ANNIVERSARY / OF AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE / JUNE.1ST / 1876". Lines 1-7 and 16 are straight; lines 8-15 are curved.

Cross-refs: Marvin 101.

Size: 36.5 mm x 56.9 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.	Wt	SG	Note
Bronze	2360bz			
White Metal	2360wm			

The date of June 1, 1876, on the reverse was the date of the Knights Templar Grand Parade held on the grounds of the Centennial Exhibition in Fairmount Park. The parade was held in conjunction with the 23rd Annual Conclave of the Knights Templar, which began on May 31st. There were 130 commanderies expected for the conclave, which included Mary Commandery No. 36 of Philadelphia, who commissioned this medal. Mary Commandery No. 36 was chartered on September 15, 1869.

Medals Struck for Organizations

The conclave was apparently quite the event throughout Philadelphia, because the out-of-town attendees arrived by train, where they were met at the depot by a committee of Philadelphia Templars. Each contingent arrived with its own band, and they each formed up to parade and perform from the station to its assigned hotel accommodations. The flag-draped streets were lined with enthusiastic crowds who thoroughly enjoyed the show.

Medals Struck for Organizations

2370. Maltese Cross "Vincit Amor"



(x)

(x)

Obverse: In the shape of a Maltese cross with a suspension loop affixed to the back. In the center, a two-ringed disk with a Christian cross in glory, surrounded by: "IN HOC SIGNO VINCES" with a pellet at 6:00 beneath the cross, and in the outer ring: "MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PREVALEBIT." The arms of the Maltese cross have a solid border with machine-turned fields. On the left arm: "1776"; on the right: "1876". On the upper arm in two lines: "VINCIT / AMOR"; on the lower: "PATRIAE".

Reverse: Blank, with a soldered hanger at the top, designed to be suspended from a flat ribbon.

The Maltese cross is the symbol of the Order of Malta, one of the orders of Knights Templar.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter:	mm.	Edge:	Flip:	Rim:	
Alloy	No.	Wt	SG		Note
Silver	2370si				

Medals Struck for Organizations

2380. Knights of Pythias



(1.6x)



(1.6x)

Obverse: A view of the return of Pythias: Dionysius is seated at the left on a tapestried throne; the walls of Syracuse are on the right with a crowd of observers in front; Damon stands with shackled arms upraised, while Pythias rushes from the left to save him; behind them stands the headsman holding his axe; in exergue to left: "BARBER"; below: "F . C . B ." (which stands for the motto for the Knights of Pythias: "Friendship, Charity, and Benevolence.") Frequently seen with attachment loop added after striking (i.e., not an integral part of the planchet).

Reverse: Within a wreath of oak leaves with a quiver of arrows at its bottom, in ten lines, the first and third curved: "THE ORDER / OF THE / KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS / COMMEMORATES / THE / ONE HUNDREDTH / ANNIVERSARY OF / AMERICAN / INDEPENDENCE / AUG 22 1876."; around, clockwise, on an outer band: "THE TEST OF FRIENDSHIP"; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876"; each date flanked above and below by a five-pointed star; below: "FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH".

Seen plain, as above, and with a variety of loops for suspension soldered to the top edge.

Damon and Pythias, were best of friends and students of the philosopher Pythagoras. Pythias was accused of treason against Emperor Dionysius I and sentenced to death. Pythias accepted his sentence, but asked to be allowed to return home to settle his affairs and and say goodbye to his family. When his request was denied over concern that he might not return to face death, Damon offered to stand in Pythias' place. When Pythias did not return on time, Damon was prepared for execution. The medal above depicts Pythias' last-minute arrival, delayed because pirates had attacked the ship on which he was attempting to return. Dionysius was so impressed with the two friends' loyalty that he pardoned them both.

Cross-refs: F-66, H-80.

Diameter: 50.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2380si
White Metal	2380wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2390. Liberty Lodge 272 IOOF



(1.6x)



(1.6x)

Obverse: A standing partially gowned female figure with right breast and right leg below the knee exposed; holding a long pole atop which is a Phrygian cap; looking down on a woman holding a child and seated on a trunk or box; above her head is a glory of nineteen five-pointed stars; above the glory is a storm cloud from which a jagged bolt of lightning strikes a column, breaking off its crown, which lies on the ground below. The scene is set on a grassy meadow behind which rise several hills. Around, above: "CHARTERED OCT. 8TH 1847."; below: "ORGANIZED NOV. 12TH 1847."

Reverse: CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE LIBERTY LODGE 272 I.O.O.F. SEPT 20TH 1876 in eight lines.

Cross-refs: H-82.

Diameter: 50.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 2390wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2400. Liberty Lodge IOOF



In his 1876 listing, Holland's number 173 is cited as being "Liberty Lodge I. O. O. F. Pierced." This could easily be the previous medal (Liberty Lodge 272 IOOF), except that Holland already described that medal as his number 82. Further, Holland lists number 82 as being size 32 (50.5 mm) and number 173 as size 34 (54 mm). Pending further information, this number is reserved as a placeholder for Holland 173.

Cross-refs: H-173.

Diameter: 54 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

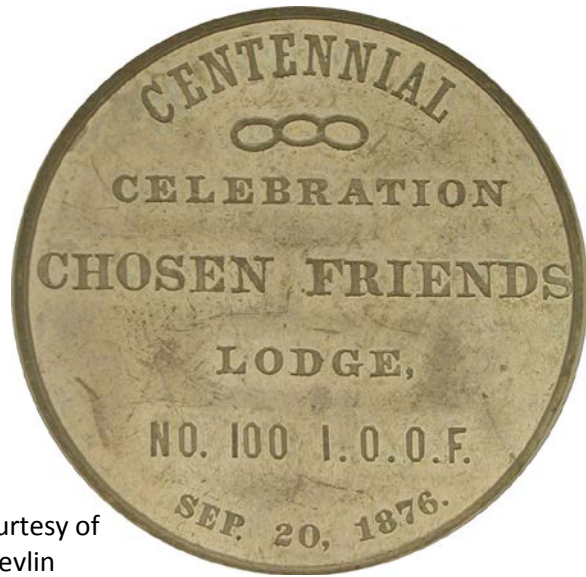
White Metal 2400wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2410. Indep Hall/Friends Lodge 1001



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Photos courtesy of
Jeff Shevlin

Obverse: Independence Hall; above, around: "INDEPENDENCE HALL"; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876"; below in two straight lines: "COMMENCED 1729 / FINISHED 1734".

Reverse: In six lines, the first and last curved: "CENTENNIAL / CELEBRATION / CHOSEN FRIENDS / LODGE, / NO. 100 I.O.O.F. / SEP. 20, 1876"; between the first and second lines is a chain of three links.

Cross-refs: H-104, HK-46-46c.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2410si
Bronze	2410bz
White Metal	2410wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2420. Centennial Chapter Masonic Penny



(2.6x)



(2.6x)

Obverse: Typical of other Masonic pennies, but this one is Centennial in nature, because it was issued by the Centennial Chapter No. 34 of the Royal Arch Masons, instituted in 1876. On a field consisting of three concentric circles: in the center: "ONE / PENNY"; in the next ring out, clockwise from 8:30: "INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER . 13TH"; below: "1876" flanked left and right by a triad of three balls, similar to a pawnbroker's symbol; in the outer ring, clockwise from 8:30: "CENTENNIAL CHAPTER NO 34 R.A.M."; below: "PASSAIC, N.J." flanked left and right by a single ball.

Reverse: The reverse of this Masonic Chapter Penny depicts a keystone containing the acronym HTWSSTKS.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2420bz

Masonic Chapter Pennies are routinely struck to honor the institution of a new chapter. There were many chapters founded in 1876, but this chapter chose to name itself the "Centennial Chapter," thus uniquely qualifying this penny as a Centennial medal. The keystone containing the acronym represents the masonic mark of Ancient Grand master in the York Rite Royal Arch (4th degree). The HTWSSTKS stands for "Hiram The Widow's Son Sent To King Solomon." Hiram was Hiram Abiff, the reputed inventor of the keystone, who figures prominently in an allegorical play that is presented during the third degree of Craft Freemasonry. In this play, Hiram is presented as being the chief architect of King Solomon's Temple, who is murdered by three ruffians during an unsuccessful attempt to force him to divulge the secret password of Master Mason. It is explained in the lecture that follows this play that the story is a lesson in fidelity to one's word and in the brevity of life.

Labor Union Medals

2430. OUAM/31st Anniversary



(3.9x)



(3.9x)

Obverse: In the field, a pair of dividers on a square enclosing an upraised arm wielding a hammer; above, around, on a scroll: "HONESTY, INDUSTRY, SOBRIETY"; below, around, "O.U.A.M." (i.e., Order of United American Mechanics and not Masonic as some have described).

Reverse: Inside a laurel wreath, crossed and tied, in four straight lines: "31ST / ANNIVERSARY / JULY 8TH / 1876"; (the OUAM was founded in 1845).

The Order of United American Mechanics was founded in Philadelphia in 1845 amidst the anti-alien riots of 1844-45, which spawned a number of American Nativist societies. Originally calling itself the Union of Workers, the OUAM was a patriotic, social, and benevolent fraternity that aimed to help native-born Americans find employment, and to assist members' widows and orphans and members who could not work. The group's mission reflected the resentment that some American workers felt toward immigrants who were hired at lower wages. Its emblem, shown at the print's center (at left), consisted of a square and compass around the hammer-wielding arm of labor. Though the new group took their cue from Masonry for their rituals and their symbols, the OUAM is not properly a Masonic organization, but rather a labor union.

According to Holland, the same obverse was muled with a Smith's Hotel reverse, and perhaps with other reverses as well.

Cross-refs: H-160.

Diameter: 20.6 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	2430bz

Medals Struck for Organizations

2440. Italian Printers' Union



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

Obverse: Inside a wreath composed of a laurel branch to the left and an oak branch to the right, crossed and tied a vertical array of four symbols, from top to bottom: a radiant five-pointed star, a crown, a pair of clasped hands, and a spread eagle clasping an olive branch in its left talon and three arrows in its right with a half-circlet of seven five-pointed stars above its head; above, around: "THE UNION OF THE ITALIAN PRINTERS"; below, around: "TO THE PRINTERS OF AMERICA"; the two inscriptions separated by a five-pointed star at 9:00 and 3:00.

Reverse: In twelve straight lines: "AI / FIGLI DI GUTEMBERG / DELL' AMERICA / L'ASSOCIAZIONE TIPOGRAFICA / D' ITALIA / NEL FAUSTO EVENTO / IN CUI SI FESTEGGIA IL CENTENARIO / DELLA LOR PATRIA INDIPENDENZA / A PERENNE RICORDO / DI FRATERNA SOLIDARIETÀ / PLAUDENTE DECRETAVA / M.D.CCC.LXXVI", which translates to: "To the American Sons of Gutenberg from the Typographers' Association of Italy on the happy occasion on which is celebrated the centenary of the country's independence in perennial memory of fraternal solidarity, enthusiastically decreed in 1876."

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 61 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 2440wm

2450. Martha Bust/Women of Revolution



(4.3x)



(4.3x)

Obverse: Bust of Martha Washington, facing; below in a curve: "1876".

Reverse: In six lines, the first, second, fourth, and sixth curved: "IN HONOUR / OF / WOMEN / OF THE / 1776 / REVOLUTION"; there are seven five-pointed stars below the first line of text, and six above the last line.

Cross-refs: H- 58, Julian CM-49.

Diameter: 19.1 mm.

Edge:

Alloy	No.	Note
Gold	2450go	Two gold versions were struck in February, 1875. Per Julian, 2,226 silver were struck in February, 1875. There were several hundred more silver medals actually struck, but they were not called for, so they were melted down in 1881.
Silver	2450si	
Gilt	214gi	
White Metal	214wm	

Medals Struck for Organizations

2460. Order of Red Men Medal



Obverse: The medal is cut in the shape of a shield topped by a spread eagle. The eagle's head has been drilled to serve as a suspension loop. The design is described in the annals of the order as follows: "An ingenious arrangement of the emblems embodies all the Degrees of the Order. The most prominent feature is the Wigwam, the sacred home of the Red Man, resting upon the immutable principles of the Order -- "FREEDOM, CHARITY, and FRIENDSHIP," and within the WigWam is seen the Council fire, burning peaceful and bright. In the background is a shield [actually, the medal itself], emblematic of the interest of the membership manifested in behalf of all who may be committed to their care. On each side of the Wigwam we observe suspended from the shield, and ever ready for service, the several implements [left: war club, knife, tomahawk, and peace pipe; right: quiver, arrow, and bow] used by the Hunters, Warriors, and Chiefs, in their various avocations. Surmounting the whole, with outspread wings and watchful eye, we behold that noble bird, our Totem, typical of the wide-spread influence and power of the Great Council of the United States over our beloved Order." In exergue: "PAT. NOV. 21 1871". Suspended from a silver banner engraved: "CENTENNIAL / 1776 Philada 1876". Judging from the patent date of 1871, it is possible that the medal is generic, used by the order for non-Centennial purposes, but made very specifically Centennial by the engravings on the hanger and the reverse of the medal..

Reverse: The reverse has been professionally engraved in five lines: "G. C. of PA. / to / G. C. of U. S. / Impd O. of R. M. / G. S. D. 385." This translates to:]From the] Grand Council of Pennsylvania to [the] Grand Council of [the} United States [in the] Grand Sun Date 385." The Grand Sun Date is measured from 1492, the year that Columbus discovered the first Red Man. Counting G.S.D. 1 as 1492 makes G.S.D. 385 the year 1876.

This national fraternity traces its origins back to a group called, simply, the Red Men in 1765 and claims to be descended from the Sons of Liberty. In fact, one source states that the Boston Tea Party was

Medals Struck for Organizations

conducted by Red Men dressed as Indians, not as a form of disguise, but as the uniform normally worn by the members during meetings. The group changed its name to the Society of Red Men in 1812 and again to the present-day name of Improved Order of Red Men in 1834.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: 21.6 mm. wide x 35.2 high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
--------------	------------

Silver	2460si
--------	--------

Medals Struck for Organizations

2470. Stuttgart Liederhalle



(x)

(x)

Obverse: 1776 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; an eagle facing L. on shield with arrows and olive branch.

Reverse: ERRINNERUNG AN STUTTGART LIEDERHALLE *; in exergue, 4 JULI 1873; a Hall with banner, and tree, W. Mayer.

The inscription on the reverse translates as “Souvenir of the Stuttgart Music Hall”.]

Secular vocal music was very popular in Germany during the 19th century, and the flood of German refugees during the period 1820 to 1848 included many musicians and enthusiastic singers. To relieve the monotony of life experienced by most refugees early in their American migration, German men banded together and formed, for their own entertainment, singing societies, in which they cultivated the inspiring songs of liberty, written by Uhland, Herwegh, Freiligrath, von Fallersleben, Lenau and other great German poets.

The first of such singing societies was the Philadelphia Mannerchor (Men’s Choir], founded in 1835. The next was the Baltimore Liederkrantz [wreath of song] in 1836, followed in 1838 by the Deutsche Gesangverein von Cincinnati [Singing Associatin of Cincinnati]; in 1844 the Philadelphia Liedertafel [Male Harmony Singing] was born, in 1847 the Deutsche Liederkrantz von New York and in 1853 the Delaware Sangerbund [Singing Club]and Library Association.

Cross-refs: H-1.

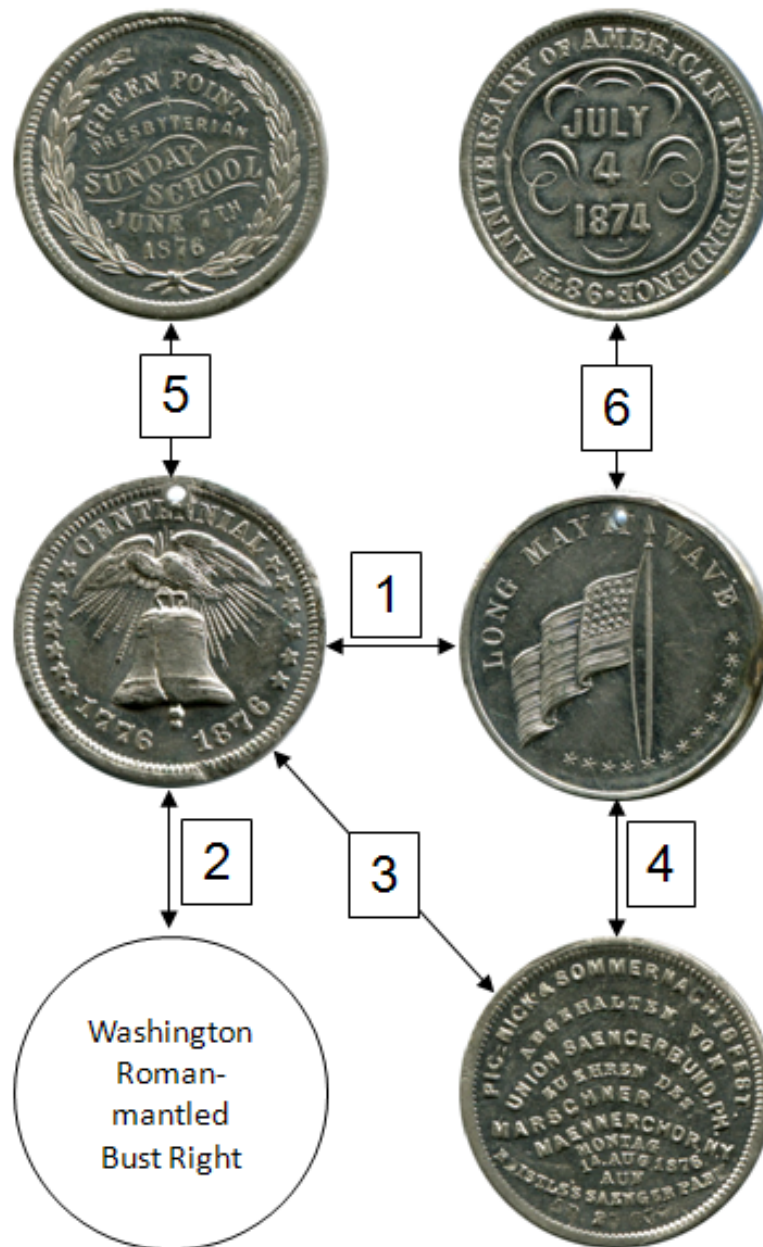
Diameter: mm. **Edge:** ?

Alloy **No.**

Lead 2470ld

Medals Struck for Organizations

Union League Flag and Bell Die Marriages



In his description of the reverse of his #155 (Mule 2 above), Holland stated, “the well known Union League rev. of flag and LONG MAY IT WAVE, which has been muled several times.” I have been unable to confirm from their records that the Union League produced this medal, but it is certainly possible. The Union League was founded in Philadelphia in 1862 as a patriotic social society whose purpose was to uphold the Constitution of the United States and support Abraham Lincoln as the President in his efforts to suppress the rebellion and reunite the country. Members of the League were instrumental in financing the US Centennial in Philadelphia.

Mules 1 through 5 are listed below. Mule 5 is the Green Point Presbyterian Sunday School medal found earlier in this drawer. Mule 6 is located in the Declaration of Independence drawer. Both the eagle-bell and the flag dies have also been frequently muled as tokens with various merchant reverses.

Medals Struck for Organizations

2480. Flying Eagle-Bell / Flag (Mule 1)



(3.2x)



(3.2x)

Obverse: An eagle in glory in flight to the left, holding in its talons the cracked Liberty Bell; above, around clockwise from 11:00: "CENTENNIAL"; on the left seven and on the right six five-pointed stars; below to the left of the clapper: "1776"; to the right: "1876".

Reverse: Flagstaff with the American flag flying to the left; above; around clockwise from 9:30: "LONG MAY IT WAVE"; below, around counterclockwise from 7:00 to 3:30, thirteen six-lobed stars.

Cross-refs: F-50, H-155.

Diameter: 25.4 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 2480wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2490. Flying Eagle & Bell / GW Mantled Bust (Mule 2)



(3.3x)



Proxy Pix

(3.3x)

Obverse: Liberty Bell surmounted by eagle with rays pointed downward, seven stars at left, six at right. CENTENNIAL above, 1776 1876 below. Same as the Union League Liberty Bell design.

Reverse: Roman-mantled bust right. BOLEN under bust. WASHINGTON above. (As obverse of Baker 56)

Cross-refs: B- 399.

Diameter: 25 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 2490wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2500. Flying Eagle & Bell / Sommernachtsfest (Mule 3)



(3.2x)



(3.2x)

Obverse: An eagle in glory in flight to the left, holding in its talons the cracked Liberty Bell; above, around clockwise from 11:00: "CENTENNIAL"; on the left seven and on the right six five-pointed stars; below to the left of the clapper: "1776"; to the right: "1876".

Reverse: PIC=NICK & SOMMERNACHTSFEST / ABGEHALTEN VON / UNION SAENGERBUND, PH. / ZU EHREN DES / MARSCHNER / MAENNERCHOR, N.Y. / MONTAG / 14.AUG.1876 / AUF / REISTLE'S SAENGER PARK / AD. 25 CTS. (Picnic and Midsummer's Night Festival presented by the Union Singing Society of Philadelphia in honor of the Marschner Men's Choir of New York, on Monday, 14 August 1876 at Reistle's Singer Park. Admission 25 cents.)

Cross-refs: H-175

Diameter: 25.4 mm. **Edge** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	2500bz
Brass	2500bs
White Metal	2500wm

It is possible that the Marschner Men's Choir was a men's choral group that specialized in the works of Heinrich August Marschner, composer, born in Zittau, Germany in 1795, died in Hanover in 1861, who wrote 23 operas and singspiels, which were 18th-century German musical comedies featuring songs and ensembles interspersed with dialogue, similar to the light operas of Gilbert and Sullivan. In 1876, Reistle's Singer Park was located in West Philadelphia in 1876.

Medals Struck for Organizations

2510. Flag / Sommernachtsfest (Mule 4)



(3.2x)



(3.2x)

Obverse: Flagstaff with the American flag flying to the left; above; around clockwise from 9:30: "LONG MAY IT WAVE"; below, around counterclockwise from 7:00 to 3:30, thirteen six-lobed stars.

Reverse: PIC=NICK & SOMMERNACHTSFEST / ABGEHALTEN VON / UNION SAENCERBUND, PH. / ZU EHREN DES / MARSCHNER / MAENNERCHOR, N.Y. / MONTAG / 14.AUG.1876 / AUF / REISTLE'S SAENGER PARK / AD. 25 CTS. (Picnic and Midsummer's Night Festival presented by the Union Singing Society of Philadelphia in honor of the Marschner Men's Choir of New York, on Monday, 14 August 1876 at Reistle's Singer park. Admission 25 cents.)

Cross-refs: H-176

Diameter: 25.4 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	2510bz
Brass	2510bs
White Metal	2510wm

Medals Struck for Organizations

2520. Two Minute Man



(1.3x)



(1.3x)

Obverse: An apparently inebriated man standing knees bent facing right, in a 3/4 coat and ruffled top hat with a bottle labeled "OLD RYE" hanging from his belt; holding a musket with fixed bayonet; above, clockwise around from 10: '(TWO) "MINUTE MAN" '; below that, partially obscured by the hat: "1875.".

Reverse: Inside a beaded border along the rim, around, clockwise from 7:00: "CHARLESTOWN CENTENNIAL ANTIQUE ASSOCIATION"; preceding this inscription and again following it, in tiny letters: "RANDALL.SC."; at 6:00, a floret flanked left and right with a six-pointed star, these in turn flanked by outward-facing arrowheads; in the center, in fourteen straight lines: "PRES. / A. O. BURTON. / (left-facing arrowhead) VICE PRES. (right-facing arrowhead) / J.N. DEVEREUX. M. A. ALDRICH. / J.H. STUDLEY. L.G. STONE. / J.W. DENNETT. C.D. GAREY. / I.W. DERBY. G.F. WILLARD / F. L. GILMAN. R.H. PARKER. / J.G. ABBOTT. JR. G. PRESCOTT. TREAS / G.H. GIBBS. ASST. TREAS. J.H. STUDLEY. JR. H.E. HAYWARD / REC. SEC. / A. B. WHITE. / (left-facing arrowhead) COR. SEC.(right-facing arrowhead); at 9:00 embedded in the text: "1775"; at 3:00: "1875".

Cross-refs: F-57, H-4.

This is actually a Bunker Hill centennial medal, and not a business token as it would appear. The Charlestown Antique Association, along with the Mystic Order of Owls, the Bunker Hill Association, and "the 17th -of-June Carnival Association," was a sponsor of the Charlestown annual Bunker Hill celebration. In 1875, the association added the word "Centennial" to their name. The celebration was noted for its irreverent party atmosphere, as the obverse of this medal makes clear.

Diameter: 63.0 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Lead	2520ld	

Medals Struck for Organizations

2530. Haverford School



Proxy Pix



(1.9x)

(1.9x)

Obverse: The seal of the corporation of Haverford School is suspended at 12:00 by a bridle from the outer ring of the medal, off-center such that the space below the seal is wider than above. The seal has a double rim inside which is a clothed bust of William Penn to right; around, clockwise from 8:00: "KNOWLEDGE"; clockwise from 2:00: "IS TREASURE"; outside that, clockwise from 10:00 in larger letters: "HAVERFORD SCHOOL" and counterclockwise from 8:00: "CHARTERED 1833"; in the space between the seal and the outside border, counterclockwise from 7:00: "ISAAC F. WOODS"; In the outside border, clockwise from 7:00: "SEAL OF THE CORPORATION"; from 12:30: "MDCCCXXXIII TO MDCCCLXXVI" (1833 to 1876); counterclockwise from 6:30: "SERIES "B" NO. 2".

Reverse: In a central recessed disk, Founders' Hall with trees behind and to the right, a landscaped lawn in front; above, clockwise from 10:30: "SOUTH FRONT, 177 FEET"; below the lawn, counterclockwise from 6:30: "1876" flanked to the left in small letters by: "G.H.L. / DES." and to the right by: "I.F.W. DES."; to the outside on a raised border, clockwise from 8:00: "HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA." and counterclockwise from 7:30: "ERECTED, MDCCCXXXII - III (1832-3)".

Haverford College was founded in Haverford, Pennsylvania, by the Society of Friends. "Knowledge is Treasure" is an abbreviated form of William Penn's original quote "Knowledge is the treasure, but judgment the treasurer of a wise man," which is maxim number 162 in his 1682 book "Some Fruits of Solitude In Reflections And Maxims." Haverford College placed William Penn on its corporate seal because the college traces its land ownership back to an original grant from Penn.

Wood's Series "B" No. 1 was another Haverford College medal struck in 1869, also of Founders Hall, as a memorial of the class of 1862. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, I assume that this medal is a Centennial issue for two reasons: (1) The repetition of 1876 in Roman numerals on the obverse and in arabic on the reverse leaves no doubt as to the importance of the date to the commissioner of the medal, and (2) Haverford College Archivist Diana Franzusoff Peterson confirms that there is no known importance other than the Centennial to the date of 1876 in the college's history. Further research may confirm or deny this assumption.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 41.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

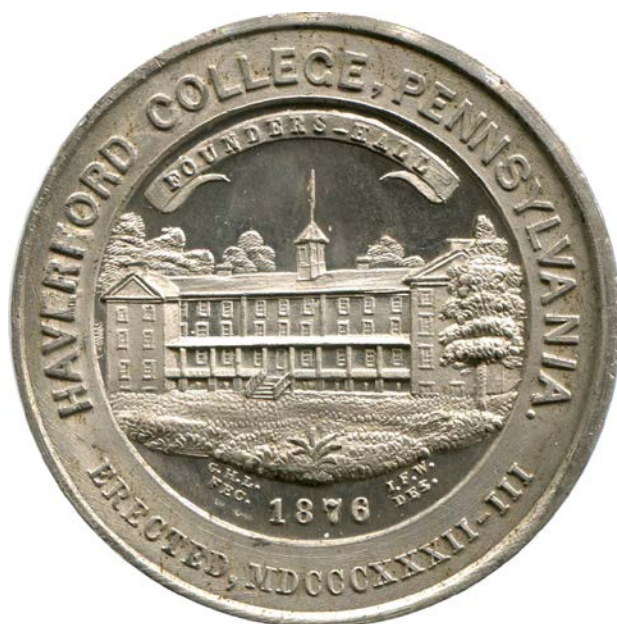
Alloy	No.
Silver	2530si

Medals Struck for Organizations

2540. Haverford School



(1.9x)



(1.9x)

Obverse: The seal of the corporation of Haverford School is suspended at 12:00 by a bridle from the outer ring of the medal, off-center such that the space below the seal is wider than above. The seal has a double rim inside which is a clothed bust of William Penn to right; around, clockwise from 8:00: "KNOWLEDGE"; clockwise from 2:00: "IS TREASURE"; outside that, clockwise from 10:00 in larger letters: "HAVERFORD SCHOOL" and counterclockwise from 8:00: "CHARTERED 1833"; in the space between the seal and the outside border, counterclockwise from 7:00: "ISAAC F. WOODS"; In the outside border, clockwise from 7:00: SEAL OF THE CORPORATION"; from 12:30: "MDCCCXXXIII TO MDCCCLXXVI" (1833 to 1876); counterclockwise from 6:30: "SERIES "B" NO. 2".

Reverse: In a central recessed disk, Founders' Hall with trees behind and to the right, a landscaped lawn in front; above, on a banner, clockwise from 10:00: "FOUNDERS -- HALL"; below the lawn, counterclockwise from 6:30: "1876" flanked to the left in small letters by: "G.H.L. / DES." and to the right by: "I.F.W. DES."; to the outside on a raised border, clockwise from 8:00: "HAVERFORD COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA." and counterclockwise from 7:30: "ERECTED, MDCCCXXXII - III (1832-3)".

At first glance, this medal appears to be of the same design as the silver version, but there are distinct differences on both the obverse and the reverse. The most obvious difference is in the inscription above Founder's Hall on the reverse ("SOUTH FRONT, 177 FEET" on the silver and "FOUNDERS -- HALL" on the white metal). In addition, the engraving work on the silver medal is much more finely done, with the inscriptions done in a more crisply defined font. It becomes obvious that four distinctly different dies were used, resulting in two different medals.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 41.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
White Metal	2540wm	

Medals Struck in or by Foreign Countries

Introduction

America's Centennial was truly an international occasion. Our standing in the world then was one of respect, admiration, and not a little envy. America had proven itself and was treated as a peer in world affairs. Our 100th birthday was a cause celeb throughout the world, and pro-American bon homie was universal. Forty-nine countries sent exhibitors and exhibitions to the Centennial Exhibition. Nineteen of them erected their own buildings! And six of them struck medals; at least, six of them that we know so far: Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Netherlands, and Poland.

Of these, France was by far the most prolific. In addition to the medals of French origin listed in this drawer, there is another, the French Participation medal, that resides in the Awards drawer, since its was struck in order to be presented to the French exhibitors at the Centennial Exhibition.

There are also two other medals with international flavor that also reside in the Awards drawer. For the international shooting match held in Washington, D.C. in September, 1876, the local Irish residents commissioned a medal to be awarded to the member of the Irish team that posted the highest score. Similarly, Australian residents of Washington commissioned their own medal to be awarded to the highest scorer on the Australian team.

As with all the other drawers in the Centennial cabinet, it is likely that more international Centennial medals exist, waiting to be announced or to be discovered.

Medals Struck in Foreign Countries

2550. Melbourne Expo Cook and Columbus



(1.2x)



(1.2x)

Obverse: Two famous explorers, Admiral Cook left and Columbus right stand on a platform with their arms draped over a large globe that is turned to display the Pacific Ocean with a line between America and Australia depicting the friendship between the two countries; Cook holds a sextant in his right hand; Columbus, an unidentified navigation instrument in his left; the globe sits on a plaque engraved: "MELBOURNE. 1875"; above the globe a rising sun in glory; in exergue to left: "O.R. CAMPBELL. DES." (the artist); in exergue to right: "J. HOGARTH. FEC" (the engraver); below in two straight lines: PHILADELPHIA / 1876"; beneath in tiny letters next to the rim, from 7:00: "STOKES & MARTIN" (a private mint); and from 5:30: "MELBOURNE".

Reverse: Inside a wreath of four eucalyptus branches (two species) crossed and tied at the bottom in five straight lines: "INGENS / PATEAT TELLVS / NEC SIT TERRIS / VLTIMA / THVLE". The second and third lines are separated by a row of five stylized five-pointed stars. The inscription is taken from a poem by Seneca in about 30 AD, which reads like a prophecy of Columbus' discovery of the New World. It translates as: "A vast continent shall appear, and a pilot shall find new worlds, and no longer will Thule's isle be the last spot of earthly soil." Thule is an island in the extreme north of Europe, once believed to be the most remote spot on earth.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 69 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 2550si 96 minted.

Bronze 2550bz 233 minted.

The Victorian Intercolonial Exhibition was held in Melbourne, Australia, in September, 1875. Many of the Melbourne exhibits were selected and forwarded to the United States to be included in the Australian exhibit at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876. Though six medals were struck to commemorate the Victorian Intercolonial Exhibition, only two of them, this large Columbus-Cook medal and the smaller Queen Victoria medal below, have inscriptions that commemorate both the Melbourne exhibition and the Philadelphia Exposition.

Medals Struck in or by Foreign Countries

2560. Melbourne Expo Queen Victoria



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: In a depressed central field, a bust left of Queen Victoria in tiara, necklace, and earrings; in truncation: "JH" (for J.Hogarth, the engraver); flanked left and right in curved near-vertical lines: "EXHIBITION" and "MELBOURNE"; in a ring around the bust are listed the six states of Australia, each separated by a cross on a square tablet, clockwise from 12:00: "VICTORIA" (cross) "S. AUSTRALIA" (cross) "QUEENSLAND" (cross) "W. AUSTRALIA" (cross) "N. S. WALES" (cross) "TASMANIA" (cross); in the outer, raised, ring, clockwise from 6:30 in three phrases separated by small square tablets: "COMMEMORATION MEDAL (tablet) AUSTRALASIA 1875 (tablet PHILADELPHIA 1876 (tablet)."

Reverse: A winged goddess, barely clad in a flowing drape, hovers over a globe bearing a laurel crown in her right hand and a torch in her left; five stars in the field to the left; below, a thin platform; on platform to left: "J H"; below platform in two lines, the first straight, the second curved: "STOKES AND MARTIN / MELBOURNE".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 38 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2560si
Bronze	2560bz
White Metal	2560wm

Medals Struck in Foreign Countries

2570. Brazilian Medal



(3.0x)



(3.0x)

Obverse: A crown; below in large letters: "P.II."; above, a crown; around, clockwise from 6:30: "PRENSA MONETARIA FEITA NA CASA DA MOEDA DO BRAZIL"; below at 6:00, a five-pointed star. (Rough translation: "Struck monetary(?) for the occasion by the Brazilian National Mint."

Reverse: In six straight lines: "PROVA / CUNHADA / NA EXPOSIÇÃO / INTERNACIONAL / DE PHILADELPHIA"; below that, a five-pointed star flanked left and right with a spear, pointed toward the star; below: "1876". (Rough translation: "Souvenir minted for the International Exposition in Philadelphia."

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 27 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2570bz

The crown and the "P. II." refer to Dom Pedro the Second, Emperor of Brazil. Dom Pedro and his wife participated with President and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant in the opening ceremonies of the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876. Dom Pedro started up the Corliss Steam Engine, which powered most of the other machines at the Expo. Alexander Graham Bell demonstrated his new telephone to the Emperor, which made him probably the first Brazilian to use the invention. He recited Shakespeare's classic line from Hamlet "To be or not to be" into it, and then exclaimed, "This thing speaks!". After that, the Emperor was the first person to buy stock in Bell's company, the Bell Telephone Company, and one of the first telephones in the world in a private residence was installed in the Emperor's Palace in Petrópolis, his summer retreat forty miles from Rio de Janeiro.

Medals Struck in or by Foreign Countries

2580. Canadian Government Medal



(2x)



(2x)

Photos courtesy of
Goldguy102

Obverse: An angel flies to the right blowing a trumpet; above: "DOMINION OF CANADA"; at bottom just inside the beaded rim: "R. TASSEY". In the space above the angel was typically engraved in script: "Exhibition Phila. // 1876"; below the angel would be engraved the recipient's name and the category in which the award was presented. It is possible that the basic medal was used for other purposes as well.

Reverse: The arms of Canada: Early settlers are represented by the three royal lions of England, the royal lion of Scotland, the harp of Ireland and the fleur-de-lis of France; The lion of England holds the British flag; the unicorn of Scotland holds the flag of Royal France; and at the bottom are the fleur-de-lis (France), the shamrock (Ireland), the thistle (Scotland), and the rose (England).

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 41 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Gold	2580go
Silver	2580si
Bronze	2580bz

The Canadian Commission at the 1876 International Exposition in Philadelphia awarded this medal in gold, silver and bronze to its Canadian exhibitors. There were 13 gold, 174 silver, and 230 bronze medals awarded in 15 different categories.

Medals Struck in Foreign Countries

2590. To the President of the American Parliament



(0.74x)



(0.74x)

Obverse: In the center, a rendition of the coat of arms of America reminiscent of Dupre's version on the Diplomatic medal: the spread eagle head right with six arrows in its right claw and an olive branch in its left, bearing a scroll inscribed with the motto "IN PLURIBUS UNUM"; on its chest the escutcheon with thirteen paleways (vertical stripes) and 14 stars on the chief (horizontal band above the paleways); behind, a cloud surmounted by a glory of 53 rays with two bands of stars, 13 in the upper and 9 below; the seal encircled by three rings: solid, rope, and bead; clockwise around from 8:30 in two lines: "A MR. LE PRÉSIDENT DU PARLEMENT AMÉRICAIN / SOUVENIR DU CENTENAIRE DE L'INDÉPENDANCE" [To the President (or Speaker) of the American Parliament / Souvenir of the Centennial of Independence]; below, an ornate curved tablet with "A. BUREAU . GRAVEUR BTE / LILLE • FRANCE • NORD" (From the Bureau of the Mint Bldg / [city of] Lille, Northern France); "• 1776 •" to the right and "• 1876 •" to the left; the whole encircled by a bead chain inside a cove rim; on the edge: the bee symbol of the Paris Mint and "CUIVRE" (bronze).

Reverse: In eight lines, the top and bottom curved: "AGRICULTURE . HORTICULTURE . / 1876 / EXPOSITION / INTERNATIONALE / DE / PHILADELPHIE / 1776 / ARTS . INDUSTRIE ."; encircled by a cove border, outside of which is a dense wreath of oak leaves and acorns left and olive leaves and olives right, bound with a crossed ribbon at the four compass points; the whole encircled by border composed of a single line and a rope border.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 110 mm.

Edge: Lettered

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2590bz

One has to wonder for whom this medal was intended. The inscription could mean that this medal was intended for the President of the United States (Ulysses S. Grant), though he never presides over Congress, or for the President of the Senate and/or Joint Sessions of Congress, who is in fact the Vice-President (Henry Wilson), or for the Speaker of the House (Samuel J. Randall). However, there was no

Medals Struck in or by Foreign Countries

Vice President in 1876, because Henry Wilson died in office on 22 November 1875, but maybe the dies were cut before that happened.

Medals Struck in Foreign Countries

2600. Athena Pallas/Two flags



(1.6x)



(1.6x)

Obverse: High-relief bust to left of the goddess Athena Pallas, with an oak branch in her hair, wearing a feather-crowned helmet; its helm depicting a lion tearing asunder a ball and chain (representing America declaring its freedom); in the truncation of the neck: "VEYRAT F."; below that a small front face (the artist's mark); around, at the edge, 52 small pellets forming a circle; the rim is not upset.

Reverse: Two crossed U.S. flags, their staffs bound with a flowing ribbon; the left flag with thirteen stars representing the original colonies; the right flag with thirty-seven stars (the number of states in the union on July 4th, 1876 (Colorado, the 38th state was not admitted until August 1876); above, centered between the flags, a five-pointed star; clockwise around from 8:00: "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INDEPENDENCE"; below, centered between the flagstaves: "BRICHAUT DIR."; at 7:00 and 5:00, a five-petaled floret; around, between the florets: "1776 — 1876"; around, at the edge 50 pellets forming a circle; the rim is also not upset.

Cross-refs: F-319, H-81.

Diameter: 50.3 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Gold	2600go
Silver	2600si
Bronze	2600bz

"This is the French Medal and is very well done, the best of the centennial medals," according to Holland. It is certainly a finely executed medal, but it was probably executed at the Belgian Mint, rather than the Paris Mint, because Brichaut was the Director of the Brussels Mint, not the Paris Mint. Veyrat was the sculptor. This depiction of the goddess is properly Athena Pallas, her formal name when depicted as the goddess of war (as opposed to Ares, the god of war who represents the male, physical, side of war). She was also the guardian of Athens, her namesake, the defender of heroes, and the champion of justice and civil law. She was indeed a fitting subject to represent the jubilant and self-confident pride with which nineteenth-century Americans celebrated their first century of independence.

Issued in this country by Oeschger, Medash, and Co. (per Levine).

Medals Struck in or by Foreign Countries

2610. Statue of Lib/Booth Nations



(1.6 x)



(1.6 x)

Obverse: Within a beaded rim, an artist's rendering of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island (later known as Liberty Island) surrounded by the eleven-pointed star-shaped fortification known as Fort Wood, with New York Harbor in the background; in exergue: "A. BARTHOLDI. STATUAIRE"; to the left, "TASSET"; above, around from 10:00: "COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT OF AMERICAN INDEPENDANCE [sic]"; below the text, an arc of 38 stars representing the 38 states of the union in 1876.

Reverse: Within a beaded rim, in eleven straight lines: "IN / REMEMBRANCE / OF THE OLD FRIENDSHIP / BETWEEN / THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE / BY / PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION / AMONGST THE CITIZENS / OF / BOOTH [sic] NATIONS / 1776-1876".

Edge: Stamped with the "bee" edgemark of the 1860-1879 period in France, and "CUIVRE" (copper).

Cross-refs: Not listed.

According to Dick Johnson, this medal was struck by the Paris Mint from original metal taken from Bartholdi's studio. Alan Herbert, *Numismatic News*, 30 Sep 09 states: "Our source indicates there was such a medal, described as 50mm in diameter, with the statue and the words, "Commemorative Monument of American Independence" on the obverse. On the reverse: "In remembrance of the old friendship between the United States and France by public subscription amongst the citizens of booth [sic.] nations 1776-1876." The incorrect spelling of "both" reportedly led to the withholding of the medal, which was never issued publicly."

Diameter: 50.7 mm. **Edge:** Lettered

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2610bz

Medals Struck in Foreign Countries

2620. Franco-American Union Medal



(1.2x)



(1.2x)

Obverse: Marianne and America clasp hands in solidarity as their boat floats past the new Statue of Liberty while the Genius of America looks on; around and above, from 9:30 to 2:30, in two lines: “UNION FRANCO AMERICAINE / STATUE COLOSSALE DE LA LIBERTE ÉCLAIRANT IF (?) MOND”.

Reverse: Superimposed on the shields of America to left and France to right, the clothed bust of Bartholdi, the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty, with “AUGUSTE BARTHOLDI STATUAIRE” around; the whole resting on an olive branch; below that in four lines: “MONUMENT / ERIGE PAR LA FRANCE / ET L’AMERIQUE EN SOUVENIR / DE LEUR ANCIENNE AMITIE”; below that a tablet suitable for engraving; to left and above: “1776”; to right and above: “1876”; around from 8:00 to 4:00: “SOUVENIR DE L’INDEPENDANCE AMERICAINE”; to left in to lines: “HAUTEUR DE / LA STATUE 46M 8”; to right in two lines: “HAUTEUR DV / PIEDESTAL 35M”.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 67.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Gilt	2620gi	
Bronze	2620bz	

Marianne is the French personification of Liberty, typically costumed in the French Revolution tradition as a freed slave (symbolized by the Phrygian cap she wears). America is portrayed as a toga-clad youth embarked upon his entire future, symbolized by the statue (America’s new symbol of Liberty) . Continuing the Roman theme, the naked winged youth represents the Genius of America. In Roman mythology, every individual, family, city, and state had a protecting spirit, its genius (analogous to the Christian guardian angel), whose role it was to grant intellect and prowess.

It appears that the inscription to the right of the rectangular tablet on the reverse contains two errors. First, "DV" should be "DE" and, secondly, the final height of the pedestal turned out to be 27.13 meters (89 feet) vice 35 meters.

Medals Struck in or by Foreign Countries

The Lady Came Late to the Ball (and her medal missed the Centennial)

The Franco-American Union medal presents a conundrum for U.S. Centennial medal collectors. It looks like a Centennial medal, but it was not issued during the Centennial. As a result, whether or not this medal should be included in this book is not simply answered. On the one hand, it was designed and sculpted specifically to commemorate America's 1876 Centennial; and the medal's reverse attests to that. On the other hand, it was not actually struck until 1886, when the Statue of Liberty was finally dedicated at its new home in New York Harbor, and the obverse commemorates that event. If ever a medal straddled two categories, it is the Franco-American Union medal. Normally, the late striking would trump the subject matter, and this medal would not qualify, but maybe not in this case. I see both sides of the question, so I will not attempt to settle it to anybody's satisfaction but my own. There is no denying that the Statue of Liberty and this medal were intended to be the centerpieces of America's Centennial celebration, but events transpired against them. I include this medal in the catalog simply to tell the story behind the medal, and to give it a home for those of us who believe that a Centennial collection would be incomplete without it.

The Statue of Liberty, formally entitled "Liberty Enlightening the World," was intended for presentation in 1876 by the people of France to the people of American for their Centennial. In 1865, while hosting a dinner for his fellow liberals, French historian and abolitionist Edouard Laboulaye proposed that this statue be presented to the United States to commemorate the alliance of France and the United States during the American Revolution. As he put it: "Wouldn't it be wonderful if people in France gave the United States a great monument as a lasting memorial to independence and thereby showed that the French government was also dedicated to the idea of human liberty?"



At the Philadelphia Expo in 1876

\$100,000 for Liberty's pedestal. Frederic Auguste Bartholdi constructed the statue from copper sheets assembled on a framework of steel supports designed by Eugene-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc and Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel (of Eiffel Tower fame). Fundraising problems on both sides of the Atlantic plagued and delayed the project several times.

In November, 1875, the Franco-American Union was formed to plan, fund, and administer the project. Laboulaye was named its president, while William M. Evarts led the American side of the union. Through private subscription, France agreed to fund the statue itself, while the United States committed to raise the funds for the statue's foundation and erection. Though it ended up taking ten years, the French people raised more than \$250,000 for the statue, and Americans came up with over



In Paris in 1876

Medals Struck in Foreign Countries

As a result, only Lady Liberty's right arm and the torch actually made the intended delivery goal in 1876.

Nevertheless, the arm and torch was proudly displayed as one of the most impressive and popular exhibits at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Meanwhile, Liberty's head, on display in Paris, created its own sensation. In 1877, Congress authorized Bedloe's Island, the site of Fort Wood, whose battery of cannon had defended New York Harbor since 1811, to be the site of the statue. Bartholdi finished the statue in June of 1884, and it was proudly displayed in Paris until spring of the following year, much to the delight thousands of French visitors. The statue was then disassembled, and on June 15, 1885, Miss Liberty arrived in New York Harbor in 350 pieces securely packed in 214 wooden shipping crates.

On August 5, 1884, the cornerstone of Lady Liberty's pedestal was laid, but fitful funding interrupted construction. On August 11, 1885, the front page of the New York World was finally able to trumpet, "ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!" The goal for building Liberty's pedestal had been reached, thanks to contributions from more than 120,000 American citizens. Construction restarted, and the pedestal was finished on April 22, 1886. It took another four months to reassemble the statue on the pedestal. On October 25, 1886, Bartholdi and his wife, accompanied by Viscount Ferdinand-Marie de Lesseps, then chairman of the Franco-American Union, arrived in America. They were greeted by the American Committee. It was a public holiday, and even the rain could not dampen the enthusiasm of the more than one million people who lined the streets of New York. The New York Times reported that as the parade passed by, the office boys "from a hundred windows began to unreel the spools of tape that record the fateful messages of the 'ticker.' In a moment, the air was white with curling streamers," and a new tradition, the now-famous New York ticker-tape parade, was born. As he stepped onto the island for the statue's dedication on October 28, 1886, Bartholdi told waiting reporters, "The dream of my life is accomplished." That afternoon, President Grover Cleveland unveiled Liberty Enlightening the World. She has done so by welcoming immigrants and visitors to America every day since.

Medals Struck in or by Foreign Countries

2630. Coat of Arms Medal



(2.1x)



(2.7x)

Photo courtesy of
Eric Spencer.

Obverse: A representation of the U.S. coat of arms with the spread eagle in glory, head to left, and an unusually shaped shield on its breast; in its right claw it holds four arrows and an olive branch; the left claw is empty; beneath is a banner proclaiming "E PLURIBUS UNUM" with a puff of cloud behind the banner to the right; above the eagle's head are thirteen five-pointed stars in two rows, seven above and six beneath; below near the rim: "BRICHAUT DIR."

Reverse: In a central disk: "1776 // 1876" with a five-pointed star above and ornate dash and five-pointed star below; clockwise around from 7:00: "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INDEPENDENCE"; in the outer ring between the central disk and the rim are twenty-four five-pointed stars.

Cross-refs: Not listed

Diameter: 30.4 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Silver	2630si
Bronze	2630bz

This medal appears to have been based on the set of 19 Presidential medals executed by Brichaut, probably in 1861. The obverse is the same. The reverse is similar, with a 3-line inscription consisting of the last name of the each president, and his inauguration date on the next two lines. An example of the Washington medal is included at right for comparison.



Medals Struck in Foreign Countries

2640. Main Bldg/U.S. Grant



(1.4x)



(1.4x)

Obverse: The Main Building with an angel hovering above; around, above the angel, clockwise from 10:30: "IN COMMEMORATION OF"; below the building in four straight lines: "1776 THE UNITED STATES 1876 / CENTENNIAL / INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION / OPENED"; below that, around, counterclockwise from 7:00: "AT PHILADELPHIA 10 TH MAY 1876"; in exergue below the building, to left: "J. FREY. EDIT"; to right: "KAUFMANN"; centered below the building: "MAIN BUILDING".

Reverse: Military bust left of Grant; around, clockwise from 7:00: "GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. OF AMERICA"; in exergue: "KAUFMANN".

Struck in France.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 60.3 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Gilt 2640gi

Silver-plated 2640sp

Medals Struck in or by Foreign Countries

2650. President Ulysses S. Grant / Great Seal



(1.3x)

Images
courtesy of the
National Numismatic
Collection



(1.3x)

Obverse: Within an ornate frame with integral hanger, bust of Grant; clockwise around from 7:00: "GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. OF AMERICA"; in exergue: "KAUFMANN". The outer frame consists of an oak-leaf wreath with a six-petaled flower at 12:00, 3:00, 6:00, and 9:00; the wreath centered between inner and outer bead chains; the integral oval hanger decorated with a floral motif. Kaufmann was the engraver. The medal was struck in France. (Levine Auction #55, 4 December 1993, Lot #167. "Clearly the most spectacular medallic item issued in connection with the 1876 Centennial. Other than this piece, the only other auction appearance we can find is the Kessler-Spangenberg-Drefuss specimen, which brought \$990 in 1986." Sold for \$880 in 1993.)

Reverse: The national eagle, wings outstretched, in a glory of 32 stars and 96 rays, grasping an olive branch in its right claw and three arrows in its left; on its breast a shield with seven stars and nine stripes; perched atop a ribbon with "E PLURIBUS UNUM"; below: "1776 1876"; in exergue at left under the ribbon "J. FREY, EDIT."

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 61.5 mm **Frame:** 92.4 x 116 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Gilt 2650gi

This specimen was discovered in the National Numismatic Collection in the Smithsonian. It is housed in a leather box, hinged at the back, with a spring-loaded catch in the front. The inventory slip states "dignitary's medal worn at the Centennial Exhibition."



Medals Struck in Foreign Countries

2660. Centennial Amulet



Red Clay
(2.2x)



Gray Clay
(2.2x)

Obverse: In the center, the U.S. shield above two crossed laurel branches; around from 9:30 to 2:30: "SOUVENIR D'AMÉRIQUE"; below, from 7:00 to 9:00, flanked left and right by a five-pointed star: "1776" and "1876" separated by a five-pointed star.

Reverse: In the center of this thick reddish composition amulet is a shield with three lions; around, from 9:00 to 3:00: "AMULETTE ODORIFÉRANTE"; below, from 7:00 to 5:00: "DE PERSE" flanked left and right by a five-pointed star.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: Red 36.7 mm.; gray 36.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Wt
Red Clay	2660rc	6.5 gm
Grey Clay	2660 gc	6.1 gm

This was apparently a scent-impregnated aromatic amulet intended to be carried in ladies' purses. The obverse French inscription hardly requires translation (Souvenir of America); the reverse translates to "Fragrant Amulet of Persia." The reverse design also exists with another obverse, unrelated to the U.S. Centennial, depicting a crescent moon, five-pointed star, and scimitar above the word "MÁRSHÁLÁ," the meaning of which is not known. (See image at right.)



Photo courtesy of
Jon Mark.

Medals Struck in or by Foreign Countries

2670. Netherlands Medal



(1.4x)



(1.4x)

Obverse: Medal in the shape of a eight-pointed star superimposed on a four-pointed star; the tips of the eight-pointed star terminate in a bead surrounded by a halo; the ends of the four-pointed star are plain, each with a series of three dots, each becoming slightly larger toward the point. In the center: "1876" on a disk bordered on the left by an oak branch, on the right by a laurel branch joined with a knot at the bottom; around the disk, a circlet with the words clockwise from 7:00: "INTERNATIONALE TENTOONSTELLING"; counterclockwise from 6:30: "UTRECHT"; with a dot to left and right separating the two inscriptions. At 12:00 is a finial pierced for suspension.

Reverse: Blank with a threaded stud.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

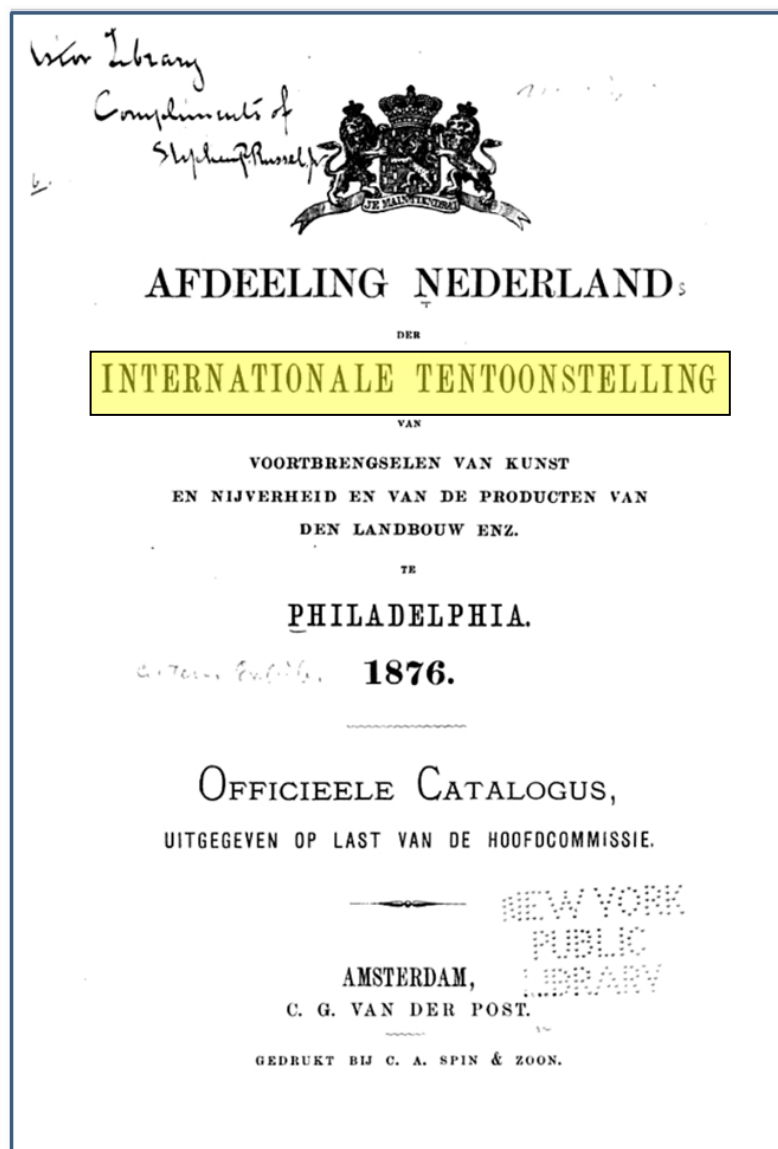
Diameter: 57 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 2670wm

I do not know for certain that this is in fact a medal issued for the U.S. Centennial. I know of no documentation that cites this medal, nor can I explain the significance of the reference to Utrecht, which is a province in the Netherlands, as well as the capital city of that province. The inscription on the obverse translates to "International Exhibition." There have been world fairs in Holland called INTERNATIONALE TENTOONSTELLING (in 1883 and 1914), but not in 1876. In fact, the only international exhibition held in 1876 was the one in Philadelphia. The Netherlands published a catalog in 1876 listing the artifacts in its exhibit at Philadelphia, and its title "Afdeeling Nederland den Internationale Tontoostelling" is evocative of the inscription on this medal (see below). It appears that this is, indeed, a U.S. Centennial medal. For now, it remains to be proven otherwise.

Medals Struck in Foreign Countries



(Translation)
Netherlands Department
at the
International Exhibition
of
The Products of Arts
And Crafts and of the Products of
Agriculture, etc.
at
Philadelphia
1876

Official Catalog
Financed by the Main Committee

Amsterdam
C.G. Van der Post
Printed by C.A. Spin and Zoon

Medals Struck in or by Foreign Countries

2680. Polish Medal



(1.4x)



(1.4x)

Photo courtesy of
iNumis.com

Obverse: Jugate portraits to left of Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski, Polish heroes of the American Revolution; clockwise from 8:00: "KOSCIUSZKO ET PULASKI POPULORUM LIBERTATIS MILITES" (Kosciuszko and Pulaski, soldiers in the army of liberty); below: "GODEBSKI SC. PATEY GR."

Reverse: **Undraped** portrait of Washington, left; clockwise from 7:00: "IN MEMORIAM CENTESIMI ANNIVERSARII AMERICAЕ LIBERTATIS CONDITAE" (In memory of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of American liberty); below, in three lines: "POLONI // 4 JULII // 1776-1876".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 57 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2680bz

On Oct. 12, 1876, a deputation from Poland, 20 strong, met with United States Minister Washburne at the American legation in Paris. Leading the deputation was M. Charles Edmund, a Pole and Librarian of the French of the French Senate, who was quoted as saying, "In the name of the Polish immigrants I deliver to your hands an address to the President of the United States written on the occasion of the glorious centenary which the Americans are commemorating; and also a medal representing the founder of American independence and two Polish heroes who fought in the liberating army." (See the NY Times article below.)

Henri Auguste Jules Patey (1855 - 1930) was a French sculptor, medalist, and coin engraver. Cyprian Godebski (1835 – 1909) was a Polish sculptor who was born and died in France.

THE POLES AND THE CENTENNIAL.

ADDRESS AND MEDAL PRESENTED TO MINISTER WASHBURNE FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE PRESIDENT BY POLISH EXILES.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—This afternoon a deputation of twenty Polish gentlemen delivered to United States Minister Washburne at the American legation, for transmission to President Grant, a special address and a medal struck on the occasion of the Centennial Exhibition. The medal on one side bears the effigy of Washington, and on the reverse the effigies of Kosciuszko and Pulaski. On handing the medal to Mr. Washburne, M. Charles Edmond, a Pole and Librarian of the French Senate, said: "In the name of the Polish emigrants I deliver to your hands an address to the President of the United States written on the occasion of the glorious centenary which the Americans are commemorating; and also a medal representing the founder of American independence and two Polish heroes who fought in the liberating army." Mr. Washburne made a cordial reply, and said: "Pending President Grant's answer he felt authorized to assure the deputation that he would be deeply touched by the honor they did him." Mr. Washburne also thanked the deputation on his own behalf, and said he shared their hopes for the establishment of liberty throughout the world. Several Americans were present, and the proceedings were most cordial.

The New York Times

Published: October 13, 1876

Copyright © The New York Times

Medals Depicting Historical Figures

Introduction

This is a sparsely populated drawer. It holds the medals that depict historical figures and do not more appropriately qualify for an different Centennial drawer. This is, of course, subjective, but it is one of the few privileges accorded the author. As a result, there are not many medals that fit this narrow definition. For example, the most common figure on Centennial medals, by far, is George Washington; so common, in fact, that placing them in their own drawer, labeled simply “Washington,” would obscure the more specific Centennial category to which they more properly belong in this, a Centennial catalog. However, there are a few examples that picture an historical figure but, other than being obviously Centennial, do not better fit in another drawer. Those fmedals reside here.

Medals Depicting Historical Figures

2690. Washington Plaque



(.77x)



(.77x)

Obverse: Within a finely denticled border in a stippled field, an undraped bust of George Washington to left; above: "PATER" (Father); below: "1776"; framed in a border of 48 pellets with holes drilled for mounting at 12:00 and 6:00.

Reverse: A negative image of the obverse with inscriptions in raised script-style lettering; to left: "Miller & Krips"; above "CENTENNIAL"; below "1876".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: 106 mm wide x 153 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Brass 2690bs

2700. Lincoln Plaque



(.77x)



(.77x)

Obverse: Within a finely denticled border in a stippled field, an undraped bust of Abraham Lincoln to right; above: "SALVATOR" (Savior); below: "1861"; framed in a border of 48 pellets with holes drilled for mounting at 12:00 and 6:00. Holes top and bottom for mounting.

Reverse: A negative image of the obverse with inscriptions in raised script-style lettering; to left: "CENTENNIAL"; below in two lines: "Miller & Krips // Phil^a"; to right "1876".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: 106 mm wide x 153 mm high **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Brass	2700bs

Medals Depicting Historical Figures

2710. Lafayette Plaque



(.43x)



(.43x)

Obverse: Military bust of Lafayette one-quarter left. Clockwise around from 9:30: “1776 . LAFAYETTE 1876 .” [There is a period after each date.]

Reverse: The concave inverse of the obverse. There is a ¼” threaded nut soldered to the center for mounting.

Per Joe Levine: “Insofar as I can tell, it is unlisted in any reference.”

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: 189 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2710bs

2720. Lafayette/Statue of Liberty



(2.6x)



(2.6x)

Obverse: Bust of Lafayette in civilian dress to right; around, clockwise from 8:00: "GENERAL" and from 2:00: "LAFAYETTE".

Reverse: In nine lines, the first two, fourth, and seventh through ninth curved: DEFENDER OF AMERICAN AND / FRENCH / LIBERTY. / BORN 1757 DIED 1834 / STATUE IN / NEW YORK / UNVEILED / SEPT. 6. 1876 / CENTENNIAL". The periods after "Liberty" and in the 1876 date are in the shape of diamonds.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 31.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2720si
Bronze	2720bz
White Metal	2720wm

The reverse of this 1876 medal is reminiscent of the Lafayette medal (right) issued to commemorate General Lafayette's visit to America in 1824. It is easy to differentiate the two medals because the 1824 version is inscribed under Lafayette's shoulder with "CAUNOIS FRENCH" (The artist was Francois-Auguste Caunois) and there is a period after "LAFAYETTE", both of which are absent on the 1876 medal. . There are also minor differences in the bust, notably the cravat and the hair, that make it clear that two separate dies were used.



Medals Depicting Historical Figures

The Lafayette Statue Medal

Thanks to the American penchant for brevity, Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de La Fayette, is known to most of us simply as "Lafayette." He was a French aristocrat who became so enthused by America's declaration of freedom from Britain that he volunteered to serve without pay in the Continental Army. Congress commissioned him a major-general, and General Washington, at Benjamin Franklin's suggestion, made him his aide de-camp.

Lafayette's exploits and unstinting dedication to the American cause made him a hero in both America and France. He personified the special relationship that the two countries still maintained in 1876, so much so that the statue commemorated by this medal was erected even before Washington's great monument and the Statue of Liberty, which were both still unfinished (until 1885 and 1886, respectively).

As a point of history, it appears that during the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871), the citizens of New York City provided aid and encouragement to the French side. In gratitude for that support, the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, or French Fellowship Society, in 1872 commissioned Auguste Bartholdi (who also sculpted the Statue of Liberty) to execute a statue of Lafayette. It was cast in 1873 and delivered in the U.S. on 14 July 1875, Bastille Day, destined for Central Park. For reasons unknown, the site was changed and the statue was dedicated in Union Square, New York City, on 6 September 1876. The granite pedestal on which it stands, designed by H.W. DeStuckle, was donated by French citizens living in New York. The inscription on the statue reads, "In remembrance of sympathy in times of trial."



Honors to Lafayette have spanned the entire history of our country. On 28 December 1784, the Maryland General Assembly passed a resolution stating that Lafayette and his male heirs "forever shall be....natural born Citizens" of the state. In 1824, President James Monroe invited Lafayette to tour America as "the nation's guest." During that visit, he toured all twenty-four states of the nation. While in New York City, a military parade was held in his honor, and the New York Seventh Regiment took the name "National Guard," after the Garde National de Paris, once commanded by Lafayette during the early days of the French Revolution. Our own National Guard traces its name back to that event. Much more recently, in 2002, General Lafayette was made an honorary citizen of the United States. Only seven people have ever been so honored, and only two, Lafayette and Mother Teresa, were conferred by act of Congress; the other five, by Presidential proclamation.

In addition to the honors and accolades, statues and boulevards, parks and squares, Lafayette himself best expressed his love for and unique relationship with America. He named his son George Washington Lafayette, and he arranged to be buried at Picpus Cemetery in Paris under soil brought from the battlefield at Bunker Hill. From a Maryland "natural-born citizen" and Congressional Honorary Citizen to burial "under American soil," Lafayette was truly a son of America.

2730. General Grant/Lib Bell



(4 x)

(4 x)

Obverse: According to Holland: “GENERAL GRANT 1872 with head to L., which has been muled before.”

Reverse: According to Holland: “The large bell.”

Cross-refs: H-166.

Diameter: 19.1 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2730bz

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

Introduction

Inextricably entwined with the 1876 Centennial and, thus, popular as topics for Centennial medals are the events of 1775 and 1776 surrounding the American Revolution and culminating in the Declaration of Independence on July 4th, 1776.

History is a slippery thing. Even though we may think that what has already happened cannot change; and, if it cannot change, it cannot *be changed*. Surprisingly to most, and disappointingly to some, history is seldom fixed. Accomplished facts in the past do not actually change, of course, but that amorphous account of those facts changes constantly, sometimes for good reasons, sometimes not. For example, scholars (and collectors, I might add), are constantly studying the past and discovering previously unknown evidence that changes and, it is to be hoped, corrects the historical record. It is also possible that even well-intending scholars may misinterpret that evidence and alter the past incorrectly. After all, they're only human. However, we humans are not only fallible, but we are also social animals, and, at the human level, social inevitably leads to political, which inevitably leads to agendas, the bane of accurate history. Historians with an agenda can do and have done more harm to the historical record than all well-intended, even incompetent, historians combined.

Another challenge to freezing the historical record is that the language in which it is written is normally not frozen. The meaning of many, if not most, words changes over time, or have more than one meaning. A pertinent example is the fuzzy concept of "centennial," highlighted in the Prologue. What period of time is encompassed by the term American Centennial? Centennial of what? Traditionally, we consider THE Centennial to be the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on July 4th, 1776. Never mind that historians do not agree on that date!. It is true that the accepted text of the Declaration opens with "In Congress, July 4, 1776," and the copy that exists today with the signatures of 56 of the 58 delegates (two of them never did sign) contains the date of July 4th, but many historians believe that engrossed copy, date and all, was actually created on July 19th. So what did actually happen on the 4th of July. Not much, apparently. The Second Continental Congress voted (12 of the 13 states, New York abstaining) to adopt the Declaration of July 2nd. John Adams wanted that day to be the birthday of American Independence. The official record of the Second Continental Congress during 1776 was not published until 1777, and that record states that the Declaration was adopted by Congress on July 4th, and that became the traditional and official, if not accurate, anniversary of the signing of the Declaration.

Most historians agree that the document could not have been signed by many of the delegates on July 4th, because most of them were not even in town on that day. It is thought by some that at least Jefferson and Adams signed it upon hearing that Congress had voted to adopt it on that day. It was not until July 19th, however, that the engrossed copy (the fair copy written in a large, clear hand) was completed. That is thought to be the copy that all 56 of 58 delegates (two never signed) eventually signed.

I'll not resolve the controversy in this tome, but the story does serve to illustrate the difficulty of answering the simple question of when was the Centennial of America. Holding tightly onto the literary license granted to me as the author, I state the following: for the purposes of this Centennial Cabinet, I consider to be Centennial the 100th anniversary of any Revolutionary event starting with the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775, and ending with the Battle of Trenton on December 26, 1776. Having said that, I immediately confess to exceptions, such as the Lord's Prayer medal redated 1877 for sale at Fairmount Park after the close of the Centennial Exhibition and the 1876 Lafayette medal, even though Lafayette did not join the fray until July 27, 1777. I include the former because the 1877 medal is inextricably part of the 1876 set, and the latter states on its reverse that it was issued to celebrate the unveiling of Lafayette's statue in 1876 during the Centennial. Further, I reserve the right to add other "before and after" Centennials if/when I so decide. I encourage all other collectors to exercise the same right with their own collections.

That said, on with the medals commemorating the Centennial of American Revolutionary-era events!

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2740. Wash Nude Bust R/Crossing the Delaware



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: Large undraped bust of George Washington to right; at left: "GENERAL"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation of the neck: "1776".

Reverse: A depiction of Emmanuel Luetz's 1851 painting, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," showing George Washington standing up in a boat with a soldier holding a partially furled American flag while seven sailors feverishly negotiate the ice-choked Delaware River on the night of December 25, 1776, enroute to the victorious attack against British Hessian mercenaries at the outset of the Battle of Trenton; above, around from 10:00 in two curved lines: "WASHINGTON CROSSING / THE DELAWARE."; below in two lines: "DECEMBER 25TH / 1776".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 38.1 mm.

Edge:

Alloy

No.

White Metal 2740wm



Emmanuel Leutze completed this oil painting in 1851. He used artistic license to portray the people in Washington's boat to represent a cross-section of the American colonies, including (in the bow) a Western rifleman in a coonskin cap, an androgynous, perhaps female, rower in a Scottish bonnet, and a black man. The rower amidships on the port side appears to be a woman; the man at her left is a farmer; behind him appears to be a wounded cavalryman; and at the stern a man who looks to be Native American. The man standing behind Washington and holding the American flag is Lieutenant James Monroe, who would be President of the United States 41 years later.

Medals Commemorating Historical Events



Leutze's painting is a massive work; the canvas alone measures 21.25 feet wide by 12.4 feet high. It hangs in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, where it takes up the entire wall at the end of the American Arts wing. The frame is new. It took the framer ten years to carve and gild it. It was unveiled in January 2012.



Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2750. "I DID IT"/Patent Date



(4.2x)



(4.2x)

Obverse: Shaped like the head of a hatchet with a soldered loop on top; in five curved lines: "I DID / IT / WITH MY / LITTLE HATCHET"; the "IT" is flanked left and right with a dash; separating "WITH MY" and "LITTLE" are two dashes with a dot in the center.

Reverse: In two straight lines: "PAT D / APR 22, 1876".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: 19.4 mm wide x 23.9 high

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2750bz

White Metal 2750wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2760. 1776/1876 Hatchet



Obverse

(4.4x)



Reverse

Obverse: In the shape of a hatchet with handle; loop at end of handle integral to planchet; in one straight incuse line: "I CANNOT TELL A LIE 1776".

Reverse: In one straight line, INCUSE: "1876 I DID IT WITH THIS HATCHET".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: 36.1 mm wide x 12.8 mm high. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	2760bz

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2770. "I DID IT" Uniface Shell Pin



Obverse: A left-facing uniface shell in the shape of a hatchet; on the handle: "I DID IT WITH MY HATCHET."

Reverse: Pin-back, otherwise blank.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: 38.7 wide x 13.4 mm high **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 2770bz

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2780. GW undraped/Assumed Command



(2.9x)



(2.9x)

Obverse: In a depressed ovoid panel, an undraped bust of George Washington to right, below, the "GW" monogram; around, thirteen five-pointed stars; in the border: above, in an outlined oval in two lines: "JUNE / 3D"; at 11:00: "1775"; at 2:00: "1875"; at 7:00: "I.F.W."; at 5:00: "G.H.L.".

Reverse: In a sunken circular field, dress and service swords crossed behind two crossed palm branches; above, clockwise from 10:00: "GRACING EACH OCCASION"; below, counterclockwise from 8:00: "WITH LIKE MODESTY"; in the raised border: clockwise from 10:00: "HE ASSUMED COMMAND"; counterclockwise from 8:00: "AND RESIGNED IT IN 1783"; four small pellets at 9:00 and 3:00 divide the upper and lower inscriptions.

Cross-refs: B-438

Diameter: 27.7 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2780si
Gilt	2780gi
Bronze	2780bz
White Metal	2780wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2790. GW uniformed/Assumed Command



Proxy Pic



(2.9x)

Obverse: In a depressed ovoid panel, a uniformed bust of George Washington to right, below, the "GW" monogram; around, thirteen five-pointed stars; in the border: above, in an outlined oval in two lines: "JUNE / 3D"; at 11:00: "1775"; at 2:00: "1875"; at 7:00: "I.F.W."; at 5:00: "G.H.L.".

Reverse: In a sunken circular field, dress and service swords crossed behind two crossed palm branches; above, clockwise from 10:00: "GRACING EACH OCCASION"; below, counterclockwise from 8:00: "WITH LIKE MODESTY"; in the raised border: clockwise from 10:00: "HE ASSUMED COMMAND"; counterclockwise from 8:00: "AND RESIGNED IT IN 1783"; four small pellets at 9:00 and 3:00 divide the upper and lower inscriptions.

Cross-refs: B 439

Diameter: mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
--------------	------------

Silver	2790si
--------	--------

Gilt	2790gi
------	--------

Bronze	2790bz
--------	--------

White Metal	2790wm
-------------	--------

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2800. Washington Monument, no Masonry, 1876 (?)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: Within a circle formed by a thin raised line, an undraped bust of George Washington to right; "LOVETT" in truncation; above, clockwise around from 9:00: "1775 — 100 YEARS — 1875"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "I.F.W. DES."; from 5:00: "G.H.L. FEC."; Outside the circle, clockwise from 9:30: "FIRST IN WAR AND IN PEACE"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "LAST IN SECURING". (This inscription is continued on the reverse.) There are two six-pointed stars, at 8:30 and 3:30.

Reverse: Within a depressed central field: the Washington Monument in its unfinished state, with blank sides (i.e., not showing the stonework details); above, clockwise from 10:00: "(PRESIDENCY OF U.S. GRANT)"; vertically to left: "WASHINGTON"; to right: "D.C."; below, counterclockwise from 8:30: "WOOD'S SERIES 'C' NO. 3"; in the raised outer ring: clockwise from 11:00: "A MONUMENT", flanked left and right by a six-pointed star; counterclockwise from 10:00: "CORNER STONE LAID 1848 — COMPLETED 1876 (?)".

Cross-refs: B-321

Diameter: 39.7 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2800si
Bronze	2800bz
White Metal	2800wm

This medal was designed and marketed by Isaac F. Wood and engraved by George H. Lovett. This is No. 3 in Wood's Series C. It is a satire on what Mr. Wood considered to be the embarrassing delay on the part of Congress to honor our first president.

Construction of the Washington Monument began in the spring of 1848 and continued until 1854, when donations ran out. The next year, Congress voted to appropriate \$200,000 to continue the work but rescinded it before the money could be spent because of disputes that arose among the sponsoring

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

Freemasons. The depiction that appears on this medal depicts the unfinished state of the monument at this stage, less than one-third complete.

In 1876, Congress appropriated another \$200,000 to resume construction. After three years of dispute over the final design, construction resumed in 1879 under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Lincoln Casey of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Since builders were unable to find the same quarry stone used in the initial construction, the top two-thirds of the monument is slightly darker in color, a difference that is visible to this day.

The monument was completed on December 6, 1884, and it was finally dedicated on February 12, 1885 and opened to the public on October 9, 1888. It remained the tallest structure in the world until the Eiffel Tower was built in 1889.

This medal takes a deliberate poke at what had become a national embarrassment. Here it was, 1876, one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence, and the nation still had not memorialized its premier founding father, George Washington. It was not for want of trying. In 1783, Congress proposed an equestrian statue. Washington himself discouraged the idea. In 1791, Charles L'Enfant included a site for Washington's memorial in his plan for the layout the nation's new Capitol. Upon Washington's death in 1799, interest in his memorial was renewed. John Marshall suggested that a sepulcher should be erected somewhere in the Capitol, but once again lack of funds stalled any progress. Marshall was a patient man, and in 1833, he joined James Madison and others in proposing the Washington National Monument Society, which Congress approved.

The Society was charged with the mission to build the largest monument in the world for the most famous and most respected person in American history. The Society announced its intention to construct a monument "[w]hose dimensions and magnificence shall be commensurate with the greatness and gratitude of the nation which gave [George Washington] birth [and] whose splendor will be without parallel in the world" by starting a public campaign to fund the monument. Counting on

overwhelming and widespread response from the public, the Society limited individual contributions to one dollar so that more citizens could participate. Nevertheless, fundraising stalled once again, and by 1836 the public subscription amounted to only \$28,000. It was, however, enough to hold a design competition, and that same year the Society announced the winner, Robert Mills, whose design, he said, would emulate Washington himself in its grandeur and simplicity. It would be an obelisk 555' 5 1/2" tall and 55' 1 1/2" wide at the base. Mills estimated the cost of construction at one million dollars.

Faced with the estimated price tag, the Society scrapped its one-dollar contribution limit, but it was another twelve years before the Society had raised \$88,000, enough money to begin construction. The groundbreaking ceremony took place on the National Mall on July 4, 1848. Construction continued for six years before funds petered out



The Washington Monument in 1860, before work recommenced in 1876.

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

once again in 1854. In 1855, Congress voted to appropriate \$200,000 to continue the work but rescinded it before the money could be spent because of disputes that arose among the sponsoring Freemasons.

Politics, the War Between the States, and Reconstruction relegated the monument to the back burner until the patriotic fervor of the Centennial rekindled interest and sparked new fundraising efforts, including the striking of this medal, which pictures the monument as it had been since 1854, only 152 feet above ground, less than one-third complete. In 1876, President Ulysses S. Grant signed a bill for the Federal government to complete the structure. Then followed three more years of dispute over the final design, but construction resumed in 1879 and was completed six years later under the able direction of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Lincoln Casey of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Like the Revolution itself, what had stalled under politicians ultimately succeeded after they called in the Army [pro-military bias intended].

Due to the long delays, builders were unable to match the quarry stone used in the initial construction, so the top two-thirds of the monument is slightly darker in color than the base, a difference that is visible to this day. The monument was completed on December 6, 1884, and it was finally dedicated on Washington's birthday, February 12, 1885. It would be another three years before the monument's interior was completed and it was opened to the public on October 9, 1888. It remained the tallest structure in the world until the Eiffel Tower was built in 1889.

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2810. Washington Monument, with masonry, (?) 1876



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: Within a circle formed by a thin raised line, an undraped bust of George Washington to right; "LOVETT" in truncation; above, clockwise around from 9:00: "1775 — 100 YEARS — 1875"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "I.F.W. DES."; from 5:00: "G.H.L. FEC."; Outside the circle, clockwise from 9:30: "FIRST IN WAR AND IN PEACE"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "LAST IN SECURING". (This inscription is continued on the reverse.) There are two six-pointed stars, at 8:30 and 3:30.

Reverse: Within a depressed central field: the Washington Monument in its finished state, with detailed sides (i.e., showing the stonework details); above, clockwise from 10:00: "(PRESIDENCY OF U.S. GRANT)"; vertically to left: "WASHINGTON"; to right: "D.C."; below, counterclockwise from 8:30: "WOOD'S SERIES 'C' NO. 3"; in the raised outer ring: clockwise from 11:00: "A MONUMENT", flanked left and right by a six-pointed star; counterclockwise from 10:00: "CORNER STONE LAID 1848 — COMPLETED — ? — 1876".

Cross-refs: B-322

Diameter: 39.7 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver	2810si	
Bronze	2810bz	
Brass	2810bs	
White Metal	2810wm	

This medal differs from the previous version in two aspects. First, the inscription on the reverse is "...COMPLETED — ? — 1876" as opposed to "... COMPLETED 1876 (?)". (Note the placement of the question mark. Second, the depiction of the unfinished monument in this version shows the outlines of the granite stones, whereas the previous version does not show those details.

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

Lovett's Battle Series

One historian places the total number of battles in the Revolutionary War in the year 1776 at 109. That was definitely a tough schedule for a rookie team in only its second season up against the big boys. The box score commentary for the Americans was discouraging, to say the least: "The underdog Yanks got off to a great start early in the season, but the deeper bench of the Lobsterbacks took its inevitable toll. The patriots ended the year, sadder but definitely wiser, with a disappointing record of 46 wins, 54 losses, and 9 draws. Disappointing, yes, but that victory at Trenton on the day after Christmas was a real shot in the arm for this bunch of red-shirt walk-ons who had never taken the field before. Unfortunately, they only get a 4-day rest before the start of their grueling 1777 schedule, with six engagements in five days. I'm not one to prognosticate, but the odds makers are treating this rookie team like David before he whittled his first slingshot."

William H. Lovett selected eight battles from the 1776 schedule, and memorialized them in his Battle Series for the 1876 Centennial. It is not known what were his selection criteria, but his series scorecard fairly reflected the overall season for the Americans, with a score of three victories, four losses, and a draw.

The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, 27 Feb 1776

In January 1776, the royal governor of North Carolina, Josiah Martin, mustered his Loyalist militia to join and augment an expected British Army expedition. Local Continental Army units and Patriot militiamen blockaded several likely travel routes in an attempt to prevent the Loyalists from joining up. Eventually, on February 27, 1776, the Loyalists attempted to break through by crossing Moore's Creek Bridge. They were repulsed by a withering fusillade of musket fire, killing one Loyalist leader, capturing another, scattering the remainder, and arresting many in the days following. As a result, North Carolina was not again threatened until 1780, and even then, the memory of the battle severely hindered General Cornwallis' attempts to recruit Loyalists. Score an American victory.

The Battle of Sullivan's Island, 28 June 1776

During the First Siege of Charleston, British Admiral Peter Parker and General Henry Clinton led a fleet to Charleston, South Carolina, which was defended by yet-unfinished fort on Sullivan's Island. On June 28, 1776, every British foray was turned back by the Americans. The British naval bombardment had little effect on the fort's resilient palmetto logs, a land assault failed because the water around the island was too deep to wade, and an attempted amphibious landing was successfully repulsed. At the end of the day, the British withdrew and did not return until the Second Siege of Charleston. Score it as a draw.

The Battle of Long Island, 27 August 1776

The Battle of Long Island, also known as the Battle of Brooklyn Heights, was not a victory for the Americans, but it was the first major battle of the Revolutionary War, the largest engagement of the entire war, and the first time that the Continental Army directly confronted the British Army. After defeating the British in the Siege of Boston on March 17, 1776, General Washington marched the Continental Army to Manhattan to defend New York City. On August 27, the British landed on Long Island and marched the twelve miles to Manhattan, where they attacked. The unseasoned Americans panicked and ran, but a determined stand by 250 Maryland volunteers held off the British until the retreating Americans could flee to the main defenses at Brooklyn Heights. The British encamped for a long siege, but on the night of August 29-30, in a brilliant display of leadership and coordinated logistics, Washington successfully evacuated his entire army without the loss of material or a single life. Chalk up a British win in this one.

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

The Battle of Harlem Plains, 16 September 1776

The Battle of Harlem Plains is also known as the Battle of Harlem Heights. The Americans were encamped on the Harlem Heights where they were safe from the cannons on Admiral Lord Howe's fleet in the harbor. The American defense of New York had not seen much in the way of American victory. Retreat had been the order of the day for the Americans, but on September 16, 1776, they engaged the British on the Harlem Plains, at what is now Broadway and 106th Street (known as Off-Broadway today). Though outnumbered almost three to one, the 1,800 Americans under General Washington and Major General Nathaniel Greene drove the British back until they were reinforced by Germans. Sensing a trap and not wanting to risk another defeat, General Washington ordered retreat, which proceeded in an orderly military manner until a British bugler sounded "Gone to Ground," a fox-hunting call signaling an enemy's headlong retreat. This infuriated the Americans, especially the Virginians to whom the hunt was a sacred tradition. They halted their retreat, flanked the British, and inexorably pushed them back until the Redcoats were the ones retreating. This ended up being General Washington's first battlefield victory and gave the Continental Army a much-needed boost in confidence. Chalk this one up as an American victory served up by an overconfident opponent.

The Battle of Lake Champlain, 11 October 1776

In June, 1776, after the British brought in overpowering reinforcements, the Continental Army retreated from Quebec to Fort Crown Point and ultimately to Fort Ticonderoga. Ticonderoga, originally built by the French, was captured by the British in 1759 during the French and Indian War. It became an American stronghold when Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys and state militiamen under Benedict Arnold captured it in May, 1775. The name "Ticonderoga" comes from the Iroquois *tekontaró:ken*, meaning "it is at the junction of two waterways," Commanding the La Chute River between Lake George and Lake Champlain.

The Governor of Quebec, General Guy Carleton, was anxious to field his 9,000-man army in the Hudson Valley. Land routes were scarce, so he began building a navy to ferry his troops down Lake Champlain, through the La Chute into Lake George, and then south into the Hudson Valley. The Americans had a smaller fleet under the command of Benedict Arnold, who massed them in the strait between New York and Valcour Island. Unfortunately, Arnold's bravery exceeded his maritime skills, and the Americans were soundly defeated in one of the first naval battles of the war. Nevertheless, the American defense of Lake Champlain stalled the British drive to the Hudson Valley and marked the entry of the United States' fledgling navy into the war. The series so far is tied at 2 victories each and one draw.

The Battle of White Plains, 28 October 1776

On October 28, 1776, 4,000 British and Hessians under General Sir William Howe attacked about 1,500 Americans under General Washington. The Continentals were dug in on Chatterton's Hill (today called Battle Hill), about six miles east of White Plains, New York. The British got the upper hand and displaced the Patriots from Chatterton's Hill. Having lost the high ground, Washington decided that further defense of the position was untenable, and he led his army northward to fight another day. General Howe was unable to capitalize on his victory because of heavy rains in the days following the battle. Though a loss on balance for Continental Army, the Americans inflicted 224 casualties on the British, at a cost of 154 Continental casualties. This was a close one, but ya gotta give the nod to the Brits.

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

The Battle of Fort Washington, 16 November 1776

After his victory at White Plains, General Howe marched on Fort Washington on Manhattan Island, the last American stronghold in New York. Washington considering abandoning the fort and retreating to New Jersey, but Nathaniel Greene talked him into defending the fort. On November 16, 1776, the British attacked from the north, south, and east. The American southern and western fronts collapsed quickly, and the northern front resisted gamely but was eventually overwhelmed. The fort surrendered, suffering 59 Americans killed and 2,837 captured. This defeat allowed the British to chase the retreating Continental Army out of New York, through New Jersey, and all the way into Pennsylvania. Score this one for the British, but don't count the Americans out yet. The season ain't over!

The Battle of Trenton, 26 December 1776

After several defeats in New York and the long retreat through New Jersey across the Delaware River into Pennsylvania, American morale was at rock bottom and many enlistments would be running out at the end of the year. Washington desperately needed a victory to keep his army together through the impending winter. He settled on a daring attack on a Hessian garrison in Trenton, just across the Delaware River. On Christmas night, he and Major Generals Nathaniel Greene and John Sullivan successfully ferried 2,400 American under the cover of darkness and a fortuitous but biting snowstorm across the river, using commandeered wooden river boats. In the Hessian encampment were three German regiments with Hessian jaegers and a troop of British 16th Light Dragoons, numbering 1,500 troops altogether. They made the eastern shore at about 3:00 AM and marched 9 miles to Trenton. Greene and Sullivan took up positions northeast of town to set up artillery and cut off a German retreat. The Germans had lowered their guard after Christmas feasting. A local Tory tried to sound the alarm to commanding Colonel Johann Gottlieb Rall, but Rall ignored the warning. Washington attacked from the northwest at about 8:00 AM, while Greene and Sullivan opened up with their artillery. Surprise was total, and within ninety minutes it was all over. The Germans suffered 20 fatalities, 100 casualties, and more than 900 captured. Four Americans were wounded during the battle, and two soldiers had been lost to exposure during the crossing. In addition, Washington captured six cannon, forty horses, and a mountain of supplies that were quickly ferried back to Pennsylvania. Though small as battles go, probably a mere annoyance to the British, Trenton was huge for the upstart new country. Their army had won its first victory in the field over enemy regulars; their General had proven himself in battle; and morale improved to the point that wholesale losses due to expiring enlistments were averted. This one was a thumping victory for the Patriots!

Medals Commemorating Historical Events



The complete set of the eight silver Battle medals in their original presentation case. The ribbon on the inside cover reads, "GEO. H. LOVETT. / MEDALIST / NEW YORK." The photos were taken by Shelley Gunderson, and they are provided courtesy of Dave Baldwin.



Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2820. Washington Bust R/Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge



(2.4x)



(2.4x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; surrounded by thirty-four stars in a circle; outside, clockwise around from 7:00 to 5:00: "THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Inside a beaded circle edged around by rays in the pattern of an eight-pointed star: "1776"; above, clockwise around in two lines: "BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE / FEBRUARY 27"; below, in two lines "1 / NO. CAROLINA"; the whole surrounded by a continuous wreath of oak leaves.

Cross-refs: B-440, F-26, H-44, HK-90-92.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2820si
Bronze	2820bz
White Metal	2820wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2830. Washington Bust R/Battle of Sullivan's Island



(2.4x)

Proxy Pix



(2.4x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; surrounded by thirty-four stars in a circle; outside, clockwise around from 7:00 to 5:00: "THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND / JUNE 28" and "2 / SO. CAROLINA".

Cross-refs: B-441, F-27, H-45, HK-93-95.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2830si
Bronze	2830bz
White Metal	2830wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2840. Washington Bust R/Battle of Long Island



(2.4x)



(2.4x)

Photos courtesy of
Stack's

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; surrounded by thirty-four stars in a circle; outside, clockwise around from 7:00 to 5:00: "THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND ' AUGUST 27" and "3 / NEW YORK".

Cross-refs: B-442, F-28, H-46, HK-96-98.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2840si
Bronze	2840bz
White Metal	2840wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2850. Washington Bust R/Battle of Harlem Plains



(2.4x)

(24x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; surrounded by thirty-four stars in a circle; outside, clockwise around from 7:00 to 5:00: "THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF HARLEM PLAINS / SEPTEMBER 16" and "4 / NEW YORK".

Cross-refs: B-443, F-29, H-47, HK-99-101.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2850si
Bronze	2850bz
White Metal	2850wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2860. Washington Bust R/Battle of Lake Champlain



(2.4x)



(2.4x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; surrounded by thirty-four stars in a circle; outside, clockwise around from 7:00 to 5:00: "THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN / OCTOBER 11 & 12" and "5 / NEW YORK".

Cross-refs: B-444, F-30, H-48, HK-102-104.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2860si
Bronze	2860bz
White Metal	2860wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2870. Washington Bust R/Battle of White Plains



(2.4x)



(2.4x)

Photos courtesy of
Stack's

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; surrounded by thirty-four stars in a circle; outside, clockwise around from 7:00 to 5:00: "THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS / OCTOBER 28" and "6 / NEW YORK".

Cross-refs: B-445, F-31, H-49, HK-105-107.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2870si
Bronze	2870bz
White Metal	2870wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2880. Washington Bust R/Battle of Fort Washington



(2.4x)



(2.4x)

Photos courtesy of
Stack's

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; surrounded by thirty-four stars in a circle; outside, clockwise around from 7:00 to 5:00: "THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF FORT WASHINGTON / NOVEMBER 16" and "7 / NEW YORK".

Cross-refs: B-446, F-32, H-50, HK-108-110.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2880si
Bronze	2880bz
White Metal	2880wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2890. Washington Bust R/Battle of Trenton



(2.4x)



(2.4x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; surrounded by thirty-four stars in a circle; outside, clockwise around from 7:00 to 5:00: "THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF TRENTON / DECEMBER 26" and "8 / NEW JERSEY".

Cross-refs: B-447, F-33, H-51, HK-111-113.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2890si
Bronze	2890bz
White Metal	2890wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2900. Wash Bust L/Battle of Moore's Creek



(2.4x)

Proxy Pix



(2.4x)

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington to left, inside a tied wreath composed of a palm branch to left and an oak branch to right; clockwise in two lines around from 8:00: "100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "JULY 4 , 1876" flanked left and right by a six-pointed embroidered star.

Reverse: Inside a beaded circle edged around by rays in the pattern of an eight-pointed star: "1776"; above, clockwise around in two lines: "BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE / FEBRUARY 27"; below, in two lines "1 / NO. CAROLINA"; the whole surrounded by a continuous wreath of oak leaves.

Cross-refs: B-448, H-115.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2900si
Bronze	2900bz
White Metal	2900wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2910. Wash Bust L/Battle of Sullivan's Island



(2.4x)



(2.4x)

Photos courtesy of
Stack's

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington to left, inside a tied wreath composed of a palm branch to left and an oak branch to right; clockwise in two lines around from 8:00: "100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "JULY 4 , 1876" flanked left and right by a six-pointed embroidered star.

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND / JUNE 26" and "2 / SO. CAROLINA".

Cross-refs: B-448, H-116.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2910si
Bronze	2910bz
White Metal	2910wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2920. Wash Bust L/Battle of Long Island



Photos courtesy of
Stack's



(2.4x)

(2.4)

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington to left, inside a tied wreath composed of a palm branch to left and an oak branch to right; clockwise in two lines around from 8:00: "100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "JULY 4 , 1876" flanked left and right by a six-pointed embroidered star.

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND ' AUGUST 27" and "3 / NEW YORK".

Cross-refs: B-448, H-117.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2920si
Bronze	2920bz
White Metal	2920wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2930. Wash Bust L/Battle of Harlem Plains



(2.4x)



(2.4x)

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington to left, inside a tied wreath composed of a palm branch to left and an oak branch to right; clockwise in two lines around from 8:00: "100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "JULY 4 , 1876" flanked left and right by a six-pointed embroidered star.

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF HARLEM PLAINS / SEPTEMBER 16" and "4 / NEW YORK".

Cross-refs: B-448, H-118.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2930si
Bronze	2930bz
White Metal	2930wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2940. Wash Bust L/Battle of Lake Champlain



(2.4x)



(2.4x)

Proxy Pix

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington to left, inside a tied wreath composed of a palm branch to left and an oak branch to right; clockwise in two lines around from 8:00: "100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "JULY 4 , 1876" flanked left and right by a six-pointed embroidered star.

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN / OCTOBER 11 & 12" and "5 / NEW YORK".

Cross-refs: B-448, H-119.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2940si
Bronze	2940bz
White Metal	2940wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2950. Wash Bust L/Battle of White Plains



(2.4x)

Proxy Pix



(2.4x)

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington to left, inside a tied wreath composed of a palm branch to left and an oak branch to right; clockwise in two lines around from 8:00: "100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "JULY 4 , 1876" flanked left and right by a six-pointed embroidered star.

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS / OCTOBER 28" and "6 / NEW YORK".

Cross-refs: B-448, H-120.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2950si
Bronze	2950bz
White Metal	2950wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2960. Wash Bust L/Battle of Fort Washington



Proxy Pix

(2.4x)



(2.4x)

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington to left, inside a tied wreath composed of a palm branch to left and an oak branch to right; clockwise in two lines around from 8:00: "100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "JULY 4 , 1876" flanked left and right by a six-pointed embroidered star.

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF FORT WASHINGTON / NOVEMBER 16" and "7 / NEW YORK".

Cross-refs: B-448, H-121.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2960si
Bronze	2960bz
White Metal	2960wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2970. Wash Bust L/Battle of Trenton



(2.4x)

Proxy Pix



(2.4x)

Obverse: Draped bust of George Washington to left, inside a tied wreath composed of a palm branch to left and an oak branch to right; clockwise in two lines around from 8:00: "100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "JULY 4 , 1876" flanked left and right by a six-pointed embroidered star.

Reverse: Same as above except for the inscriptions: "BATTLE OF TRENTON / DECEMBER 26" and "8 / NEW JERSEY".

Cross-refs: B-448, H-122.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	2970si
Bronze	2970bz
White Metal	2970wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2980. 1st & 2nd Obverse Mule



(2.4x)



Proxy Pix

(2.4x)

Obverse: Undraped bust of George Washington right; surrounded by thirty-four stars in a circle; outside, clockwise around from 7:00 to 5:00: "THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE"; below: "1876".

Reverse: Draped bust of George Washington to left, inside a tied wreath composed of a palm branch to left and an oak branch to right; clockwise in two lines around from 8:00: "100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "JULY 4 , 1876" flanked left and right by a six-pointed embroidered star.

Cross-ref: NASCA 4/29-29/1981; lot #1926; sold for \$120.00.

Diameter: 34.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver	2980si	
Bronze	2980bz	

"This set of mules must be considered very rare, as but one was struck in silver and ten in bronze, and the reverse dies were then destroyed." (Holland 122)

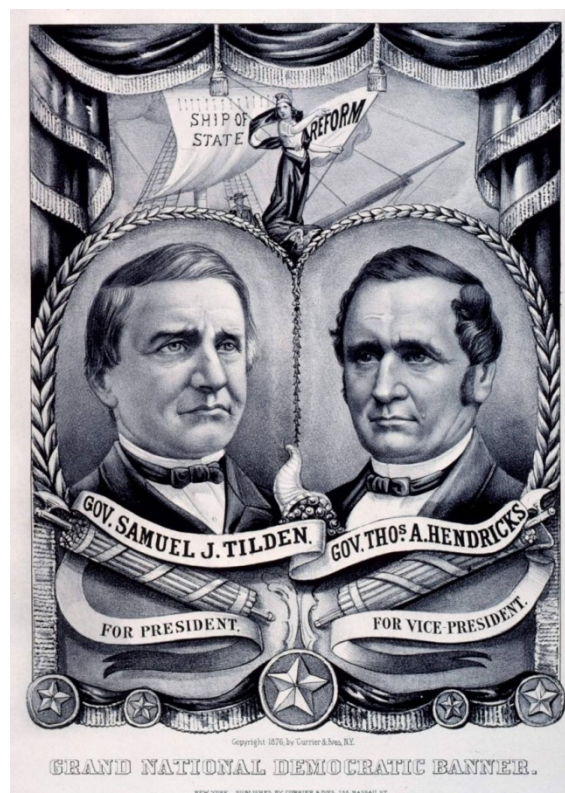
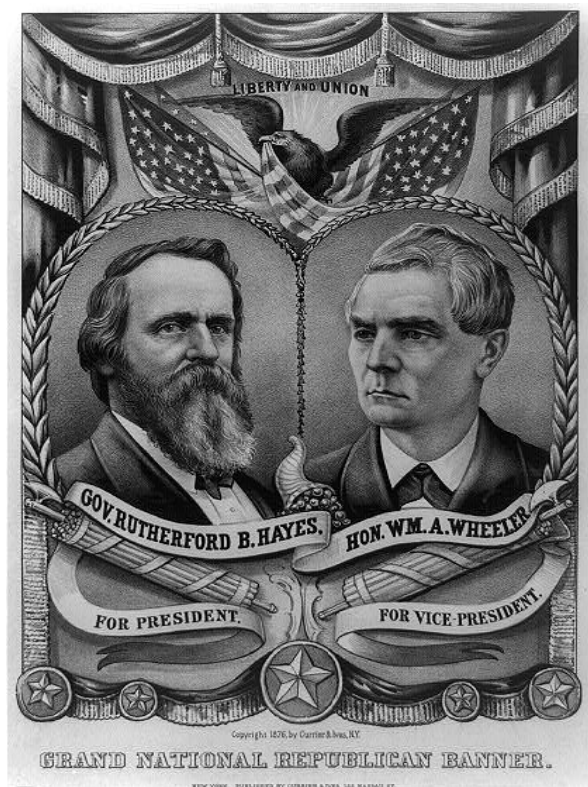
"Mule of the obverses of B-440 and B-448. Both of these obverses were ordinarily paired with the same "Moore's Creek Bridge" Battle series reverse and resulting medals by themselves are rated R-8. Muling in this series was not an entirely unknown practice. Silver." -- NASCA 4/28-29/1981, lot 1926, sold for \$120.

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

The Presidential Election of 1876

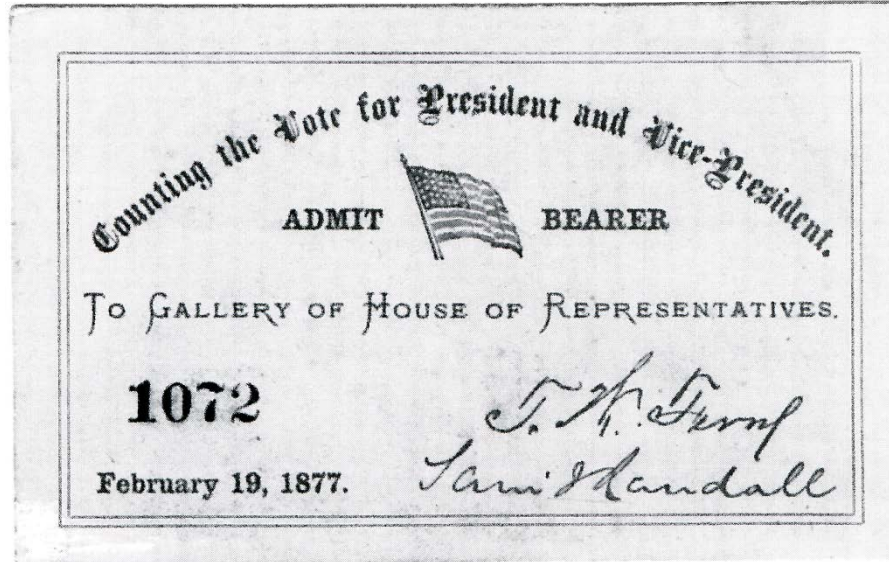
Many of us remember the disputed Presidential election of 2000. With 538 electoral votes in play, 270 were needed to win the election. On the morning after the election, three states (New Mexico with 5 votes, Oregon with 7, and Florida with 25) were still too close to call. In the next few days, New Mexico and Oregon were resolved in All Gore's favor, but Florida's 25 votes still controlled the final outcome. It was not until December 12th, after a Supreme Court ruling finally halted the Florida recount, that the election results were final. George Bush had won the Electoral College with a final tally of 271 to 266 (there was one abstention), despite the fact that Gore had won the popular vote by a margin of 543,895 votes.

Believe it or not, the election of 1876 was closer and even more acrimonious. After the polls closed, the Democratic candidate, Samuel J. Tilden led Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican, by 184 to 165 electoral votes, with 20 undecided: Louisiana with eight, South Carolina with seven, Florida with four, and Oregon with one disqualified elector. The dispute in Oregon was quickly settled by appointing a replacement elector, who cast his vote for Hayes.



Medals Commemorating Historical Events

With the elimination of Oregon from contention, the three remaining southern states all suffered disputes in their statehouses that resulted in each state sending two results, one for each candidate. Still no decision. That left it up to Congress, which had a Republican Senate and a Democratic House. On January 29, 1877, they sidestepped the problem (you thought that was a recent innovation?) by forming an Electoral Commission, composed of Senators (all Republicans), five Representatives (all Democrats), and five Supreme Court Justices (two Democrats and two Republicans, who would elect the fifth, who turned out to be a Republican.) On March 2, 1877, the eight Republicans trumped the seven Democrats and awarded all 20 of the disputed electoral votes to Hayes, giving Hayes a 185-184 one-vote margin of victory. On March 5, 1877, Rutherford B. Hayes was inaugurated the 19th President of the United States. He had lost the popular election by 247,338 votes, but won the Electoral College by exactly one vote.



Gallery Pass for the 1876 Election Re-count

Controversy still surrounds the elections of 1876 and 2000. Some say that the 1876 election was closer, with narrower margins in both the Electoral College (one vote) and the overall popular vote. Others claim that the election of 2000 was closer, because Bush's win in Florida, with the deciding electoral votes, was decided by only 537 popular votes or 0.000529294% (about one-half of one thousandth of one percent!).

More controversial than just numbers, the political maneuverings surrounding both elections are still mired in argument and even mystery. The conflicting rulings of the Florida and Federal Supreme Courts in the 2000 election will probably be debated in law schools for decades to come. The back-room maneuverings that influenced the final decision in 1876 are still mysterious today. There is a popular theory that the outcome was actually decided by the Compromise of 1877, also known as the Corrupt Bargain. According to this theory, Hayes was awarded the White House over Tilden in exchange for an understanding that President Hayes would remove the remaining federal troops that were propping up Republican state governments in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. As a result, the incumbent President, Republican Ulysses S. Grant, immediately removed the soldiers from Florida, and newly-inaugurated President Hayes then removed the remaining troops from South Carolina and Louisiana, thus effectively ending Reconstruction.

The primary source for the following political Centennial medals is Edmund B. Sullivan's *American Political Badges and Medalets 1789-1892*. However, not all political medals dated 1876 are Centennial in nature. Only those that take note of the Centennial itself (other than simply having the date of 1876) are included. The dies for these medals were engraved by George H. Lovett of New York.

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

2990. Hayes-Wheeler First Obverse, small“OF THE”



(2.6x)

(2.6x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Rutherford B. Hayes, to half-left; “1876” below; around the outside, clockwise: "RUTHERFORD B. HAYES"; counterclockwise: "FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES" ("OF THE" is in a smaller font); inside that, to left clockwise: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and to right: "AMERICA".

Reverse: Draped bust of William Wheeler, to quarter right; around the outside, clockwise: "WM. A. WHEELER"; counterclockwise: "FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"; inside that, to left clockwise: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and to right: "AMERICA".

Cross-ref: Sullivan RBH 1876-4

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:** Reeded and Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver Plate	2990sp	Silver over brass.
Brass	2990bs	

Sullivan states that David Prosky was the authority for the claim that only six of these medals were struck. Lot # 149 in Presidential Auction #63, 15 Nov 1997 offered a brass example with a plain edge.

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3000. Hayes/Wheeler, small“OF THE” Obverse and Reverse



(x)

(x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Rutherford B. Hayes, to half- left; “1876” below: around the outside, clockwise: "RUTHERFORD B. HAYES"; counterclockwise: "FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES" ("OF THE" is in a smaller font); inside that, to left clockwise: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and to right: "AMERICA".

Reverse: Draped bust of William Wheeler, to half right; around the outside, clockwise: "WM. A. WHEELER" ("OF THE" is in a smaller font); counterclockwise: "FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"; inside that, to left clockwise: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and to right: "AMERICA".

Sullivan RBH 1876-5

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:** Reeded

Alloy	No.
--------------	------------

Bronze	3000bz
--------	--------

Brass	3000bsp
-------	---------

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3010. Hayes/Wheeler, small "OF THE" Obverse and Reverse



(x)

(x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Rutherford B. Hayes, to half- left; "1876" below: around the outside, clockwise: "RUTHERFORD B. HAYES"; counterclockwise: "FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES" ("OF THE" is in a smaller font); inside that, to left clockwise: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and to right: "AMERICA".

Reverse: Blank

Sullivan RBH 1876-5a

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:** Reeded

Alloy	No.
--------------	------------

Bronze	3010bz
--------	--------

Brass	3010bsp
-------	---------

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3020. Hayes/Wheeler First Obverse with Diamonds



(2.5 x)

(2.5 x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Rutherford B. Hayes, to half left; around the outside, clockwise from 10:30: "RUTHERFORD B. HAYES" (the period after "B" is shaped as a diamond); counterclockwise: "FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES" ("OF" in a smaller font); inside that, clockwise: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and from 2:00: "AMERICA".

Reverse: Draped bust of William Wheeler, to quarter right; around the outside, clockwise: "WM. A. WHEELER" (periods after "WM" and "A" are shaped as diamonds); counterclockwise from 10:00: "FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES" ("OF" in smaller letters); inside that, clockwise from 8:00: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and from 2:00: "AMERICA".

Cross-ref: Sullivan RBH 1876-6

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Nickel 3020ni

White Metal 3020wm

According to Levine in Presidential Auction #63 on 15 Nov 1977: "Another piece which we have never seen before. Since all of these Hayes variations are more or less rare, there seems to have been no good reason for so many minor variations other than to create rarities for collectors."

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3030. Hayes/Wheeler, no date in truncation



(2.5 x)



(2.5 x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Rutherford B. Hayes, to quarter left; around the outside, clockwise from 10:30: "RUTHERFORD B. HAYES"; counterclockwise from 8:30: "FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES" ("OF THE" is in a smaller font); inside that, clockwise from 7:00: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and from 2:00: "AMERICA". Note: no date in truncation.

Reverse: Draped bust of William Wheeler, to quarter right; around the outside, clockwise from 11:00: "WM. A. WHEELER" (periods shaped as diamonds); counterclockwise from 10:00: "FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES" ("OF THE" in smaller letters); inside that, clockwise from 8:00: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and from 2:00: "AMERICA".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.	Note
Bronze	3030bz	

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3040. Hayes/Wheeler “Centennial America”



Obverse: Draped bust of Rutherford B. Hayes, to half-left; “1876” below; around the outside, clockwise: "RUTHERFORD B. HAYES"; counterclockwise: "FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"; inside that, to left clockwise: "CENTENNIAL" and to right: "AMERICA".

Reverse: Draped bust of William Wheeler, to quarter right; around the outside, clockwise: "WM. A. WHEELER"; counterclockwise: "FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"; inside that, to left clockwise: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and to right: "AMERICA". The reverse was originally struck as WM. H. WHEELER (note the incorrect middle initial).

Cross-ref: Sullivan RBH 1876-1

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:** Reeded, except the white metal, which is plain

Alloy	No.	
Silver	3040si	
Gilt	3040gi	Gilded brass.
Bronze	3040bz	
Brass	3040bs	
White Metal	3040wm	
Silver Plate	3040sp	Silvered bronze.
Nickel Plate	3040np	nickel-plated white metal

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3050. Hayes/Laurel Wreath Border



(x)

(x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Rutherford B. Hayes, to half-left; "1876" below; around the outside, clockwise: "RUTHERFORD B. HAYES"; counterclockwise: "FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"; inside that, to left clockwise: "CENTENNIAL" and to right: "AMERICA".

Reverse: A laurel wreath surrounding a blank field.

Cross-ref: Sullivan RBH 1876-2

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
--------------	------------

Silver	3050si
--------	--------

Bronze	3050co
--------	--------

According to Levine in his Auction #63: A rare variety – we have never seen another.”

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3060. Hayes/Swastika Border



(x)

(x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Rutherford B. Hayes, to half-left; "1876" below; around the outside, clockwise: "RUTHERFORD B. HAYES"; counterclockwise: "FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"; inside that, to left clockwise: "CENTENNIAL" and to right: "AMERICA".

Reverse: A border of swastika surrounding a blank field. The swastika as used here is a purely decorative geometric figure, whose origin is in ancient India, with no political content. The word "swatika" comes from the Sanskrit meaning "to be good."

Sullivan RBH 1876-3

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 3060bz

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3070. Hayes/Hayes



(2.5 x)

(2.5 x)

Obverse: Within a border of twenty-six stars, a bust of Hayes to half-left; around: “RUTHERFORD B. HAYES”.

Reverse: Around the outside: “RUTHERFORD.B.HAYES 1776 CENTENNIAL 1876”, within that inscription: “NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA”.

Sullivan RBH 1876-8

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:** Reeded and plain

Alloy	No.
--------------	------------

Bronze	3070bz
--------	--------

White Metal	3070wm
-------------	--------

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3080. Wheeler/Blank



(2.5 x)

(2.5 x)

Obverse: Draped bust of William Wheeler, to quarter right; around the outside, clockwise: "WM. A. WHEELER"; counterclockwise: "FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"; inside that, to left clockwise: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and to right: "AMERICA".

Reverse: Blank

Sullivan WAW 1876-3

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 3080bz

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3090. Tilden/Hendricks



(2.5 x)



(2.5 x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Samuel Tilden to quarter left; around the outside, clockwise from 8:30: "FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"; below, counterclockwise from 8:00: "SAMUEL J. TILDEN"; inside, clockwise from 7:00: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and from 2:00: "AMERICA".

Reverse: Draped bust of Thomas Hendricks to quarter left; around the outside, clockwise from 8:00: "FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"; counterclockwise from 8:00: "THOS A. HENDRICKS"; inside, clockwise from 7:00: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and from 2:00: "AMERICA".

Sullivan SJT 1876-1

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:** Reeded

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver Plate	3090sp	Silvered bronze and brass
Bronze	3090bz	
Brass	3090bs	
Nickel Plate	3090np	

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3100. Tilden/Hendricks Lead Trial



(2.5 x)

(2.4580645161290322 x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Samuel Tilden to quarter left; around the outside, above: "SAMUEL J. TILDEN"; below: "FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"; inside that, clockwise from 7:00: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and from 2:00: "AMERICA".

Reverse: Draped bust of Thomas Hendricks to quarter left; around the outside, clockwise from 8:00: "FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES"; counterclockwise from 8:00: "THOS A HENDRICKS"; inside, clockwise from 7:00: "CENTENNIAL 1876" and from 2:00: "AMERICA".

Sullivan SJT 1876-2

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.	Note
Lead	3100ld	Probably a trial piece.

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3110. Tilden/Inscription



(2.5 x)

(2.5 x)

Obverse: A bust of Tilden to quarter-left; above, 39 six-pointed stars in two rows, the outside row 12 stars left and 12 right; the inside row with 7 left and 8 right; below, counterclockwise from 8:00: “SAMUEL A. TILDEN”.

Reverse: In ten lines, the top and bottom four curved, the middle two straight: “NATIONAL / DEMOCRATIC / REPUBLICAN / CANDIDATE / FOR / PRESIDENT OF / OF THE / UNITED / STATES OF AMERICA / 1776 CENTENNIAL 1876.

Sullivan SJT 1876-3

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver	3110si	
Bronze	3110bz	
White Metal	3110wm	

It is a bit surprising to see 39 stars on this medal. The year 1876 started out with 37 states in the union and ended with 38, after the admission of Colorado on August 1st.

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3120. Tilden/"OF OF" Inscription



(2.5 x)



(2.5 x)

Photos courtesy of
Heritage Auctions

Obverse: A bust of Tilden to quarter-left; above, 39 six-pointed stars in two rows, the outside row 12 stars left and 12 right; the inside row with 7 left and 8 right; below, counterclockwise from 8:00: "SAMUEL A. TILDEN".

Reverse: Inscription, NATIONAL / DEMOCRATIC / REPUBLICAN / CANDIDATE / FOR PRESIDENT OF / OF (sic) THE / UNITED / STATES OF AMERICA / 1776 CENTENNIAL 1876. (Note the word "OF" incorrectly repeated in lines six and seven.)

Sullivan SJT 1876-4. According to David Proskey, a 19th-century cataloger, six sets were struck and sold at \$6.00 per set.

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Silver	3120si
Bronze	3120bz
White Metal	3120wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3130. Charles Dana/Chinese Stink Pot



(2.5 x)

(2.5 x)

Obverse: Draped bust of Charles Dana to left; above, around, clockwise from 9:30: "DEDICATED TO CHAS.A.DANA; below, counterclockwise from 7:00: "1776 PHILA . 1876"; counterclockwise from 8:30: "EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK "SCUM".

Reverse: Inscription around, clockwise from 7:00: "THE CHINESE STINK-POT OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM" enclosing in four straight lines: "Harmless / but / oh!so foul!! / Phew!"

Charles Anderson Dana was the editor and part-owner of the New York Sun from 1868 until his death in 1897. His stated goal was to publish "a daily photograph of the whole world's doings in the most luminous and lively manner." His journalistic approach was apparently successful, because by 1876 he had tripled the Sun's circulation to 130,000. Dana and the Sun supported Ulysses S. Grant for the Presidency in 1868, then turned against him during his first term, and supported his unsuccessful opponent, Horace Greeley, in 1872. In the highly contentious 1876 election, the Sun favored Samuel Tilden over Rutherford Hayes. Those who think that the "Politics of Personal Destruction" was a 20th century invention can look to this medal for a stellar example at least a century older.

Made for Isaac F. Wood.

Sullivan SJT 1876-8

Diameter: 31 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 3130bz

White Metal 3130wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3140. Hayes & Wheeler Hatchet



Photos courtesy of
Heritage Auction Galleries



(5.7x)

Obverse: In the shape of a hatchet, with hatchet head facing left, nude bust of Washington left; "1776" beneath; "PAT." to right; "TRUTH" on the handle; molded suspension ring at the end of the handle.

Reverse: With the head of the hatchet facing right, on the handle: "CENTENNIAL .Pt (diamond) & .Pt."; in a circle on the center of the hatchet head: "HAYES // & // WHEELER"; below: "1876".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Size: 39 mm. wide x 13 mm high

Edge: Plain

Alloy

No.

Note

Gilt

3140gi

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3150. Warren/Battleground



(2.2x)

Photos courtesy of
Chris Papadakis



(2.2x)

Obverse: Bust of Warren in civilian dress, facing front; around, clockwise from 11:00: "JOSEPH WARREN."; and counterclockwise from 9:00: "BORN , 1741 . DIED . JUNE 17 , 1775."

Reverse: The Bunker Hill monument and its fence; around, clockwise from 8:30: "BUNKER HILL BATTLE GROUND"; in exergue both to the left and the right: "RANDALL SG"; below: "1875."

Holland and Frossard both describe this medal's obverse inscription to include the "KILLED" instead of "DIED." If they were correct, then there would be another medal not included in this catalog. However, I believe this medal to be what was intended by Holland 5 and Frossard 38.

Cross-refs: F-38, H-5.

Diameter: 36.5mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 3150wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3160. Bunker Hill/Centennial



(3.0x)



(3.0x)

Obverse: A depiction of Trumbull's "Death of General Warren at the Battle of Bunker Hill," killed in the third and final assault of the battle; around, clockwise from 8:30: "BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL,"; counterclockwise from 7:00: "JUNE 17, 1775."; a five-pointed star at 8:00 and 3:00, separating the inscriptions.

Reverse: The Bunker Hill monument; around, clockwise from 8:00: "CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY"; counterclockwise from 7:00: "JUNE 17, 1875."; . around and within the monument and old fence. Brass, pierced; copper and white metal; size 17.

Cross-refs: F-39, H-7.

Diameter: 27.4 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	3160bz
Bronze	3160bz
White Metal	3160wm

Medals Commemorating Historical Events

3170. Monument/Warren Shield



(3.0x)



(3.0x)

Obverse: A view of the Bunker Hill monument; around, clockwise from 10:00: "BUNKER HILL"; and a view of the monument.

Reverse: A shield emblazoned in three lines: "JUNE / 17TH / 1775"; in chief, 13 stars; above, a rising sun; above, clockwise from 11:00: "WARREN"; behind the shield, two flags left and two right; the whole surrounded by a tied laurel wreath open at the top.

Cross-refs: F-40, H-8.

Diameter: 27.4 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 3170wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

Introduction

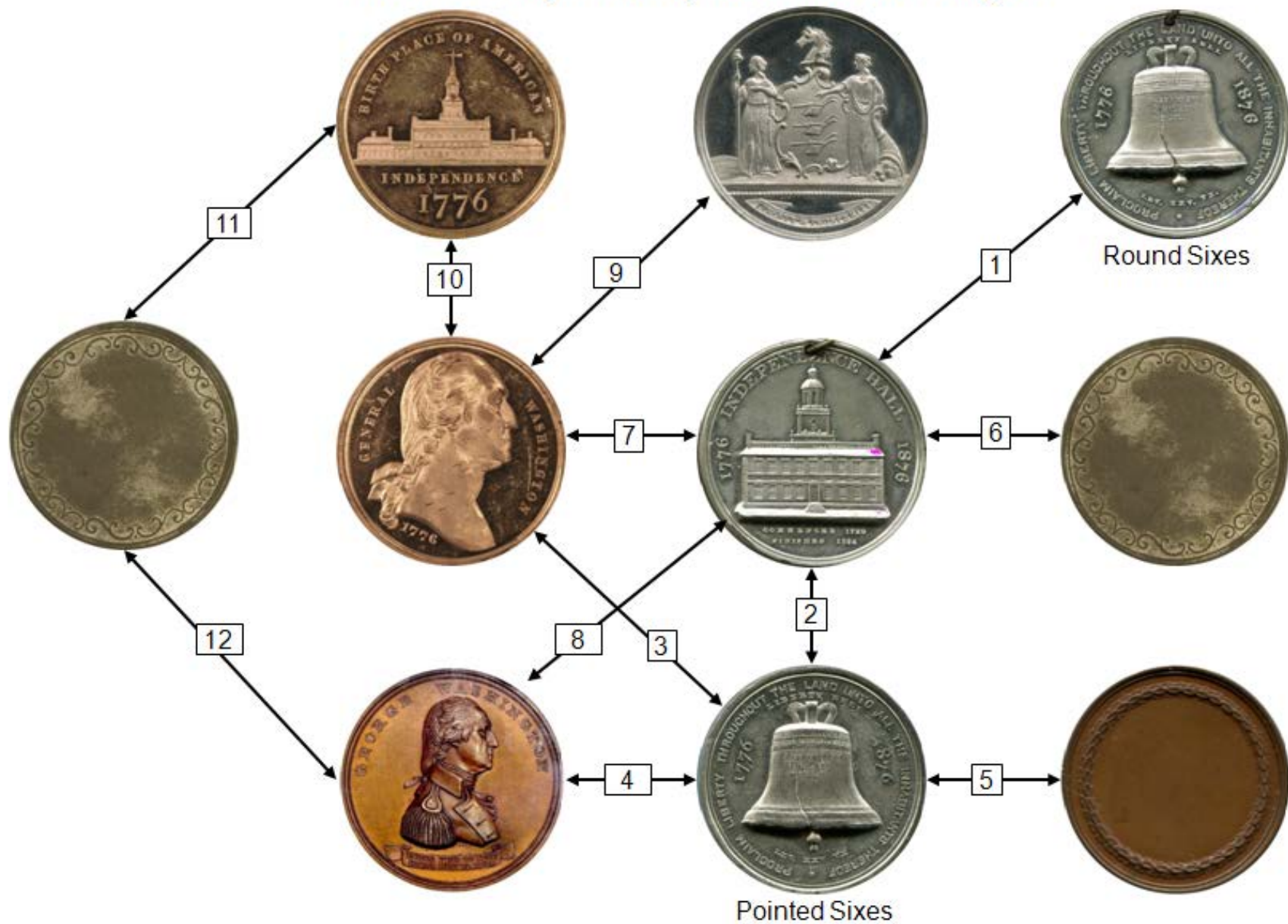
This drawer contains, for the most part, Centennial medals that depict generic patriotic symbols along with inscriptional reference to the Centennial. The predominant symbols used were the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall, along with a smaller number of American Flags, American eagles, etc. The exceptions are the depictions of George Washington, the Masonic Bible, and one instance of the New Jersey coat of arms. These exceptions are included in this drawer because they belong to sets that include the patriotic devices and reside in this drawer.

One last group of medals appears in this drawer is known as Lingg medals. Manufactured by the Lingg Brothers in Philadelphia, the largest number of examples of their work were struck as merchant tokens with merchants' storecards on the obverse and a series of mostly patriotic Centennial designs on the reverse. In addition to the tokens, Lingg muled many of the Centennial designs to create medals, which were sold as souvenirs during the Centennial celebration.

One of the most prolific diesinkers during the Centennial was William H. Key. One of the most common series of Centennial medals was the 38.1-mm medals anchored by the 1776-1876 Liberty Bell and Independence Hall dies that he muled with several other stock dies to create a wide range of souvenir Centennial medals. The die-marriage chart below summarizes the known members of the series.

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

Wm. H. Key Liberty Bell Die Marriages



Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3180. Lib Bell/Indep Hall - rounded sixes (Mule 1)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: The cracked Liberty Bell without supporting yoke; near the top of the bell, within two lines (bands) above and one below: "LEV XXVX. PROCLAIM LIBER"; beneath that and between the single band and above three more bands: "IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the rest of the inscriptions is lost to the curvature of the bell; below that, in three lines: "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; the crack in the bell passes from left of the clapper up into the second two lines of the inscription; directly above the bell in a curved line: "LIBERTY BELL"; immediately below the bell, also in a curved line: "LEV. XXV. VX."; to the left: "1776"; to right: "1876" (the top of each "6" is curved with a knobbed end); clockwise around from 6:30; "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF"; at 6:00, a six-pointed star.

Reverse: Independence Hall; in exergue "KEY.F"; above, around: "INDEPENDENCE HALL"; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876" (with recurved and knobbed sixes); below in two straight lines: "COMMENCED 1729 / FINISHED 1734".

Cross-refs: F-9, HK-25

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 3180bz

White Metal 3180wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3190. Lib Bell/Indep Hall - pointed sixes, no period after XXV (2)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: As above, except the sixes in “1776” and “1876” are pointed rather than rounded. The cracked Liberty Bell without supporting yoke; near the top of the bell, within two lines (bands) above and one below: “LEV XXV VX.” “PROCLAIM LIBER”; beneath that and between the single band and above three more bands: “IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH” (the rest of the inscriptions is lost to the curvature of the bell; below that, in three lines: “PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII”; the crack in the bell passes from left of the clapper up into the second two lines of the inscription; directly above the bell in a curved line: “LIBERTY BELL”; immediately below the bell, also in a curved line: “LEV. XXV VX.”; to the left: “1776”; to right: “1876” (the top of each “6” is nearly straight with a pointed end); clockwise around from 6:30; “PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF”; at 6:00, a six-pointed star. (Note that there is no period after “XXV” in the inscription below the bell.)

Reverse: Independence Hall; in exergue “KEY.F”; above, around clockwise from 10:00: “INDEPENDENCE HALL”; to left: 1776”; to right: “1876” with the same nearly straight and pointed sixes as the obverse); below in two straight lines: “COMMENCED 1729 / FINISHED 1754”.

Cross-refs: H-24, HK-23, 24, 26.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	3190si
Gilt	3190gi
Bronze	3190bz
White Metal	3190wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols



The gilt medal pictured above is previously unlisted. The (broken) wire loop looks to have been inserted into a drilled hole. It is possible that this medal was gilded after leaving the Mint.

I have heard rumors of a third pointed-six obverse with no periods after both "LEV" and "XXV" in the inscription below the bell, but I have been unable to confirm it.)

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3200. General Washington / Liberty Bell (Mule 3)



(2 x)



(2 x)

Obverse: Large undraped bust of George Washington to right; at left: "GENERAL"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation of the neck: "1776".

Reverse: In the center, the Liberty Bell without its beam; at its top in two lines: "LEV XXVXX PROCLAIM LIBER / IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the "TY" of "LIBERTY" and the "E" of "THE" do not show because of the curvature of the bell); below that in the center of the bell, in three lines: "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; above the bell: "LIBERTY BELL"; below the bell: "LEV. XXV (no period) VX." to the left of the bell: "1776"; to the right: "1876" (with pointed ends on both sides); around the periphery: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF", with a six-pointed star between "PROCLAIM" and "THEREOF".

Cross-refs: HK-32a.

Diameter: 38.1 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 3200bz

White Metal 3200wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3210. Washington Bust R, Born Died/Liberty Bell (Mule 4)



(2.1x)

Photos courtesy of
Stack's



(2.1x)

Obverse: Uniformed bust of George Washing to right (the “Norwalk” bust, first used on the 1869 Norwalk Connecticut Memorial medal); in truncation: "KEY.F"; above, clockwise from 9:30: "GEORGE WASHINGTON"; on a scroll beneath in two lines: "BORN FEB 22 1732 / DIED DEC 13 1799".

Reverse: In the center, the Liberty Bell without its beam; at its top in two lines: "LEV XXV VX PROCLAIM LIBER / IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the "TY" of "LIBERTY" and the "E" of "THE" do not show because of the curvature of the bell); below that in the center of the bell, in three lines "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; above the bell: "LIBERTY BELL"; below the bell: "LEV. XXV. VX." to the left of the bell: "1776"; to the right: "1876" (with pointed ends on both sixes); around the periphery: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF", with a six-pointed star between "PROCLAIM" and "THEREOF".

Cross-refs: B-397, F-10, H-25, HK-30-32.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	3210si
Bronze	3210bz
Bronze	3210bz
White Metal	3210wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3220. Liberty Bell - pointed sixes / Presentation Blank (Mule 5)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: As The cracked Liberty Bell without supporting yoke; near the top of the bell, within two lines (bands) above and one below: "LEV XXVVX. PROCLAIM LIBER"; beneath that and between the single band and above three more bands: "IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF TH" (the rest of the inscriptions is lost to the curvature of the bell; below that, in three lines: "PASS AND STOW / PHILADA / MDCCLIII"; the crack in the bell passes from left of the clapper up into the second two lines of the inscription; directly above the bell in a curved line: "LIBERTY BELL"; immediately below the bell, also in a curved line: "LEV. XXV VX."; to the left: "1776"; to right: "1876" (the top of each "6" is nearly straight with a pointed end); clockwise around from 6:30; "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF"; at 6:00, a six-pointed star. (Note the period after "LEV" and "VX" but still not after "XXV".)

Reverse: A circular garland of leaves with blank center suitable for engraving as a presentation piece.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Wt	SG	Note
Bronze	3220bz			

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3230. Wash Nude Bust R/Indep. Hall (Mule 6)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Better photos needed!

Obverse: Large undraped bust of George Washington to right; at left: "GENERAL"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation of the neck: "1776".

Reverse: Independence Hall without outbuildings; above, around: "INDEPENDENCE HALL"; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 3230bz

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3240. Washington Military Bust / Independence Hall (Mule 7)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Photos courtesy of
Stack's

Obverse: Uniformed bust of George Washing to right (the “Norwalk” bust, first used on the 1869 Norwalk Connecticut Memorial medal); above, clockwise from 9:30: “GEORGE WASHINGTON”; in truncation: “KEY.F”; on a scroll beneath in two lines: “BORN FEB 22 1732 / DIED DEC 13 1799”.

Reverse: Independence Hall, as in 1776; clockwise around from 8:00: “1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876”; in exergue: “KEY.F”; below in two straight lines: “COMMENCED 1729 // FINISHED 1734”.

Cross-refs: HK-39-41.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	3240si
Bronze	3240bz
White Metal	3240wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3250. GW/"Liberty & Prosperity" (Mule 8)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

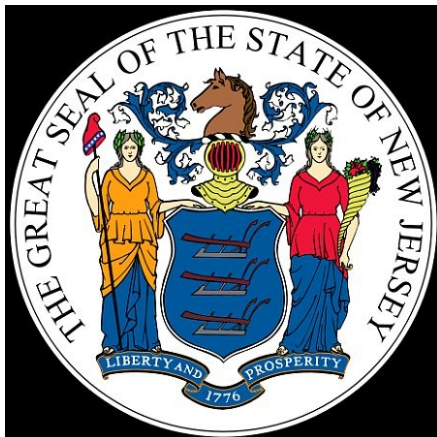
Obverse: Large undraped bust of George Washington to right; at left: "GENERAL"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation of the neck: "1776".

Reverse: Liberty bearing a phrygian cap atop a pole and Ceres, the Roman goddess of agriculture, holding an overflowing cornucopia, flank a shield bearing three plows, topped by a horse head facing left; below, on a curved banner: "LIBERTY & PROSPERITY". The motif is very similar to the current coat of arms of the state of New Jersey. The historical relationship of this medal, if any, to New Jersey, or the reason for its portrayal on this medal, is unknown to this author. This example was certified by NGC as "1876 Centennial."

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:**
Alloy **No.** **Wt** **SG**
 White Metal 3250wm

Note



In 1928, the New Jersey state legislature enacted Joint Resolution 8, blazoning the arms of the state as "Three ploughs in an escutcheon, azure; supporters Liberty and Ceres. The Goddess Liberty to carry in her dexter hand a pole, proper, surmounted by a cap gules, with band azure at the bottom, displaying on the band six stars, argent; tresses falling on shoulders, proper; head bearing overall a chaplet of laurel leaves, vert; overdress, tenné; underskirt, argent; feet sandaled, standing on scroll. Ceres; same as Liberty, save overdress, gules; holding in left hand a cornucopia, or, bearing apples, plums and grapes surrounded by leaves, all proper; head bearing over all a chaplet of wheat spears, vert. Shield surmounted by sovereign's helmet, six bars; or, wreath and mantling, argent and azure. Crest: A horse's head, proper. Underneath the shield and supporting the Goddesses, a scroll

azure, bordered with tenné, in three waves or folds; on the upper folds the words 'Liberty and Prosperity'; on the under fold in Arabic numerals, the figure '1776'."

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3260. General Washington / Ind. Hall "Birthplace" (Mule 9)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: Large undraped bust of George Washington to right; at left: "GENERAL"; at right: "WASHINGTON"; in the truncation of the neck: "1776".

Reverse: Independence Hall with its outbuildings right and left as in 1876; above, clockwise from 10:00: "BIRTH PLACE OF AMERICAN"; below in two lines: INDEPENDENCE / 1776".

This obverse design has been incorrectly described by both Holland and Baker. Holland stated that the inscription around is "GEORGE WASHINGTON" vice "GENERAL WASHINGTON" and that the date in truncation is "1776" vice "1876". Baker got the inscription right, but also stated that the date in truncation was "1776" vice "1876". Neither the Holland obverse nor Baker's, as they described it, is known to this author.

Cross-refs: B-394, H-38, HK-42-45.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	3260si
Gilt	3260gi
Bronze	3260bz
White Metal	3260wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3270. Independence Hall./ Blank arabesque border (Mule 10)



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Proxy Pix.

Obverse: Independence Hall and outbuildings; above “BIRTH PLACE OF AMERICAN” and below “INDEPENDENCE / 1776”.

Reverse: Blank, with a border of curves.

Cross-refs: H-99

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 3270si

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3280. Washington Military / Blank arabesque border (Mule11)



(2 x)



(2 x)

Photos courtesy of
Jeff Shevlin

Obverse: Uniformed bust of George Washing to right (the “Norwalk” bust, first used on the 1869 Norwalk Connecticut Memorial medal); above, clockwise from 9:30: "GEORGE WASHINGTON"; on a scroll beneath in two lines: "BORN FEB 22 1732 / DIED DEC 13 1799".

Reverse: Blank except for a border of ornamental scrolls.

Cross-refs: B-392, F-64, HK-70b, 70c.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
-------	-----	------

White Metal	3280wm	
-------------	--------	--

		Item #1127 in Shevlin's 100814 SCD auction at the Boston 2010 ANA Convention.
--	--	---

3290. Liberty Bell & Yoke/Independence Hall



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Obverse: The cracked Liberty Bell suspended from its supporting yoke; no inscription on the bell; above, in a curved line: "THE LIBERTY BELL"; below in a curved line: "LEVITICUS XXV"; clockwise completely around the wide beaded rim: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF"; at 6:00 there is a star, flanked left and right by two dots or periods.

Reverse: Independence Hall as it appeared in 1876 with its cobblestone sidewalk, Joseph Bailly's 1869 bronze statue of George Washington surrounded by a fence, and two trees to the right; above, next to the wide beaded rim, clockwise from 9:30: "INDEPENDENCE HALL"; below: "1776." (There is a period after "1776.")

Hibler and Kappen, in their So-called Dollars book, report that this medal were struck on a thick and a thin planchet; however, this medal can be found in a variety of thicknesses, ranging from 2.13 mm to 3.18 mm.

Cross-refs: F-8, H-27, HK-27, 27b, 28.

Diameter: 38.1 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	3290si
Bronze	3290bz
Brass	3290bs

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3300. Lib Bell & Yoke/Indep Hall, no star



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Photos courtesy of
Jonathan Brecher

Obverse: The cracked Liberty Bell suspended from its supporting yoke; no inscription on the bell; above, in a curved line: "THE LIBERTY BELL"; below in a curved line: "LEVITICUS XXV."; clockwise completely around the wide beaded rim: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF"; the star at 6:00 is missing.

Reverse: Independence Hall as it appeared in 1876 with its cobblestone sidewalk, Joseph Bailly's 1869 bronze statue of George Washington surrounded by a fence, and two trees to the right; above, next to the wide beaded rim, clockwise from 9:30: "INDEPENDENCE HALL"; below: "1776." (There is a period after "1776.")

Cross-refs: HK-27a, 29a.

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 3300si

White Metal 3300wm

3310. GW Bust L On Shield/Proclaim Liberty



(2.0x)



(2.0x)

Obverse: On a shield that fills the field, an undraped bust of George Washington to left; around the bust in the shape of a bell the inscription: "FIRST IN WAR / FIRST IN PEACE / FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN"; above in a curve: "E PLURIBUS UNUM"; above that, "1776" surrounded by fifteen five-pointed stars.

Reverse: On a similarly shaped shield, the Liberty Bell on which is inscribed in six lines, the first curved: "PROCLAIM / LIBERTY / THROUGHOUT / ALL THE LAND / UNTO ALL THE/ INHABITANTS THEREOF"; above: "CENTENNIAL"; to left: "1776"; to right: "1876"; below: "AMERICA".

Cross-refs: B-398.

Diameter: 39.9 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 3310wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3320. Liberty Bell Uniface Shell



(x)



(x)

Publication fees
paid to the
American Numismatic Society.

Obverse: An obverse shell with the Liberty Bell on its yoke; clockwise around from 10:00: "1776 CENTENNIAL 1876"; a five-pointed star at 9:00 and at 3:00; counterclockwise around from 8:00: "E PLURIBUS UNUM".

Reverse The negative inverse image of the obverse.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

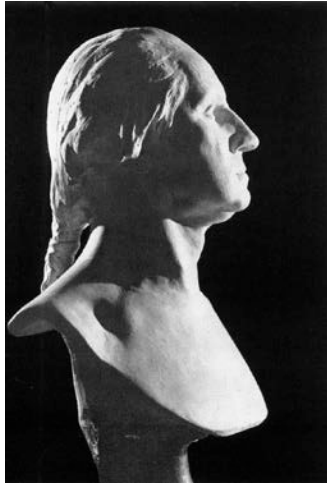
Diameter: mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 3320bz

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

Paquet and Key 18 mm Medals



Anthony C. Paquet was born on December 5, 1814 in Hamburg, Germany and immigrated to the United States in 1848. From 1850 to 1857, it is known that he worked in New York and Philadelphia. He went to work for the U.S. Mint on 20 October 1857, where he became Assistant

Mint Engraver before he left the Mint in 1864.

Paquet is perhaps best known for the 1861 double eagles that are named for him, but he is most famous for his 1861 double eagles. Because he served under James Longacre, the Chief Engraver who did all of the important work at the Mint, most of Paquet's work was engraving the designs for numerous Mint medals, including Indian Peace medals for Presidents Johnson and Grant, as well as the first Congressional Medal of Honor. He apparently continued his engraving career in Philadelphia, since we have many medals with his "AP" monogram, including the undraped bust of Washington in this series, based on Antoine Houdon's bust of 1784 at left. Paquet died in 1882.

William H. Key Liberty Bell Medals

William H. Key was one of three assistant engravers at the U.S. Mint under William Barber, the Chief Engraver from 1869-1879. The other two assistants were his son Charles E. Barber, who would succeed his father as Chief Engraver, and George T. Morgan, who would himself become Chief Engraver in 1917. The series of 18-mm medals engraved by Key present what at first appears to be a bewildering array of mules, but there is a pattern that simplifies understanding of the series. There are four basic images: the Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, George Washington, and the Masonic Bible. There are two versions of the Liberty Bell: with and without its supporting beam; two versions of Independence Hall: with and without stars in the field; four versions of George Washington: civilian dress, smaller undraped bust with and without a "P" (for Paquet) in truncation, and a slightly larger undraped bust; and one version of the Masonic Bible. This means that the series consists of nine distinct dies, which can be

Known and Possible Paquet-Key Varieties

	Lib. Bell w/Beam	Lib. Bell w/o Beam	GW Civil Dress	GW Undraped (sm) No "P"	GW Undraped (sm) "P"	GW Undraped (lg)	Indep. Hall Stars	Indep. Hall no Stars	Masonic
Lib. Bell w/Beam									
Lib. Bell w/o Beam									
GW Civil Dress	05	01							
GW Undraped (sm) No "P"	06	02							
GW Undraped (sm) "P"									
GW Undraped (lg)									
Indep. Hall Stars	07	04	15	08					
Indep. Hall no Stars	16	03	14	10	09				
Masonic			11	12		13			

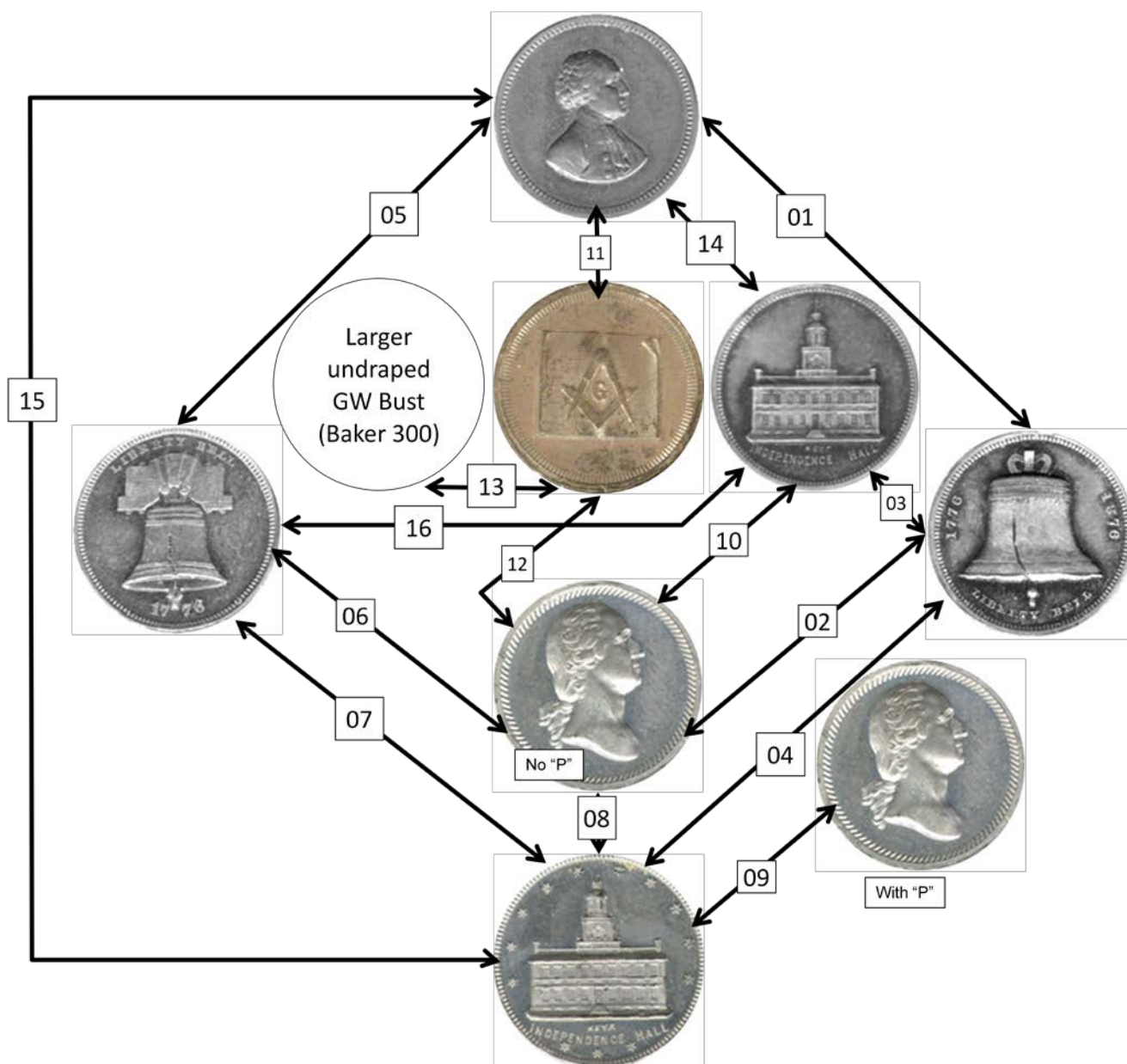
	Known mule (see marriage chart below)
	Possible but unknown (to the author)
	Same die on both sides -- unlikely
	Same subject on both sides -- unlikely
	Duplicate

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

muled in 81 possible combinations. The chart below illustrates the possibilities. The nine blue combinations would require duplicate dies for obverse and reverse, which can be safely eliminated as likely mules. The sixteen brown combos are unlikely for a similar reason, because mules of similar designs (bell/bell, hall/hall, etc.) are also unlikely. The 28 green and white cells are the likely possible mules; the white ones are known to exist; the green ones may exist, but have not been confirmed. The 28 rose cells are simply duplicates of the white and green cells that result from the repetitive symmetry of the table.

The die-marriage diagram below illustrates the known examples, including two which I have seen but do not own examples or images. The numbers in the diagram are keyed to the individual medal descriptions that follow below. I suspect that more varieties may exist, and they will be added to the catalog if and as they are discovered and brought to my attention.

Paquet-Key Liberty Bell Die Marriages



Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

Key's Liberty Bell with beam in this series looks very similar to obverse C1 and obverse C2 of the 19mm Lingg medals and tokens (see below beginning at no. _____). In addition to the fact that the Lingg specimens are a little more than a millimeter larger (17.5 mm vs. 19 mm), there are several differences in the design, as illustrated below. First, the Key version has only 1776 as the date, versus 1776-1876 on the linggs. Second, there are obvious differences in the detail of the beam. Third, the lettering on the Key specimens is smaller than either C1 (the small-letter version) or C2 (the large-letter version).



Key Liberty Bell
with Beam



Lingg C1



Lingg C2

Comparison of the Key obverse (left) with the Lingg obverses (right)

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3330. Liberty Bell no Beam/Civil Dress GW Right (01)



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

Obverse: The Liberty Bell without supporting beam; to left from 9:00: "1776"; to right from 2:00: "1876"; below, clockwise from 7:00: "LIBERTY BELL".

Reverse: Bust of Washington in civil dress to right; "AP" (for Anthony C. Paquet) on truncation.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Cross-refs: B-400, H-63.

Alloy	No.
Silver	3330si
Bronze	3330bz
White metal	3330wm

3340. Liberty Bell no Beam/Undraped GW Right (02)



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

Obverse: The Liberty Bell without supporting beam; to left from 9:00: "1776"; to right from 2:00: "1876"; below, clockwise from 7:00: "LIBERTY BELL".

Reverse: Inside a denticled border, an undraped bust of George Washington to right.

Cross-refs: B-402.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 3340bz

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3350. Liberty Bell no Beam/Independence Hall no Stars (03)



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

Obverse: The Liberty Bell without supporting beam; to left from 9:00: "1776"; to right from 2:00: "1876"; below, clockwise from 7:00: "LIBERTY BELL".

Reverse: Inside a denticled border, Independence Hall with no outbuildings; in exergue: "KEY.F"; below in a curved line: "INDEPENDENCE HALL".

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Bronze	335bz

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3360. Liberty Bell no Beam/Independence Hall with Stars (04)



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

Obverse: The Liberty Bell with its supporting beam; above, clockwise from 11:00: "LIBERTY BELL"; below, the clapper divides: "17 76".

Reverse: Inside a denticled border, Independence Hall with no outbuildings; in exergue: "KEY.F"; below in a curved line: "INDEPENDENCE HALL"; around, 13 six-pointed stars.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
-------	-----

Silver	3360si
--------	--------

Bronze	3360bz
--------	--------

White Metal	3360wm
-------------	--------

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3370. Lib Bell on Beam/Civil Dress GW Right (05)



(4.5x)



(4.5x)

Obverse: The Liberty Bell with its supporting beam; above, clockwise from 11:00: "LIBERTY BELL"; below, the clapper divides: "17 76".

Reverse: Bust of Washington in civil dress to right; "AP" on truncation.

Cross-refs: B-401H- 64.

Rulau-Fuld states that B-401 is the same obverse as B-395, which is correct. Then, B-395 says "same obverse as B-156," which is not true. B-156 is a Washington birthday medal with an undraped bust of Washington.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
--------------	------------

Silver	3370si
--------	--------

Bronze	3370bz
--------	--------

Brass	3370bs
-------	--------

White Metal	3370wm
-------------	--------

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3380. Liberty Bell on Beam/Undraped GW Bust Right (06)



(4.5x)



(45 x)

Obverse: Inside a denticled border, the Liberty Bell with its supporting beam; above, clockwise from 11:00: "LIBERTY BELL"; below, the clapper divides: "17 76".

Reverse: Inside a denticled border, an undraped bust of George Washington to right.

Cross-refs: B-403.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	3380si
Bronze	3380bz
White Metal	3380wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3390. Liberty Bell on Beam/Independence Hall with Stars (07)



(4.5x)



(45 x)

Obverse: Inside a denticled border, the Liberty Bell with its supporting beam; above, clockwise from 11:00: "LIBERTY BELL"; below, the clapper divides: "17 76".

Reverse: Inside a denticled border, Independence Hall with no outbuildings; in exergue: "KEYS.F"; below in a curved line: "INDEPENDENCE HALL"; around, 13 six-pointed stars.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
-------	-----

Silver	3390si
--------	--------

Bronze	3390bz
--------	--------

White Metal	3390wm
-------------	--------

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3400. Undraped GW Bust Right (“P”)/ Independence Hall Stars (08)



Obverse: Inside a denticled border, an undraped bust of George Washington to right; tiny “P” in truncation.

Reverse: Inside a denticled border, Independence Hall with no outbuildings; in exergue: “KEY.F”; below in a curved line: “INDEPENDENCE HALL”; around, 13 six-pointed stars.

Cross-refs: B-396F-J

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 3400si

Bronze 3400bz

White Metal 3400wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3410. Undraped GW Bust Right (no P)/ Independence Hall Stars (09)



(4.5x)



(45 x)

Obverse: Inside a denticled border, an undraped bust of George Washington to right. This medal is similar to Baker 396, but there is no “P” on the truncation of the neck.

Reverse: Inside a denticled border, Independence Hall with no outbuildings; in exergue: “KEY.F”; below in a curved line: “INDEPENDENCE HALL”; around, 13 six-pointed stars.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
--------------	------------

Silver	3410si
--------	--------

Bronze	3410bz
--------	--------

White Metal	3410wm
-------------	--------

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3420. GW Nude Bust R/Independence Hall (10)



(4.5x)

(45 x)

Obverse: Inside a denticled border, an undraped bust of George Washington to right.

Reverse: Inside a denticled border, Independence Hall on a plain field; in exergue: "KEY"; below in a shallow curve: "INDEPENDENCE HALL" (as reverse of B-395).

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	3420si

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3430. GW Civil Bust Right/ Masonic Bible (11)



(4.5x)



(45 x)

Obverse: Inside a denticled border, a bust of Washington in civil dress right; "AP" on truncation.

Reverse: Inside a denticled border, an open book with the right-hand page dog-eared on top of which are the Masonic compass, square, and "G".

Cross-refs: B-301-301E.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	3430si
Gilt	3430gi
Bronze	3430bz
Brass	3430bz
Nickel	3430ni
White Metal	3430wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3440. Undraped GW Bust Right (small)/ Masonic Bible (12)



(4.5x)



Proxy Pix

(45 x)

Obverse: Inside a denticled border, an undraped bust of George Washington to right.

Reverse: Inside a denticled border, an open book with the right-hand page dog-eared on top of which are the Masonic compass, square, and "G".

Cross-refs: .B-299.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	3440si
Bronze	3440bz
Brass	3440bs
Nickel	3440ni
White Metal	3440wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3450. Undraped GW Bust Right (large)/ Masonic Bible (13)



(4.5x)



Proxy Pix

(45 x)

Obverse: Inside a denticled border, an undraped bust of George Washington to right. According to Baker, the head is larger and quite different than that on 299.

Reverse: Inside a denticled border, an open book with the right-hand page dog-eared on top of which are the Masonic compass, square, and "G".

Cross-refs: B-300.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	3450si
Bronze	3450bz
Brass	3450bs
Gilt	3450gi
White Metal	3450wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3460. Civil Dress GW Bust Right/Independence Hall no Stars (14)



(4.5x)



(45 x)

Proxy Pix

Obverse: Small clothed bust of Washington to R.

Reverse: Independence Hall ; in exergue, INDEPENDENCE HALL

Cross-refs: B-395. H-59

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
--------------	------------

Silver	3460si
--------	--------

Bronze	3460bz
--------	--------

White Metal	3460wm
-------------	--------

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3470. GW Clothed Bust R/Independence Hall 13 stars (15)



(4.5x)



(45 x)

Proxy Pix

Obverse: Small clothed bust of Washington to R.

Reverse: Independence Hall ; in exergue, INDEPENDENCE HALL; with 13 stars around the outer field.

Cross-refs: B-396. H-60.

Diameter: 18 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	3470si
Bronze	3470bz
White Metal	3470wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3480. Liberty Bell on Beam/Independence Hall no stars (16)



(4.5x)



(45 x)

Obverse: Small Inside a denticled border, the Liberty Bell with its supporting beam; above, clockwise from 11:00: "LIBERTY BELL"; below, the clapper divides: "17 76".

Reverse: Independence Hall ; in exergue, INDEPENDENCE HALL

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 17.5 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy	No.
Silver	3480si
Bronze	3480bz
White Metal	3480wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3490. Lib Bell/Indep Hall



(4.3x)

(4.3x)

Obverse: Cracked bell, attached to beam; above, LIBERTY BELL; below, 1776 1876.

Reverse: Independence Hall; above, INDEPENDENCE HALL; below, 1776.

Cross-refs: F-49.

Diameter: 19.1 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 3490wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3500. Liberty Bell Angels/Patent Date



(3.2x)



(3.2x)

Obverse: Irregularly shaped medal consisting of a central disk with a pedestal at 12:00 and a banner below extending counterclockwise from 8:00 to 4:00; in the center, the Liberty bell on its suspension yoke: "1776" on the bell; around, within two solid-line borders, reading counterclockwise from 11:00: "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND"; below the inscription, a blank band running from 8:00 to 4:00; above, a squat column with "1876" and "MEDAL" at its base; atop the column, two kneeling angels facing center with hands clasped, their wings arched above them; may be holed between the arched wings for suspension or unholed with a pin soldered to the reverse.

Reverse: Blank except for incuse engraving near bottom "PATD MAY 18 75".

Cross-refs: Not listed

Size: 25.8 mm. wide x 38.6 mm. high

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver-plate 3500sp

eBay item #190090889307 sold the brass and a "silver-plated" version.

Bronze 3500bz

Brass 3500bs

White Metal 3500wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

This medal was apparently popular for wearing. Not only was it commonly holed for suspension, but it was available unholed with a pin back (left), and even opened up with a jeweler's saw to allow an actual ringing bell to be suspended from the center (right).



Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3510. Lib Bell / IN MEMORY OF THE CENTENNIAL, 4 Bolts



(3.0x)



(3.0x)

Obverse: The cracked Liberty Bell on its suspension yoke; to left "17"; to right: "76"; the yoke displays a wood-grain pattern, and there are four central angled suspension bands and bolts and a vertical band around the yoke on the viewer's right (the rightmost angled suspension band ends further from the vertical band than the previous medal); crudely made, probably by casting; with a loop at 12:00 as part of the casting.

Reverse: In five lines, the last curved: "IN / MEMORY / OF / THE / CENTENNIAL"; there is a small diamond shaped tablet above "CENTENNIAL".

Cross-refs: F-77, H-152 (neither specify the number of bolts).

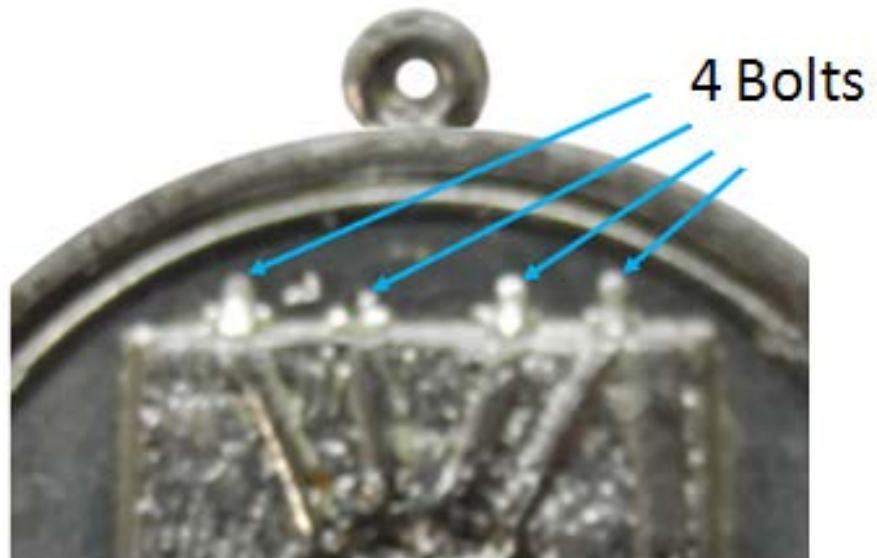
Diameter: 26.9 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 3510wm

Lead 3510ld



Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3520. Lib Bell/IN MEMORY OF THE CENTENNIAL, 6 Bolts



(3.0 x)



(3.0)

Obverse: The cracked Liberty Bell on its suspension yoke; to left "17"; to right: "76"; four suspension bands, six bolts and a vertical band around the yoke on the viewer's right; crudely made, without the loop at 12:00, though it may have been filed off in my example.

Reverse: In five lines, the last curved: "IN / MEMORY / OF / THE / CENTENNIAL"; there is a 4-lobed rosette above "CENTENNIAL"; in many examples, it appears simply as a diamond-shaped blob.

Cross-refs: F-77, H-152 (neither specify the number of bolts).

Diameter: 26.7 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy No.

White metal

Lead 3520ld

6 Bolts



Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3530. Lib Bell/Indep Hall



Obverse: Inside a denticled rim, the cracked Liberty Bell with its inscription so small as to be mostly unreadable; To left of the bell: "LIBERTY"; to right: "BELL"; to left of the clapper: "17"; to right: "76". The only example I have seen is mounted in a bronze St. Andrews cross with a round beaded center and a floral design on each arm of the cross. The obverse of the mounting has been gilt-washed.

Reverse: Inside a denticled rim, Independence Hall; below in two straight lines: "INDEPENDENCE / HALL". The frame is stamped on the bottom leg of the cross: "19N.9."; above, around: "J.H.DIEHL."; below, around: "PHILADA." It is available with and without this logo.

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 14.9 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 3530wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

The next twelve medals are listed mostly in Holland and Frossard, but the descriptions are insufficient to be sure how the medals actually appear. Photos are definitely needed here!

3540. Lib Bell/Indep Hall



(4.3x)

(4.3x)

Obverse: Cracked bell, above, LIBERTY BELL., and below 1776 1876.

Reverse: Independence Hall, front; above INDEPENDENCE HALL, and below 1776 1876.

Cross-refs: H-65.

Diameter: 19.1 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 3540bz

3550. Lib Bell/Indep Hall



(4.6x)

(4.6x)

Obverse: The bell, and to L. 1776, to R. 1876, and below LIBERTY BELL.

Reverse: Same as #24, but smaller, and the legend omitted: 1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876

Diameter: 17.5 mm. **Edge:**

Cross-refs: H-28.

Alloy	No.
Silver	3550si
Bronze	355bz
White Metal	355wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3560. Lib Bell/Indep Hall



(4.6x)

(4.6x)

Obverse: Small bell same as #31: Bell like that on #25: PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF * LEV. XXV V X. In the field the cracked bell, inscribed in two bands partially shown about its top, LEV XXV V X PROCLAIM LIBER ---- In PHILADA BY ORDER OF THE ---- and on its side PASS AND STOW PHILADA MDCCLIII; above the bell is LIBERTY BELL; above it LIBERTY BELL ; below 1776.

Reverse: Same as obverse of H-28: Independence Hall ; in exergue, INDEPENDENCE HALL; with 13 stars around the outer field.

Cross-refs: H-61.

Diameter: 17.5 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Silver	3560si
Bronze	3560bz
White Metal	3560wm

7520. Lib Bell/Shield



(5.4x)

(5.4x)

Obverse: PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND around Liberty Bell inscribed with the date, 1776.

Reverse: CENTENNIAL 1876 around starred shield.

Cross-refs: Joe Levine: 7102. Brass.

Diameter: 15 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Brass 3570bz

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3580. Lib Bell/Indep Hall



(6.4x)

(6.4x)

Obverse: 1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876; Independence Hall, with thirteen stars around the outer field.

Reverse: Liberty Bell, PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF * LEV. XXV V X. In the field the cracked bell, inscribed in two bands partially shown about its top, LEV XXV V X PROCLAIM LIBER — IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF THE — and on its side PASS AND STOW PHILADA MDCCLIII; above the bell is LIBERTY BELL, below the bell “1776)

Cross-refs: H-161

Diameter: 12.7 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 3580wm

3590. Lib Bell/Indep Hall



(7.0 x)

(7.0 x)

Obverse: 1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876; Independence Hall, with thirteen stars around the outer field.

Reverse: Liberty Bell, PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF * LEV. XXV V X. In the field the cracked bell, inscribed in two bands partially shown about its top, LEV XXV V X PROCLAIM LIBER — IN PHILADA BY ORDER OF THE — and on its side PASS AND STOW PHILADA MDCCLIII; above the bell is LIBERTY BELL, below the bell “1776)

Like the preceding but slightly smaller in diameter.

Cross-refs: H-62

Diameter: 11.6 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Silver	3590si
Bronze	3590bz
White Metal	3590wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3400. Indep Hall/Blank



(4.3x)

(4.3x)

Obverse: As #28. Same as #24, but smaller, and the legend omitted: 1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876

Reverse: Blank.

Holland 29

Diameter: 19.1 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 3600wm

3610. Lib Bell/Indep Hall



(x)

(x)

Obverse: Head of Washington to R. same as the Washington Lincoln medallet. (Appleton's list, CCLXXXIV, Zabriskie 157)

Reverse: As #24. PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF * LEV. XXV V X. In the field the cracked bell, inscribed in two bands partially shown about its top, LEV XXV V X PROCLAIM LIBER ---- In PHILADA BY ORDER OF THE ---- and on its side PASS AND STOW PHILADA MDCCLIII; above the bell is LIBERTY BELL, on the L. 1776 and on the R. 1876.

Cross-refs: F-41, H-30.

Diameter: 19.1 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 3610wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3620. Washington Bust Right / Liberty Bell



(4.3x)

(4.3x)

Obverse: As #30. Head of Washington to R. same as the Washington Lincoln medallet.

Reverse: Bell like that on #25. Above it LIBERTY BELL ; below 1776.

Cross-refs: F-42, H-31.

Diameter: 19.1 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

White Metal 355wm

3620. Lib Bell/Indep Hall



(x)

(x)

Obverse: Holland: “As #59. Small clothed bust of Washington to R.”

Reverse: Holland: “As #28. The bell, and to L. 1776, to R. 1876, and below LIBERTY BELL.”

Cross-refs: H-63

Diameter: mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Silver	3620si
Bronze	3620bz
White Metal	3620wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3630. Lib Bell/Indep Hall



(x)

(x)

Obverse: Holland: “As #59. Small clothed bust of Washington to R.

Reverse: Holland: “As #28. As #24. PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF * LEV. XXV V X. In the field the cracked bell, inscribed in two bands partially shown about its top, LEV XXV V X PROCLAIM LIBER-----In PHILAD A BY ORDER OF THE-and on its side PASS AND STOW PHILAD A MDCCLII; above the bell is LIBERTY BELL, on the L.1776 and on the R. 1876.”

Cross-refs: H-64.

Diameter: mm. **Edge:**

Alloy **No.**

Silver 3630si

Bronze 3630bz

White Metal 3630wm

3640. Lib Bell/Indep Hall



(x)

(x)

Obverse: As #59. Small clothed bust of Washington to R.

Reverse: As #31. The bell, and to L. 1776, to R. 1876, and below LIBERTY BELL

Cross-refs: H-64.

Diameter: mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Silver	3640si
Bronze	3640bz
White Metal	3640wm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

3650. Lib Bell/Indep Hall



(x)

(x)

Obverse: As reverse of #38. (Independence Hall and outbuildings : above BIRTH PLACE OF AMERICAN and below INDEPENDENCE 1776.)

Reverse: Blank, with a border of curves.

Cross-refs: H-99

Diameter: 38.1 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Silver	3640si

3610 -- 4090. Lingg Medals

In 1981, Arlie R. Slabaugh published a catalog entitled *American Centennial Tokens and Medals*. In it, he documents the extensive (more than 600 possible examples) struck by the Lingg Brothers of Philadelphia, who were the most successful purveyor of stock designs, most of which were Centennial in nature. The vast majority of Lingg specimens are tokens, with merchant storecards on the obverse and mostly Centennial designs on the reverse. However, by muling two Centennial designs, Centennial medals were created, which were sold to collectors and souvenir hunters.

Lingg Centennial Designs Plate 1



1. Libertas Americana
22.2 mm



2. Liberty bell with Stars
22.2 mm



3. Continental Soldier
22.2 mm



4. Carpenters' Hall
22.2 mm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

Lingg Centennial Designs Plate 2



6. Maryland Coat of Arms
22.2 mm



7a. Washington Capitol
Type 1 22.2 mm



7b. Washington Capitol
Type 2 22.2 mm



8. Independence Hall
22.2 mm

Lingg Centennial Designs Plate 3



9. Public Buildings
22.2 mm



10. Liberty Bell with Dashes
22.2 mm



11. Watch Face
22.2 mm



12. Oval Independence Hall
22.2 mm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols



C1. Liberty Bell
Small Letters
19 mm



C2. Liberty Bell
Large Letters
19 mm



C.3 Independence Hall
19 mm



C4. Memorial Hall
19 mm

Lingg Centennial Designs Plate 4



C5. New Masonic
Hall 19 mm

Medals Depicting Patriotic Symbols

Lingg Centennial Medals Summary

		Size 14 Medals (23 mm or 7/8")														
		Slabaugh	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7a	8	9	10	11		
Slabaugh	Rulau	Rulau	A	B	E	G	D	F	K	Ka	H	J	C	L		
		Design	Libertas Americana	Lib. Bell, stars	Continental Soldier	Carpenter's Hall	Double Head	MD Coat of Arms	Capitol (Type 1)	Capitol (Type 2)	Indep. Hall	Public Buildings	Lib Bell, dashes	Pocket Watch		
1	A	Libertas Americana	Identical Obv/Rev (unlikely)					Identical Obv/Rev (unlikely)								
2	B	Lib. Bell, stars													3660	
3	E	Continental Soldier													3670	3750
4	G	Carpenter's Hall													3680	3760
5	D	Double Head	This obverse makes every possible mule a token rather than a medal.													
6	F	MD Coat of Arms	3690	3770	3840	3900		Identical Obv/Rev (unlikely)								
7	K	Capitol (Type 1)	3700	3780	3850	3910										
7a	Ka	Capitol (Type 2)	3710	3790	3860	3920										
8	H	Independence Hall	3720	3800	3870	3930										
9	J	Public Buildings	3730	3810	3880	3940										
10	C	Lib. Bell, dashes	3740	3820	3890	3950										
11	L	Pocket Watch	This obverse makes every possible mule a token rather than a medal.													
12	OV	Oval, Independence Hall	No non-token reverses known; therefore, no medal (i.e., mule) possible.													

		Size 12 Medals (19 mm or 3/4")					
		Slabaugh	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
Slabaugh	Rulau	Rulau	W	X	Y	V	Z
		Design	Lib. Bell, small letters	Lib. Bell, large letters	Independence Hall	Memorial Hall	Masonic Hall
C1	W	Lib. Bell, small letters					
C2	X	Lib. Bell, large letters	4100	Identical Obw/Rev (unlikely)			
C3	Y	Independence Hall	4110	4140			
C4	V	Memorial Hall	4120	4150	4170		
C5	Z	Masonic Hall	4130	4160	4180	4190	

This summary lists the possible mulings of the ten 23-mm and five 19-mm Lingg Centennial obverses. The yellow areas indicate the excluded combinations: double mulings of the same obverse (possible but unlikely), mulings. The blue area is excluded because there was no other oval Centennial design to mule with the Independence Hall. This results in 45 possible 23-mm and 10 possible 19-mm mules, for a total of 55 possible medals, each of which could have been struck in three alloys: white metal, bronze, and brass., for a total of 165 possible medals. The numbers above are assigned to the possible Lingg medals, but the presence of a number does not necessarily mean that the medal actually exists.

Medals Struck by Private Individuals

Introduction

It would be easy to combine this category of Centennial medals with the Organizational medals; but, though they are few, these individual medals exemplify the spirit of rugged individualism that we Americans have proudly claimed as part of our unique heritage. Daniel and Betsy Warner, Dr. Montroville Wilson Dickeson, and the Sheldon family demonstrated with their medals that the spirit of American patriotism during our Centennial was not limited to commercial companies or patriotic and historical organizations.

There is another medal that could be considered a personal medal. The restrike of the Diplomatic medal, which is housed in the Declaration of Independence drawer, was the result of a personal campaign waged by Jules Marcou. Only three examples of the original 1776 Diplomatic medal were struck and awarded to foreign diplomats upon completion of their service in this newly formed country. In 1867, Marcou managed to purchase two lead proofs, one of the obverse and one of the reverse of the Diplomatic medal from a French dealer. In 1874, after Marcou learned of the Centennial Commission's intent to strike medals, he sent a letter to the Director of the Mint, suggesting that the Mint use his specimens as patterns to re-engrave a set of dies and restrike the Diplomatic medal for sale during the Centennial celebration. That is exactly what transpired. If Marcou had commissioned and sold the medal himself, as did Dr. Dickeson, the Diplomatic medal would indeed reside in the Personal Medals drawer of the Centennial cabinet.

Medals Struck by Private Individuals

4200. Warner/Wilder Marriage



(2.4x)



(2.4x)

Obverse: In the center, two clasped hand in a glory of 36 rays; above, clockwise around from 10:00 in four curved lines: DANIEL L. WARNER / AND / BETSEY WILDER / MARRIED"; below, counterclockwise around from 8:00 in two lines: "FEBRUARY 12TH / 1826"; below, an oak branch left and olive branch right, crossed and tied.

Reverse: Three interlinked rings inscribed with the names and birthdates of the Warners' three children: "ELIZABETH BORN MAR. 5TH 1828", "THOMAS BORN JAN. 28TH 1831", "HENRY BORN MAY 21ST 1836"; clockwise around from 6:30: "TO COMMEMORATE THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY, FEBRUARY 12TH 1876"; below the rings in four lines, the last two curved: "IN THE / 100TH YEAR / OF OUR / NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE".

In his #138, Holland notes that pieces were struck in silver, copper and white metal. "None were sold and the dies are destroyed."

Cross-refs: Not listed.

Diameter: 33.3 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Silver 4200si

Bronze 4200bz

White Metal 4200wm

Medals Struck by Private Individuals

4210. Continental Dollar Restrike



(2.1x)



(2.1x)

Photos courtesy of
Heritage Auctions

Obverse: The obverse is laid out as a center circle surrounded by two rings. The center circle, circumscribed by a thin raised line, has a sundial on a table; in exergue, in two straight lines: "MIND YOUR / BUSINESS"; in the next ring outward, also circumscribed by a thin raised line, at 11:00, the sun with a face on it, with 17 rays extending into the center circle pointing at the sundial; also within the ring, clockwise from 8:00: "FUGIO"; in the outer ring, circumscribed by a circle of denticles adjacent to the rim, clockwise from 7:00: "CONTINENTAL CURRENCY"; at 6:00: "1776".

Reverse: In the center, two concentric circles forming a center circle with a ring around it; in the center circle in three straight lines: "WE / ARE / ONE"; in the ring: "AMERICAN CONGRESS", the two words separated by a raised dot; around the whole, thirteen interlocking rings, each with the name of one of the original colonies; starting from 12:30: "N.HAMPS, GEORGIA, S.CAROL'A, N. CAROL'A, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, PENNSYLV'A, N.JERSEY, N.YORK, R.ISLAND, CONNECTT, MASSACH'S"; with a border of fine denticles adjacent to the rim.

Cross-ref: HK-852, 853, 854, 855, and 856.

Diameter: 38.1 mm.

Edge: Plain

Alloy	No.	Note
Silver	4210si	Only 50 struck, according to John W. Haseltine (19 th -century coin dealer).
Bronze	4210bz	Slightly less than 4mm thick.
White Metal	4210wm	3 mm thick
Pewter	4210pe	About 4 mm thick.
Lead	4210ld	Slightly more than 2 mm thick.

Medals Struck by Private Individuals

I doubt if any coin in American history has been replicated any more than the legendary Continental Dollar of 1776. Just about every modern set of early American coin replicas includes the Continental Dollar. Thousands of replicas were handed out as mementos of our Bicentennial celebration in 1976, and the Continental Dollar is a perennial favorite as a marketing piece for financial institutions everywhere. However, few, if any, of these reproductions can match the longevity and interesting history of the Continental Dollar reproduced for the 1876 Centennial by Dr. Montroville Wilson Dickeson. Though a medical doctor by profession, Dickeson's passions were archaeology and collecting, particularly numismatics, with a flair for showmanship and exhibition.

Dickeson's best known link to the Centennial was his Continental Dollar replica that he commissioned and sold as souvenirs at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Less well known is his second contribution to the Exhibition. Based on the pioneering archaeological work that he had done from 1837 to 1844 studying the Indian burial mounds of the Mississippi River Valley, Dickeson commissioned a huge panorama of that expedition which was executed by John J. Egan, an itinerant Irish artist. Egan used the drawings and renderings of Dickeson as his source material.



*"Huge Mound and the manner of opening them" image courtesy of the St. Louis Art Museum;
Panorama of the Monumental Grandeur of the Mississippi Valley, painting by John J. Egan.*

Panoramas were a popular attraction in the mid-nineteenth century. They were a precursor to the moving picture in which the painted canvas was unrolled a bit at a time to give the impression of traveling along the landscape. Dickeson's panorama was about eight feet high by 350 feet long and consisted of 27 scenes. It was unveiled at Memorial Hall (also known as the Art Gallery) at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. It remained on display there until 1885. The Dickeson panorama is the only one that survives from that period, and it is now displayed at the City Art Museum in St. Louis, Missouri.

Now, back to Centennial numismatics. Less is actually known for certain about Dickeson's Continental Dollar (diesinker, quantities, etc.) than his panorama, but the dies that he commissioned have a fascinating history. In February 2006, Jeff Shevlin, in the first issue of the So-Called Dollar Collectors' Club Journal, published a very thorough article on Dickeson's and subsequent restrikes of the Continental Dollar. I am indebted to him for much of the information here. After the Centennial, Dickeson's dies disappeared from view until about 1917 when Thomas Elder acquired them and used the obverse die to strike four of his medals. Then they disappear again until 1962 when Q. David Bowers, then of the Empire Coin Company, used both dies for 7,200 pieces in pewter (sometimes cataloged as white metal or tin). Then, later that same year, Robert Bashlow used the dies to strike

Medals Struck by Private Individuals

copies in silver (2,000 pieces), goldine (3,000), and bronze (5,000). There are rumors of examples in aluminum and other off-metals, but I have not (yet) seen them myself. Here's where the story gets interesting. Bashlow announced publicly that after his use of the dies he would donate them to the Smithsonian, thus preventing any further copies ever being made. However, not as publicly, he first had working hubs made from the dies, which could be used to make additional dies. From them he made at least two sets of dies. For his silver copies he modified one of the reverse dies with the letter "S" at about 6:30 between the Delaware and Pennsylvania rings. One or both of the obverse dies and the "S" dies were used to strike the silver copies. The other reverse die was used for the goldine and bronze versions. In 1964, yet another version of the dies was made with "6TH Boy Scout Jamboree '64" cut into the "FUGIO" ring of the obverse and the word "COPY" added directly above the Delaware ring on the reverse. I do not know if these were two new dies from the transfer hubs, or if the plain (no "S") reverse and/or one of the obverse dies from the goldine and bronze restrikes were used.



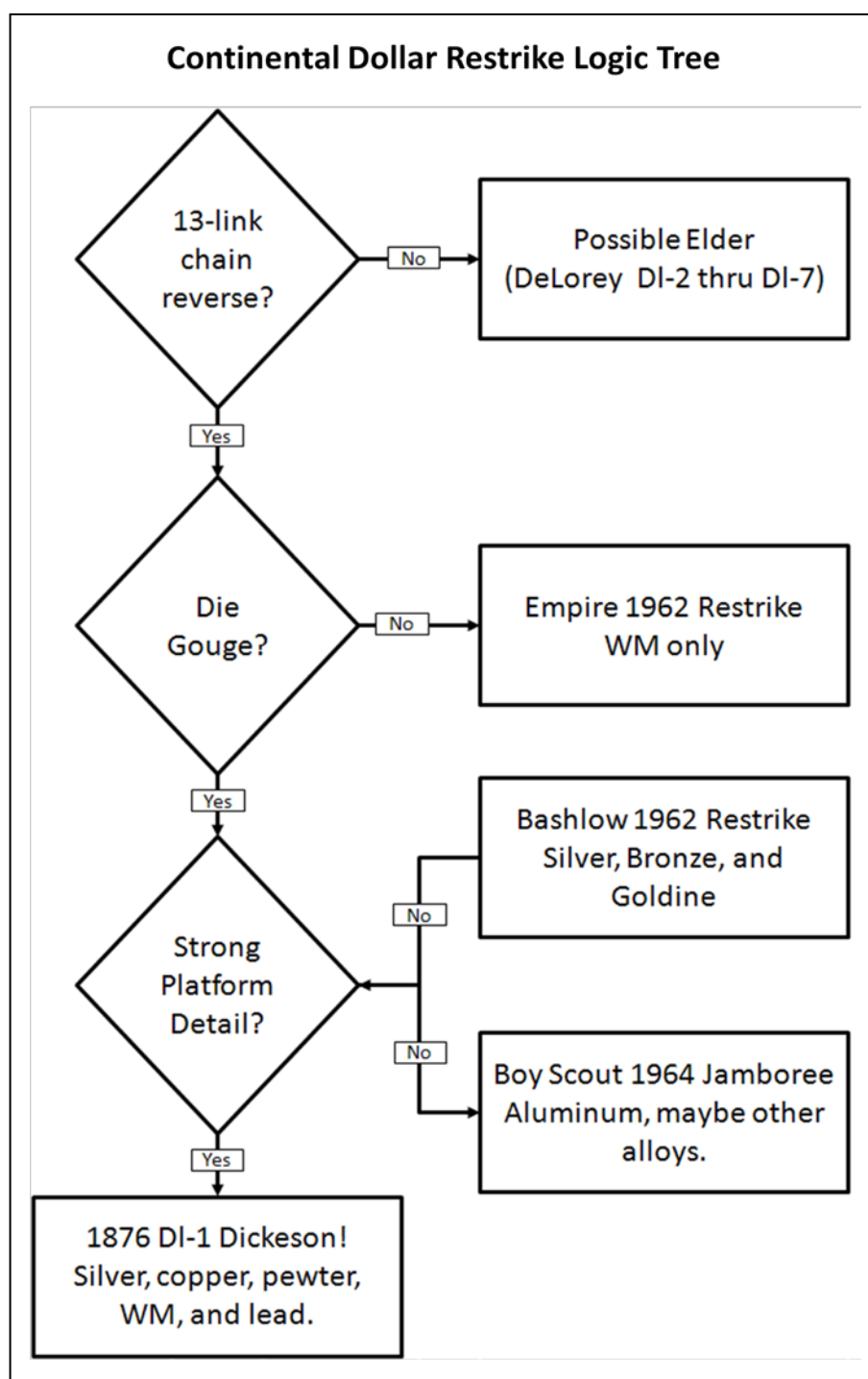
Above is pictured a die pair owned by Dr. David Litrenta, which I photographed in 2004. They do not appear to exhibit any of the die characteristics that are used to differentiate the Dickeson, Elder, Bowers, or Bashlow striking, so they might be yet a third pair from the transfer hubs. Meanwhile, the original dies are in the Smithsonian, but the location of the transfer hubs and extant dies is unknown.

One might think that so many medals from one original set of dies would make for a bewildering and confusing array of look-alikes, and it is true that they are often misattributed.

This need not be the case, however, for there are distinctive characteristics that make it relatively simple to differentiate all the varieties. It is important to do so, because an original 1876 Dickeson example is a treasure among Centennial medals and valued accordingly.



Medals Struck by Private Individuals



Though the 1876 example is known in silver, bronze, white metal, pewter, and lead, they are all distinguishable from any of the modern restrike counterparts:. All the 1876 originals exhibit significant detail in the table on which the sundial rests, particularly the back edge of the table. If you have a silver medal, the 1962 Bashlow version has the "S" at about 6:30 on the reverse; the 1876 does not. The 1876 bronze, also called copper in some references, is 4 mm thick, while the Bashlow bronze is thinner at about 2.5 mm. The 1876 pewter medal is 4 mm thick, and the 1876 white metal medal is 3 mm thick, while the Bowers Empire restrike is about 2.5 mm thick, but more importantly exhibits a die gouge at about 7:00 on the obverse crossing the outside ring just above the "C" of "CONTINENTAL" (see photo). A lead example can only be 1876, and, of course, a gold 41 mm specimen has to be HK-852b from 1962, while the goldline 38 mm version would be from Bashlow.

The flow chart above illustrates the identification decision process:

Medals Struck by Private Individuals

4220. Washington Bust R./Sheldon Coat of Arms



(2.0x)



(2.0x)

Obverse: In the center, undraped pig-tailed bust of George Washington to right; above and around from 9:00 to 3:00: thirteen six-pointed stars; above and around from 8:00 to 4:00: "TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE" (there is a dot beneath the "T" and "H" of 100TH); beneath in two curved lines counterclockwise from 8:00 to 5:00, separated left and right from the previous inscription by a diamond: "DECLARATION / OF INDEPENDENCE"; the whole inside a denticled rim.

Reverse: Inside a double-ring rim, a center disk with the Sheldon family coat of arms consisting of a shield with three horizontal bands, the top and bottom cross-hatched, and the center blank. The top band contains two sheldrakes (a European fishing duck similar to a merganser); the bottom band holds a single sheldrake; above the shield a fourth sheldrake walking on a length of rope; below the shield, a banner displaying the Sheldon motto: "HOPE SHELDON"; outside, around from 8:00: "H.L.S 1821" and from 12:30: "H.A.S. 1870"; below: "AUG.15."; the three inscriptions are each separated by a St. Andrew's cross. The meaning of the initials and the dates is not known. It is possible that two of the Sheldon clan celebrated personal milestones, perhaps birthdays, on August 15th.

Cross-ref: B-641.

Diameter: 39.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze 4220bz

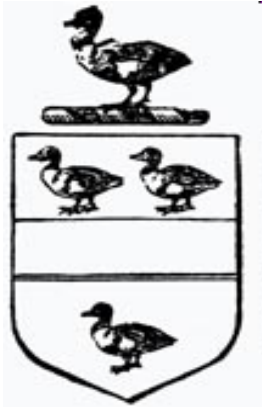
White Metal 4220wm

In their 2nd edition, Rulau and Fuld list this medal by the date of 1870 on the reverse, while Baker listed it as 1876 for his number 425. The inscription on the obverse clearly states that this medal is intended as an 1876 Centennial.

According to the official American Sheldon Family Genealogy System, no American Sheldon can prove direct descent from the English Sheldons. Therefore, the arms portrayed on the reverse of this medal either belonged to a different branch of the Sheldon family in 1876, or are actually "arms of assumption" claimed by someone not entitled. The official description of the arms is: "Upon the upper part of the

Medals Struck by Private Individuals

bearing is the form of a shell-drake -- statant; upon a bar crossing the design beneath, and resting upon a broad band, are two more in the same position but with smaller contour; -- and still beneath another like the two last. Encircling the whole underneath, is the motto -"Hope, Sheldon to the last." The Sheldon arms have assumed many variations on the official description, and the one most closely matching the design on the medal is illustrated here.



Family tradition, as told on the Sheldon Family website, gives the origin of the arms, as follows: "In the olden time a ship was wrecked upon an island, and all on board perished excepting one survivor named Hope Sheldon. He survived on the island by catching and eating mergansers until rescued years later, *"the loneliest in a lonely sea,"* and returned to his friends.

It is not known who H. L. or H. A. Sheldon were, nor is there any evidence as to the meaning of the dates on the medal's reverse. It is my personal theory (invented by me solely to put a happy ending to the story), that a Grandpa H.L. Sheldon shared his 55th birthday with his six-year-old grandchild H.A. on August 15, 1876, by shooting off some fireworks left over from the recent 4th of July celebration. Anyone else got a theory?

Introduction

This drawer contains medals that have not yet been confirmed (or denied) as being actual Centennials. I encourage readers to weigh in with their evidence and opinions. If any of these medals can be proven to be Centennial, then I will assign it a number and move it into the appropriate drawer, along with the evidence and with appropriate acknowledgement to the contributor(s) who provided the proof. If one of these medals proves not to be Centennial, I remove it entirely from the cabinet and insert the appropriate tracking entry into the Configuration Management (CM) file.

The numbering of medals in this drawer (U-1, U-2, etc.) forms a simple list in the order that they are added. As medals are confirmed and moved to their appropriate drawer or repudiated and removed from this drawer, those actions will be documented in the CM file and tagged with their “U” numbers. I will maintain the deleted medals on file for future reference as necessary.

I sincerely and enthusiastically solicit your opinions. It’s exactly what this dynamic and collaborative “Ibook” is all about.

The Official Centennial Medals

U1. Washington Friend of Liberty



(9x)



(9x)

Photos courtesy of
Dave Schenkman

This piece was discovered by Dave Schenkman and was highlighted in his May 2012 Numismatist Tokens and Medals column. In the article, Mr. Schenkman states, "A medalet listed as Baker 199 bears the same bust of Washington on one side, a portrait of Lafayette on the other. B-199F has the same Washington portrait; the reverse carries the date 1776 in the center within a wreath (but no inscription). Both pieces are silver and 9mm in diameter. The Garrett Collection sale of March 1981 was cited as the source for Baker 199F, listed as lot 1813. It was described as 'Miniature Washington Medal...styled after the head found on Baker 98* specimen, but much smaller in diameter...believed to have been issued in 1876.' The Rulau-Fuld catalog states that the medalet was 'struck about 1876,' and this may well be the case, but the style of lettering certainly suggests, at least to me, an earlier era." [Joe} Levine has auctioned B-199F three times, which may include one or more re-sales of the same medalet."

* This is a typo. It should be B-198.

Diameter: 9 mm. **Edge:**

Alloy	No.
Bronze	U1bz

U2. Molly Pitcher Pin



U3. Washington Crossing the Delaware



(2.2x)

(2.2x)

Diameter: 37.8 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**
Bronze U3bz

The Official Centennial Medals

U4. "76" Cradle / Blank



(4.3x)



(4.3x)

Diameter: 19.1 mm. **Edge:** Plain

Alloy **No.**

Bronze U4bz

U5. Bunker Hill / Lexington - Concord



Publication fees
paid to the
American Numismatic Society.



Obverse: Inside a beaded rim, an eagle displayed perched atop a barrel (?) that sets on top of a hemispheric globe out of which extends a laurel branch left and right; arrayed around the eagle are 13 five-pointed stars; clockwise around from 10:00: "BUNKER HILL".

Reverse: Within a beaded rim, a pair of crossed cannons topped by a Phrygian cap on a pole with a flag to left and right; below, a stack of six cannon balls flanked left and right by laurel branches; above, in three lines, the first two curved: "LEXINGTON / CONCORD / APRIL 19TH 1775". The space between the "N" and the "G" of "LEXINGTON" appears to have been intended for a suspension hole to be drilled.

Diameter: mm. **Edge:**

Alloy

Bronze

The Official Centennial Medals

U6. Monogram “BB” / 1876



(x)

Publication fees
paid to the
American Numismatic Society.



(x)

Obverse: Within a denticled border, an ornate monogram of “BB” surrounded by ornate concentric devices separated by diamond lozenges at 9:00 and 3:00.

Reverse: Within a denticled border, a tablet inscribed with “1876”, surrounded by a stylized wreath.

Diameter: mm. **Edge:**

Alloy

Bronze

AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS
AND
BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

JANUARY, 1876



BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY THE
BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

**CENTENNIAL MEDALS, H. W. HOLLAND
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,
January 1876, pp. 62-55**

- I. *Ob.* 1776 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; an eagle facing L. on shield with arrows and olive branch. *Rev.* ERRINNERUNG AN STUTTGART LIEDERHALLE *; in exergue, 4 JULI 1873; a Hall with banner, and tree, W. Mayer. Type metal, size 21. Very Rare. (Although this medal is not, strictly speaking, a centennial, it is thought that a description of it may be found to be of interest in this connection.)
- II. *Ob* "WHAT A GLORIOUS MORNING FOR AMERICA" LEXINGTON; the field above, 1775 with morning rays from below; in the middle a shield with a minute man armed, landscape, and rising sun; the rest of the field filled with perpendicular rays typifying night; upon them to L. 1642 CAMB. FARMS, to R. 1713 LEXINGTON, below APRIL 19th. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON APRIL 19, 1875 in seven lines, the upper and lower curving. Dies by Mitchell. Silver; struck also in copper and white metal; size 24.
- III. *Ob.* 1775 1875; above a branch with cap marked LIBERTY to R. and hornet's nest and hornets to L.; below two clasped hands; rays outside. *Rev.* MECKLENBERG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE in a circle; within a beaded ring and in the centre field 20 MAY 1775.
- IV. Comic medal of the Antiques and Horribles, a parody on the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, (the oldest military company in the United States.) *Ob.* Legend, (TWO) "MINUTE MAN" 1875. A drunken man facing R. with gun and bottle, marked OLD RYE. *Rev.* CHARLESTOWN CENTENNIAL ANTIQUE ASSOCIATION in a circle ◀ ★ ✱ ★ ▶, 1775 and 1875 on R. and L. and in the field in fourteen straight lines PRES. A. O. BURTON. ◀ VICE PRES. ▶ J.N. DEVEREUX. M. A. ALDRICH. J.H. STUDLEY. L.G. STONE. J.W. DENNETT. C.D. GAREY. I.W. DERBY. G.F. WILLARD F. L. GILMAN. R.N. PARKER. J.G. ABBOTT. JR. G. PRESCOTT. TREAS. G.H. GIBBS. ASST. TREAS. J.H. STUDLEY. JR. H.E. HAYWARD. REC. SEC. A. B. WHITE. ◀ COR. SEC. ▶ Dies by Randall. Poorly executed in white metal; pierced; Size 40.
- V. *Ob.* JOSEPH WARREN BORN 1741. KILLED JUNE 17. 1775. Head of Warren facing front. *Rev.* BUNKER HILL BATTLE GROUND 1875. Bunker Hill Monument and fence, &c., not in the present condition. Dies by Randall. White metal; pierced; size 23.
- VI. *Ob.* CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL JUNE 17. 1775 JUNE 17. 1875 in two concentric circles; in the centre Bunker Hill Monument and rays. *Rev.* TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF THE 7th REGT. NAT. GUARD STATE OF N.Y. TO BOSTON JUNE 17. 1875. In two concentric circles; within them a buckled garter inscribed PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA; and in the middle N G in a monogram. Silver, and I think other metals; size 20.
- VII. *Ob.* * BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL. * JUNE 17, 1775. around the outside. In the field a group of the death of Warren. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY. JUNE 17. 1875. around and within the monument and old fence. Brass, pierced; copper and white metal; size 17.
- VIII. *Ob.* WARREN; a laurel wreath enclosing a shield, flags, and rising sun. On the shield JUNE 17th 1775 *Rev.* BUNKER HILL and a view of the monument. White metal pierced; size 17.
- IX. *Ob.* THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.; in exergue, 1776; within a beaded circle is a female figure typifying the united colonies, resting on the right knee, holding with the right hand a sword to the ground, and raising the left to heaven; above her is a constellation of thirteen stars from which issue rays. *Rev.* IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. ACT OF CONGRESS JUNE 1874.; within a beaded ring three female figures, typifying the present United States crowning Manufacture and Art; (in the middle Columbia wearing the liberty cap, girt with a sword, and supporting a shield of the United States, with her right hand placing a laurel wreath on the head of a kneeling figure to the L. who holds a hammer in her right hand, and a heavy cog-wheel, with an anvil near by; with her left Columbia crowns with laurel a kneeling figure to the R. who has her right hand on a bust, and in her left a modelling-stick, and near her a palette, maulstick and brushes;) below is 1876. Silver, only ten struck, copper, and gilt; size 36.
- X. *Ob.* The same, but smaller. *Rev.* BY AUTHORITY OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES 1876 around a laurel wreath, and within it in eight lines, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Silver, bronze and gilt; size 24.
- XI. *Ob.* GEN'L JOSEPH R. HAWLEY * PRESIDENT U S. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION *; Head of Hawley to R.; in exergue, PAT. JUNE I. 1875 *Rev.* THE. 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE * 1876 *; and within, in six lines, GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA 4TH OF JULY. Black walnut; size 40.

- XII. *Ob.* ALFRED T. GOSHORN * DIRECTOR GENERAL U. S. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION *; head of Goshorn to L.; *in exergue*, PAT. JUNE I. 1875. *Rev.* Same as the last. Black walnut; size 40.
- XIII. *Ob.* GEORGE WASHINGTON * BORN FEB. 22. 1732. * DIED DEC. 14. 1799 *; head of Washington to R. *Rev.* Same as the last. Black walnut; size 40.
- XIV. Same as the last, except that the head is larger, and the execution of the obv. a little better than the others. Black walnut; size 40. These medals, with Nos. XVII, XVIII and XXII, were made by the Philadelphia Ornamental Wood Company, in wood only.
- XV. *Ob.* The main building of the exhibition, and the park; above eagle, shield, flags, scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM, and rays; *in exergue*, MAIN BUILDING INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA 1876 GROUND FLOOR 872.320 SQ. FT. 20.02 ACS. LENGTH 1,880 FT. UPPER FLOORS 63,688 SQ. FT. 1.45 ACRES; WIDTH 464 FT. *Rev.* The Art Gallery or Memorial Building and park; above CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ART GALLERY in two curved lines, and below FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA 1876 in three lines, and a dot underneath. Silver, only ten struck, copper, and white metal; size 32. The dies of this medal were cut in England. As it is much better executed than any of our own, it interfered with their sale, and orders have been issued that no more be struck at the Mint.
- XVI. *Ob.* The main building; above in two curved lines CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION and below PHILADELPHIA 1876 the date being beneath on a shield with thirteen stars. *Rev.* 1776 ILLUSTRATING THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF A FREE PEOPLE IN A HUNDRED YEARS 1876 Pat. Nov 3 1874 H & L in seven lines. By Key; silver, copper, and white metal; size 26. The courts refused to sustain the ingenious attempt to obtain the exclusive use of the word "centennial" on this and the medals described below.
- XVII. *Ob.* End of the main building; above * 1776 * IN MEMORIAM * 1876 * MAIN BUILDING LENGTH 1880 FT. WIDTH 464 FT. HEIGHT 70 FT. in four lines; below PAT, MAY 11. 75 GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION PHILADELPHIA in three lines. *Rev.* THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE * U. S. AMERICA. * in a circle and within in six lines 4TH OF JULY 1876 EXHIBITION OPEN FROM MAY 10 to NOV. 10 1876 FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA Black walnut; size 48.
- XVIII. *Ob.* End of the Art Building; above in four lines, * 1776 * MEMORIAL HALL OR ART GALLERY * 1876 * 365 FT. LONG. 210 FT. WIDE.; below PAT. MAY 11. 1875. GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION PHILADELPHIA. *Rev.* Same as last. Black walnut; size 48.
- XIX. *Ob.* Art Building; above CENTENNIAL ART GALLERY in two lines; below PHILADELPHIA IN MEMORIAL. *Rev.* Same as in No. XVI. By Key; silver, copper and white metal; size 26.
- XX. Same, but smaller. Rubber; size 23.
- XXI. *Ob.* Horticulture Hall; above CENTENNIAL; below HORTICULTURAL HALL PHILADELPHIA. *Rev.* Same as last. By Key; silver, copper and white metal; size 26.
- XXII. *Ob.* 1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876 BIRTH PLACE OF LIBERTY; Independence Hall; and *in exergue*, COMMENCED 1729 FINISHED 1734. *Rev.* same as No. XI. Black walnut; size 40.
- XXIII. *Ob.* Independence Hall and the adjoining buildings; above PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND AND UNTO ALL THE PEOPLE THEREOF; and below INDEPENDENCE HALL JULY 4 1776 PAT^D FEBR^Y 10. 1874. *Rev.* Memorial Hall and grounds, above MEMORIAL HALL; and below TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES PHILA JULY 4 1876 in five lines. Silver, copper, and white metal; size 36.
- XXIV. *Ob.* 1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876; Independence Hall; *in exergue*, COMMENCED 1729 FINISHED 1734. *Rev.* PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF * LEV. XXV V X. In the field the cracked bell, inscribed in two bands partially shown about its top, LEV XXV V X PROCLAIM LIBER — IN PHILAD^A BY ORDER OF THE — and on its side PASS AND STOW PHILAD^A MDCCLIII; above the bell is LIBERTY BELL, on the L. 1776 and on the R. 1876. Dies by Key; silver, copper, and white metal; size 24.
- XXV. *Ob.* GEORGE WASHINGTON; bust of Washington to R., on a scroll beneath BORN FEB 22 1732 DIED DEC 13 1799 in two lines. *Rev.* Same as No. XXIV. Silver, copper, and white metal; size 24.
- XXVI. *Ob.* Same as last. *Rev.* Same as obv. of No. XXIV. Silver, copper, and white metal; size 24.
- XXVII. *Ob.* INDEPENDENCE HALL; another view of the hall with the statue and trees in front; *in exergue*, 1776. *Rev.* "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF"; in the centre the bell and supporting beam, but no inscription; above THE LIBERTY BELL, and below LEVITICUS XXV. Copper, and white metal; size 24.
- XXVIII. *Ob.* Same as No. XXIV, but smaller, and the legend omitted; *in exergue*, INDEPENDENCE HALL. *Rev.* The bell, and to L. 1776, to R. 1876, and below LIBERTY BELL. Silver, copper, and white metal; size II.

- XXXIX. *Ob.* Same as No. XXVIII. *Rev.* Blank. White metal; size 12.
- XXX. *Ob.* Head of Washington to R. same as the Washington Lincoln medallion. (Appleton's list, CCLXXIV, Zabriskie, 157.) *Rev.* Same as No. XXVIII. White metal; size 12.
- XXXI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Bell like that on No. XXV. Above it LIBERTY BELL; below 1776. White metal; size 12.
- XXXII. *Ob.* FIRST IN WAR AND IN PEACE * LAST IN SECURING * [see *Rev.*]; within a circle, bust to right from Houdon; 1775 — 100 YEARS — 1875. *Rev.* A MONUMENT * CORNERSTONE LAID 1848 , COMPLETED 1876 (?)*; within a circle the unfinished monument, above (PRESIDENCY OF U.S. GRANT), to L. WASHINGTON, to R. D.C. and below, Wood's Series. C. No. 3. Struck by Lovett. Silver only 30 struck, bronze, and white metal; size 25. The reader will recall the old medal of this monument. *Ob.* THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY; head of Washington to R.; *in exergue*, BORN FEB.22 1732 in two lines. *Rev.* NATIONAL MONUMENT; finished monument and pantheon; *in exergue*, JULY 4 1848. I have seen it only in silver and white metal; size 25.
- XXXIII. *Ob.* A wide ornamental border with horse and foot soldiers in the panels; within, the head of Washington to R., and around it, TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. *Rev.* A copy of Wright's Declaration of Independence medal; above, THE DECLARATION and below, OF INDEPENDENCE 1776. Silver, copper, and white metal; size 26.
- XXXIV. *Ob.* Same as *Rev.* of last. *Rev.* Samson's card. H.G. SAMPSON, DEALER IN RARE AMERICAN & FOREIGN COINS, MEDALS & STAMPS. COR. BROADWAY & FULTON ST. NEW YORK * 1876 CENTENNIAL LINEN MARKER. WHOLESALE & RETAIL MANUFACTORY. 91 BUSHWICK AV., BROOKLYN. * E.D. In the field a stamping machine inscribed H.G. SAMPSON White metal; size 26.
- XXXV. *Ob.* ABRAHAM LINCOLN and head of Lincoln to R. This is the obv. of the fine Henning and Eymann medal. (Zabriskie 24 and 26.) *Rev.* Around the outside within a border, CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE 1876 and three stars; within, in eight lines, the last curved, OUR NATION'S FREEDOM ACHIEVED BY WASHINGTON AND PERPETUATED BY LINCOLN. White metal; size 25.

[To be continued.]

CENTENNIAL MEDALS, H. W. HOLLAND AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS July 1876, pp. 14-16

- XXXVI. *Ob.* Same as No. XXXII. *Rev.* Same also, except that the monument has lines indicating the stone work, and the inscription is A MONUMENT * CORNER STONE LAID 1848 — COMPLETED — ? — 1876 * on a raised and roughened border. Size 25. Silver, only one struck, and white metal, a few only. Lovett.
- XXXVII. *Ob.* Same as No. XXXIII. *Rev.* JOHN HANCOCK, fac-simile of his signature: above, WORDS SPOKEN BY JOHN HANCOCK, AFTER SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE in two curves, over thirteen stars in a curve: below, THERE! JOHN BULL CAN READ THAT NAME WITHOUT SPECTACLES, NOW LET HIM DOUBLE HIS REWARD. White metal, size 26.
- XXXVIII. *Ob.* Large naked bust of Washington to R. GENERAL WASHINGTON 1876. *Rev.* Independence Hall and outbuildings: above BIRTH PLACE OF AMERICAN and below INDEPENDENCE 1776. Silver, copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24.
- XXXIX. *Ob.* Same *Rev.* A female resembling one of the trade dollar patterns, seated facing L. and holding in her right hand an olive-branch and having her left on what is perhaps a shield emblazoned with a pair of scales and a square. Before her is the sea and a ship, and behind her flags and the land with a plough and railroad train. Above FREE AND UNITED STATES and below 1876. Silver, copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24.
- XL. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Fountain, above CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN and below FAIRMOUNT PARK DEDICATED TO AMERICAN LIBERTY JULY 4. 1876 PHILA. in five lines, the last curved. Gilt. Size 24.
- XLI. *Ob.* Same as *Rev.* of No. XXXIX. *Rev.* Same as rev. of No. XXXVIII. Silver, copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24.
- XLII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Officer, soldier with gun, and cannon, balls, drum, and liberty cap on pole; and behind a farmer with axe, and a mill. Above, an eye surrounded by thirteen stars and rays, and AMERICAN COLONIES. Below, 1776. Silver, copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24
- XLIII. *Ob.* Same as rev. of No. XL. *Rev.* A shield with a cross and lilies and C T A U O F A In a circle around, ERECTED BY THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA * Silver, copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24.

- XLIV. *Ob.* Naked bust of Washington to R. surrounded by thirty-four stars in a circle, and outside, THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE 1876. *Rev.* A wreath of oak leaves and within in a circle BATTLE OF MOORES CREEK BRIDGE NO. CAROLINA; within in a curve FEBRUARY 27 and in the centre of a beaded circle and rays 1876; below 1. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 21.
- XLV. Same, except that the inscription on rev. is BATTLE OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND SO. CAROLINA JUNE 28 1776 2
- XLVI. Same, except that the inscription is BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND NEW YORK AUGUST 27 1776 3
- XLVII. Same, except that the inscription is BATTLE OF HARLEM PLAINS NEWYORK SEPTEMBER 16 1776 4
- XLVIII. Same, except that the inscription is BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, NEW YORK OCTOBER 11 & 12 1776 5
- XLIX. Same, except that the inscription is BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS NEW YORK OCTOBER 28 1776 6
- L. Same, except that the inscription is BATTLE OF FORT WASHINGTON NEW YORK NOVEMBER 16 1776 7
- LI. Same, except that the inscription is BATTLE OF TRENTON NEW JERSEY DECEMBER 26 1776 8
- LII. *Ob.* Bust of Washington to L., clothed in uniform. Outside a raised roughened border with the inner edge beaded, inscribed, TO AID 'ST. JOHN'S-GUILD — FLOATING-HOSPITAL (WOOD'S SERIES "C" No. 5). *Rev.* Bust of Martha Washington to L. In two circles CENTENNIAL RECEPTION, BALL, & TEA-PARTY FEB. 22ND 1876 ACADEMY OF MUSIC, * N.Y. * This medal was intended for sale at the reception, &c., for the benefit of the Hospital, but was delayed. Fifteen only were struck, four being in white metal and the others in silver, before the obverse die broke. Size 18.
- LIII. *Ob.* Naked bust of Washington to R. surrounded by thirteen stars in a circle, and outside in a circle TO AID 'ST. JOHN'S – GUILD' – FLOATING-HOSPITAL WOOD'S SERIES C NO. 5 G. H. L. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver, 50 struck, copper, and white metal. Size 18.
- LIV. *Ob.* Gold pine tree on blue enameled field. Outside in gold letters on a raised, white enameled, gold edged border, SAIL ON O UNION STRONG AND GREAT. 1876. *Rev.* A mail-clad arm brandishing sabre, gold on white field. Outside in gold letters on red, ground gold edged, ENSE PETIT PLACIDAM SUB LIBERTATE QUIETEM. Oval; size 11 by 15 with loop. Gotten up by the Woman's Centennial Committee of Boston.
- LV. *Ob.* Pine tree, MASSACHUSETTS. over it. *Rev.* Monogram U. S. with 1776 above, 1876 below, and around all "SAIL ON O UNION STRONG AND GREAT" * Oval, size 12 by 16. Gold, eighteen struck, silver, two hundred struck. Gotten up by same committee.
- LVI. *Ob.* Woman seated holding distaff. Around in a circle SHE SEEKETH WOOL AND FLAX AND WORKETH WILLINGLY WITH HER HANDS. 1776. *Rev.* Monogram W C A and outside a double ring in a circle ART IS THE HANDMAID OF HUMAN GOOD. LOWELL, 1876. Gold, ten struck, silver, four hundred struck, white metal, four hundred struck. Size 15.
- LVII. *Ob.* Bust of Washington, clothed, to R [This is in fact an error; should be L.] in wreath of oak and palm crossed and tied at the bottom. Outside in curves 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE * JULY 4, 1876 * *Rev.* 1876, wreath of oak and tobacco enclosing DEDICATED TO THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA in five lines, the upper and lower curved. White metal. Size 21
- LVIII. *Ob.* Bust of Martha Washington, facing, 1876 below. *Rev.* IN HONOR OF THE WOMEN OF THE 1776 REVOLUTION and thirteen stars. White metal. Size 12.
- LIX. *Ob.* Small clothed bust of Washington to R. *Rev.* Independence Hall, same as obverse of No. XXVIII. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 11. These small mules are all by Key.
- LX. *Ob.* Same as last. *Rev.* Differs slightly from last, the most marked peculiarity being thirteen stars around the outer field. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 11.
- LXI. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as obverse of No. XXVIII. *Rev.* Small bell same as No. XXXI. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 11.
- LXII. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as reverse of No. LX. *Rev.* Small bell same as No. XXXI. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 11.
- LXIII. *Ob.* Clothed bust of Washington, same as No. LIX. *Rev.* Large bell same as No. XXVIII. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 11
- LXIV. *Ob.* Clothed bust of Washington, same as No. LIX. *Rev.* Small bell same as No. XXXI. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 11.
- LXV. *Ob.* Independence Hall, front; above INDEPENDENCE HALL, and below 1776 1876. *Rev.* Cracked bell, above, LIBERTY BELL, and below 1776 1876. Copper. Size 12.

[To be continued.]

**CENTENNIAL MEDALS, H. W. HOLLAND
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,
October 1877, pp. 43-46**

- LXVI. Ob.* The main building of the Exhibition with an absurd foreground. Above 1776 MAIN BUILDING 1876. and below INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. *Rev.* Same as rev. of No. XVII, but from dies much worn. Black walnut. Size 48. .
- LXVII. Ob.* Memorial Hall with absurd foreground. Above, 1776 MEMORIAL HALL 1876 and below INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. *Rev.* Same as last. Black walnut. Size 48. .
- LXVIII. Ob.* Main building with foreground and border of dots. Above CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION and below in a straight line MAIN BUILDING. *Rev.* 1776 1876 THREE MILLIONS OF COLONISTS ON A STRIP BY THE SEA NOW FORTY MILLIONS OF FREEMEN STRETCHING FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN with various flourishes and two hands pointing and border of dots. Black walnut, oblong Size 64 by 44.
- LXIX. Ob.* Memorial Hall with foreground and beneath MEMORIAL HALL. Otherwise, same as last.
- LXX. Ob.* HORTICULTURAL HALL and view. Otherwise, same as last.
- LXXI. Ob.* AGRICULTURAL HALL and view. Otherwise, same as last.
- LXXII. Ob.* MACHINERY HALL and view. Otherwise, same as last. These five make a set.
- LXXIII. Ob.* Head of Washington to R. Around it a laurel wreath with a rayed star. In a circle within FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. with square and compasses. In an inner curve BORN FEB. 22. 1732 – DIED DEC. 14. 1799. The name of the artist below the bust, R. LAUBENHEIMER is scarcely legible, but outside is marked PATENTED JUNE 8, 1875. *Rev.* View of George with his hatchet and cut tree, his father to L., fence, trees, &c. Above in a curve, MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PRAEVALEBIT. Below it a wreath enclosing a monogram GW and an eye. In exergue, I CAN NOT TELL A LIE 1876. Cherry wood. Size 40. .
- LXXIV. Ob.* Woman's Pavilion. Above HER WORKS PRAISE HER, below WOMEN'S PAVILION in two lines with two stars. *Rev.* Spread eagle with motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. Arrows, stars, and branches. Around it AMERICAN 1776 CELEBRATION 1876. Porcelain, not sharp. Size 36. .
- LXXV. Ob.* Head of Washington to R. below PHILA LOVETT. In a circle around GEORGIUS WASHINGTON PRAES. PRIM. RER. CONF. AMER. MDCCLXXXIX, same as the obverse of Washington Minerva Medal and also the Bailey and Co. Japanese Embassy Medal. (Appleton, Nos. CXLIII and CXLIV.) *Rev.* INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION HELD AT FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA MAY 10. TO NOV 10. 1876 in seven curved lines. Around, a circle of thirty-eight stars, and outside it TO COMMEMORATE THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. White metal. Size 34. .
- LXXVI. Ob.* Head of Washington to L. on a panel in a wreath. A cherub on each side with a palm branch holding a circlet of thirteen stars. Below a spread eagle with the national motto. In a circle, MDCCLXXVI THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *Rev.* A group of five figures, America crowned with a liberty cap, giving wreaths to Art, Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures. Above INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. In exergue, PHILADELPHIA. 1876. h. OLRİK INV. F SCHMAHLFELD FEC. V. CHRISTESEN Known as the Danish Medal and a fine one. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 34.
- LXXVII. Ob.* Closely similar to last, except in inscription, which is LET US HAVE PEACE. 1776. THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 1876. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver and white metal, very rare. Size 34. .
- LXXVIII. Ob.* Same as No. LXXIII, except that it is smaller. Silver, bronze, brass, and white metal. Size 32. .
- LXXIX. Ob.* The three principal buildings one over the other, with the name under each, MEMORIAL HALL, MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING, HORTICULTURAL HALL, and around them CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION 1876. *Rev.* A view of the signing of the Declaration reduced from Wright's large Medal. Above, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, below PHILADELPHIA 1776. White metal. Size 32. .
- LXXX. Obv.* A view of the return of Pythias, Dionysius seated at R., walls of Syracuse and crowd of observers to L., headsman and block in center, Pythias running up, and Damon in chains much surprised. In exergue, F. C. B. BARBER. *Rev.* THE ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AUG 22 1876. in a wreath with a quiver of arrows at bottom. Around it on an outer band 1776 * THE TEST OF FRIENDSHIP * 1876 * FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH * Excessively rare unperced. Silver and white metal. Size 32. .

- LXXXI. *Ob.* A helmeted head of Minerva to L., on the helm a lion breaking chains. Below a small front face and VEYRAT F; and outside a circle of fifty-two dots, on which the die cracked. *Rev.* Two U.S. flags, one of thirteen and one of thirty-seven stars, bound together; above a star; around 1776 – 1876 * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INDEPENDENCE * and a circle of dots like obv. This is the French Medal and is very fine, the best of the centennials indeed. Bronze, Size 32. .
- LXXXII. *Ob.* Hilly country: female figure with liberty cap on a pole, and a shield with nineteen stars, which she holds over a woman seated with a child in her arms. Above a cloud and lightning striking a broken column to R. Around CHARTERED OCT. 8TH 1847. ORGANIZED NOV 12TH 1847. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE LIBERTY LODGE 272 I.O.O.F. SEP^T 20TH 1876 in eight lines. Odd Fellows' medal, badly designed and badly executed. White metal. Size 32. .
- LXXXIII. *Ob.* Memorial Hall, below a head to R. 1876 C.A.G.E. The Medal is in the form of a St. ked left and right by a five-pointed star.'s cross with a rosebud in each of the eight corners. No *Rev.* Poorly struck in brass, pierced. Size 32. .
- LXXXIV. *Ob.* Bust of Washington to R. on pedestal inscribed with 1776 1876 JULY 4. PHILADELPHIA PA and a lighted lamp. To L. a private presenting arms, to R. an officer lifting his chapeau. IN COMMEMORATION OF THE VISIT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND THE VETERAN CORPS N. G. S. N. Y. TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OF 1876 DEMAREST SC NY *Rev.* A shield quartered with the arms of the United States, of New York, and probably of the regiment; a monogram in the center; above an eagle on a globe; four flags on each side; below on a scroll PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA, and in exergue ORGANIZED 1824; around it an oak wreath, and outside ACTIVE MEMBERS, 1001. COL. E. CLARK * VETERANS, 1060. COL. M. LEFFERTS *. The Medal hangs from a clasp, an eagle, cannon, sabre, &c., with a tri-colored ribbon. Silver. Size 28. .
- LXXXV. *Ob.* Head of Pius IX to R., below PHILADELPHIA 1876, and around IN HONOR OF THE CATHOLIC VISITORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION R LAUBENHEIMER *Rev.* Female figures typifying Europe and America standing on a globe marked AMERICA, Europe with a shield with temples on it, America with a shield with stars and stripes and pointing to the main building with an eagle over it and rays; above all SEE HOW WE PROSPER. Silver. Size 28.
- LXXXVI. *Ob.* Head of Victoria to L. IN HONOR OF THE ENGLISH VISITORS and so on like the last. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 28. .
- LXXXVII. *Ob.* Head of Kaiser William to R.; below R. LAUBENHEIMER PHILADELPHIA 1876 around DEN DEUTSCHEN BESUCHERN DER WELTAUSSTELLUNG GEWIDMET. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 28. .
- LXXXVIII. *Ob.* Head of Marshal MacMahon to L. below R. LAUBENHEIMER A PHILADELPHIA 1876 and around A L'HONNEUR DES VISITEURS FRANCAIS DE L'EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 28.
- LXXXIX. *Ob.* Head of Washington to L. R. LAUBENHEIMER 1776 1876 GEORGE WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. * A CENTURY ADDS LUSTRE TO HIS FAME * *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 28. The obverses of this series are better than most of the centennials. Only twenty-five of each were struck in bronze and a smaller number in silver, for a jeweller [sic.] named Delan. .
- XC. *Ob.* Shield of the U.S. with eagle over it and motto E PLURIBUS UNUM; Washington and Grant are the supporters and there is a scroll inscribed WASHINGTON 1776 1876 U. S. GRANT. Around are twenty-five stars. In exergue, CENTENNIAL. F H KOEHLER *Rev.* Laurel wreath tied and star. DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE INITED STATES AS A MEMORIAL OF THE FIRST CENTURY OF LIBERTY in eight lines. Silver and white metal. Size 26. Very thick. .
- XCI. *Ob.* Large head of Washington to L. GEORGE WASHINGTON U S M CO copied from Wright's Medal, Appleton, No. LXXX. *Rev.* FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BORN FEB. 22, 1732 DIED, DEC. 14, 1799 in eight lines, and in a circle around IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE* Silver. Size 26. .
- XCII. *Ob.* Half length figure of Washington, with sword, slightly turned to R., thirteen stars below, 1776 1876 over them, all in a laurel wreath tied. *Rev.* View of Memorial Hall. Above A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE. Below CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION PHILAD^A P^A U.S.A. White metal. Size 26. .

XCIII. *Ob.* View of part of main building; above GRAND ENTRANCE INTERNATIONAL, and below EXPOSITION PHILADELPHIA 1776 1876 G H L
Rev. MAIN BUILDING LENGTH 1880 FEET, WIDTH 464 FEET, HEIGHT 70 FEET, AREA 22 ACRES, FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA in nine lines, and around in a circle TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONS BIRTH 1776 U S M CO 1876. White metal. Size 26. .

XCIV. *Ob.* View of the signing of the Declaration of Independence somewhat like No. LXXIX; above THE DECLARATION, below OF INDEPENDENCE 1776 DEMAREST SC
Rev. U.S. MEDALLION CO. 170 BROADWAY N.Y. ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONS BIRTH * 1776 – 1876 * Albata metal. Size 26. .

XCV. *Ob.* Head of Washington to R. TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE * DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE * and thirteen stars LOVET
Rev. Clapsed hands, rays, UNION FOREVER within a beaded ring; outside in a circle INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA 1876 and outside of all a wreath of oak. Size 25.

**CENTENNIAL MEDALS, H. W. HOLLAND
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS
January 1878, pp. 71-73**

XCVI. *Ob.* In the centre a female figure, typical of the United States, seated, facing L., and holding out a crown: her left hand is on a shield, emblazoned with the national eagle and shield: behind her is a building and before her are implements of manufacture and art. On a slightly raised margin, with the inner edge beaded, are thirty-eight stars, with four oval panels, interspersed, the right hand one representing Africa, with a seated woman and palm trees and pyramids, the lower representing Asia seated, with Indian and Chinese temples, the left representing Europe seated, with Grecian temples and Gothic spires, and the upper one representing America seated, with an eagle and rising sun. In exergue, HENRY MITCHELL DES. & SC. BOSTON, U.S.A.
Rev. AWARDED BY UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION and a wreath of laurel crossed: outside, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA, MDCCCLXXVI. Bronze. Size 64. This Medal in its general effect is very good, but practical difficulties in striking a piece of such large size prevented its use, and only five were struck. It seems unnecessary to comment upon the wisdom of cutting dies that cannot be used. It has been proposed to erase the legend in the centre field of the reverse, and to strike Medals to present to the foreign Commissioners. As it is far the largest and most elaborate of the centennial series and was made at the order of the U.S. Commission, some fuller criticism seems called for. The reverse is exceedingly good, having a simplicity and strength unusual in our work.

It suggests the reverse of the superb Swiss Medal of Agassiz, but is inferior to it. The awkward English of the legend seems inexcusable, and it is fortunate that it is to be erased before presentation to critical foreigners. The punctuation also should be corrected. It would have been allowable of course to omit it altogether on a Medal, but if used at all, it should be used fully and correctly. The obverse is unfortunately far inferior to the reverse, and it is much to be regretted that the designer did not employ to more advantage the unusual opportunities offered by the size and subject. The conception of the central figure is commonplace, and the too numerous emblematic details around weaken its effect. Worse than this it is badly drawn. The face is weak and the head not well modeled, the body is incorrectly proportioned and ungracefully placed, the right arm is slightly deformed, and the left leg is more so, and ends in a club foot. The panels are more boldly and correctly handled, but are not original. The preparation of the design for such a Medal should not have been left to the engraver, but should have been intrusted [sic] to an artist of high standing. With the increased opportunities that modern mechanics give, it is a great pity that the artistic standard should have fallen so far below that of the old time.

XCVII. Same as the last, except in size. Bronze. Size 48.
This Medal is the one, and the only one, awarded as prize by the Commission. No names were engraved.

XCVIII. *Ob.* Washington, same as obv. of XXXVIII.
Rev. Blank, with a border of curves. Silver. Size 24.

XCIX. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as *Rev.* of XXXVIII.
Rev. Same as last. Silver. Size 24.

C. *Ob.* United States, same as *Rev.* of XXXIX.
Rev. Same as last. Size 24.

CI. *Ob.* Temperance Fountain, same as *Rev.* of XL.
Rev. Same as last. Silver. Size 24.

CII. *Ob.* American Colonies. Same as *Rev.* of XLII.
Rev. Same as last. Silver. Size 24.

CIII. *Ob.* Catholic Total Abstinence Society, same as *Rev.* of the Fountain Medal, XLIII. Silver. Size 24. This set of six mules is *very rare*.

CIV. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as XXIV.
Rev. CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION CHOSEN FRIENDS LODGE, NO. 100 I. O.O.F. SEP. 20, 1876 in six lines, with a chain of three links. Silver, copper, brass and white metal. Size 24.

CV. *Ob.* The large bell, same as rev. of XXIV.
Rev. CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL OF SILOAM M. E. CHURCH PHILADELPHIA. FOUNDED A.D. 1859 FINISHED A.D. 1876 WE TRUST IN THE LIVING GOD I. TIM. IV. X. JEHOVAHJIREH in eleven lines. Silver, copper and white metal. Size 24.

- CVI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* UNION AVENUE BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL JUNE 7 1876 in six lines, and thirteen scattered stars. Silver, copper and w.m. Size 24.
- CVII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL OF THE CUMBERLAND ST. M.E. CHURCH PHILADELPHIA. 1876. GOD IS OUR REFUGE AND STRENGTH, A VERY PRESENT HELP IN TROUBLE PS. XLVI I. In twelve lines. Silver. Size 24.
- CVIII. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as obv. of XXVII. *Rev.* STINERS N.Y. & CHINA TEA COMPANY ----*---- M.H. MOSES & CO. PROP'S. and outside a ring 77 78 81 84 86 * VESEY ST. N.Y. * White metal. Size 24.
- CIX. *Ob.* The small bell, same as *Rev.* of XXVII. *Rev.* Stiner's card, same as last. White metal. Size 24.
- CX. *Ob.* Two soldiers in the clouds, one in antique uniform, presenting arms before a bell 1776 CENTENNIAL 1876; outside a circle, LET GOD BE WITH US AS HE WAS WITH OUR FATHERS. *Rev.* A view of a silver mine, tunnel, smelting works, railroad, &c., with a sun rising over the mountains. NEVADA. Outside a circle, MADE FROM NEVADA ORE AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION *ALL FOR OUR COUNTRY * Silver. Size 24. Very rare; it is said that but fifteen were struck. [This is not true. See the caveat later printed at the beginning of the October 1878 installment.]
- CXI. The Medal from the European to the American Masons, described by Marvin, LXXXV.
- CXII. Masonic Medal described by Marvin, LXXXVI.
- CXIII. Head of Washington to L. wreath of oak and olive tied, 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE * JULY, 1876 * *Rev.* 1876 DEDICATED TO THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA in six lines. Wreath of oak and laurel. Silver. Size 21.
- CXIV. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Washington, same as obv. of XLIV. Silver. Size 21.
- CXV. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Same as rev. of XLIV, the first battle of 77. Silver and bronze. Size 21.
- CXVI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Second battle, same as rev. of XLV. Silver and bronze. Size 21.
- CXVII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Third battle, same as rev. of XLVI. Silver and bronze. Size 21.
- CXVIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Fourth battle, same as rev. of XLVII. Silver and bronze. Size 21.
- CXIX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Fifth battle, same as rev. of XLVIII. Silver and bronze. Size 21.
- CXX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Sixth battle, same as rev. of XLIX. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXXI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Seventh battle, same as rev. of L. Silver and bronze. Size 21.

CXXII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Eighth battle, same as rev. of LI. Silver and bronze. Size 21. This set of mules must be considered very rare, as but one was struck in silver and ten in bronze, and the reverse dies were then destroyed.

[To be continued.]

**AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,
October 1878, pp. 31-35**

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

Please allow me to respectfully correct the statement as to No. CX of "Centennial Medals," (page 73 of the January number,) namely, that it is "very rare," and that only fifteen are said to have been struck. Whoever foisted that story on your contributor, either did it with malice prepense, or was ridiculously ignorant of the well known fact that this medal was struck in quantities at the United States Mint, from Nevada silver ore, crushed at the mill on the Centennial grounds, and sold to any visitor at the same. The official report of the Nevada Commissioners states that two thousand five hundred and twenty-four medals* were struck at the Mint, "of which fifty-six were presented to various persons at the Exhibition, and the remainder sold." I believe this latter statement, however, to be not strictly correct, as I am informed that quite a number were left over and remelted. The report, however, states that a sum total of \$4,601.86 was received from their sale, and I know of various individuals who purchased them, both at the exhibition and since; one gentlemen alone took ten.

It is a fact that the medal is rarely met with, I believe, among dealers and collectors, but there are doubtless many scattered over the country as pocket pieces, kept by our country cousins as mementos of their visit to the Centennial. The dies were made by Mr. William Barber of the Mint, at a cost of two hundred dollars, and a printed certification as to the genuineness of the medals, (being of Nevada ore, etc.,) was published over the signature of Mr. A. L. Snowden.

I would just remark here, that is a matter of regret there were so few special medals of such decided interest as this, struck and for sale at the exhibition. There were any quantity of the various medals with views of the building, gotten up outside, all of them handsomer indeed, (the Nevada design is somewhat laughable,) but you could buy them all over Philadelphia long before the Exhibition began. One of the very attractions of this medal is its source and association, and I looked with a disappointed longing through the buildings for others of like interest.

I.F. WOOD.

* This number was struck in three several lots, all three of at least 1350 (the first lot struck,) and a consequent different times, showing that there must have been a sale demand of the Oliver Twist kind.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS, H. W. HOLLAND

[I may remark here that where I have described pieces in this and foregoing parts of my list as rare, I only speak from the information of dealers, or the number offered for sale, and many more may exist than I am aware of; or the dies may exist and may be used again. The description, therefore, is not absolutely certain in this respect. Moreover, I only mention the metals I have seen. H. W. H.]

- CXXXIII. *Ob.* In the gold field is 1776-CENTENNIAL-1876 surrounded by thirty-seven platina stars. Around it is AMERICA EUROPE ASIA AFRICA in relief, with engraved emblems of Agriculture, Science, Art and Commerce between. *Rev.* A wreath of laurel and oak clasped by an American shield in colored enamel; and within it PRESENTED TO F.S. PEASE BY EXHIBITORS OF MACHINERY MDCCCLXXVI. Outside is INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA. And engraved Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. At top a globe, flags, and eagle in gold. Size 86. This medal, made by Starr and Marcus of New York City, was presented to the inventor of the lubricating oils used at the exhibition.
- CXXXIV. *Ob.* Naked bust of Washington to L. GEORGE WASHINGTON. F.B. SMITH & HARTMANN, N.Y. Same as the Washington with the rev. of the Mt. Vernon Tomb, Appleton CCIV, muled also with a "Born" &c. rev. *Rev.* Wreath of oak and holly crossed and tied. THIS MEDAL IS STRUCK TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON, AND IN HONOR OF THE PATRONS WHO ATTEND OUR CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, AT PHILADELPHIA, P^A. U.S., 1776. 1876. In twelve lines. F.B. SMITH, & HORST N.Y. White metal. Size 40. Only a few stuck, it is said.
- CXXXV. The St. Alban Commandery, (Philadelphia,) Masonic shield-shaped Centennial, described by Marvin, No. CII.
- CXXXVI. The Philadelphia Commandery Masonic bell-shaped Centennial, described by Marvin, No. CIII.
- CXXXVII. The Hugh de Payens Commandery, (Jersey City,) Masonic cruciform Centennial, described by Marvin, No. CV.
- CXXXVIII. *Ob.* Soley's bust of Washington, same as No. XXXVIII. *Rev.* STRUCK IN THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS --- IN THE ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1876.; the first ten words being round the edge in two curves, and the rest below. In the centre is a six-pointed star with twenty-five stars within and thirteen stars around it. Size 24. This medal was not struck in the Centennial grounds, as intended. It is in silver, bronze, copper, brass, and white metal, with a guarantee that only thirty are struck in each metal.
- CXXXIX. *Ob.* Independence Hall, same as rev. of No. XXXVIII. *Rev.* Same as last. Same remarks.

- CXXX. *Ob.* Free and United States, same as No. XXXIX. *Rev.* Same as last. Same remarks.
- CXXXI. *Ob.* Fountain, C. T. A. U. of A. Same as No. XL. *Rev.* Same as last. Same remarks.
- CXXXII. *Ob.* American Colonies, same as No. XLII. *Rev.* Same as last. Same remarks.
- CXXXIII. Free and United States, same as No. CXXX, except a slight difference in the reverse, which has Soley's name in exergue, and rays round the star. There are said to be only four, two in white metal and two in copper gilt, the reverse having then been altered.
- CXXXIV. *Ob.* Washington, same as No. XXXVIII. *Rev.* American Colonies, same as No. XLII. Copper, gilt, and white metal. Size 24.
- CXXXV. *Ob.* Main Building, same as No. XVI. *Rev.* Horticulture Hall, same as No. XXI. Bronze, brass, and white metal. Size 26.
- CXXXVI. *Ob.* Main Building. Same as last. *Rev.* Art Gallery, same as No. XIX. Bronze and white metal. Size 26.
- CXXXVII. *Ob.* Horticulture Hall, same as No. XXI. *Rev.* Art Gallery, same as last. Bronze and brass. Size 26.
- CXXXVIII. *Ob.* DANIEL L. WARNER BETSEY WILDER MARRIED FEBRUARY 12TH 1826, in six curved lines. Branches of oak and laurel crossed and tied. Clasped hands in the centre, with thirty-six rays. *Rev.* Three rings interlinked, inscribed, ELIZABETH BORN MAR. 5TH 1828 THOMAS BORN JAN^Y 28TH 1831 HENRY BORN MAY 21ST 1836 (the word BORN being within the ring.) TO COMMEMORATE THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY, FEBRUARY 12TH 1876 IN THE 100TH YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 21. None were sold and the dies are destroyed.
- CXXXIX. *Ob.* Head of Washington to L. Above in a semi-circle twelve stars, (probably meant to be pierced at the place of the thirteenth, which is marked by a dot,) 100TH YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE WASHINGTON 1776 1876 *Rev.* Laurel branches crossed. 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, MAY, 1876 Silver. Size 20.
- CXL. *Ob.* Same as last. *Rev.* Masonic emblems, same as rev. of N.Y. Masonic Temple Medal. (Marvin, No. CCLXVIII.) Silver. Size 21. Very rare, as but six in silver, twenty in copper, and twenty in brass were struck when the obverse die broke.

- CXLI. *Ob.* Head of Lafayette to R. GENERAL LAFAYETTE. *Rev.* DEFENDER OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH LIBERTY. BORN 1757 DIED 1834 STATUE IN NEW YORK UNVEILED SEP'T. 6. 1876 CENTENNIAL and six stars. Silver. Size 20.
- CXLII. *Ob.* of the McPherson Medal of 1864. *Rev.* SOCIETY ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE WASHINGTON CITY 1876. White metal. Size 13.
- CXLIII. *Ob.* Head of Washington to R. surrounded by thirteen stars, 1776. Around, FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEART OF HIS COUNTRYMEN *Rev.* A stack of grain and agriculture implements 1876 in a wreath tied. The Medal is of some soft metal gilt; and hangs by two eagle heads from a silken U.S. flag attached to a pin marked CENTENNIAL and on the back MORSE & CO 5 COURTLANDT ST N Y Size 19. The execution is very poor.
- CXLIV. *Ob.* Head of Washington to L. like the head on the Children of America Centennial * IN GOD WE TRUST * 1776 CENTENNIAL 1876. *Rev.* Two palm branches crossed. 21st ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERSEY CITY SUNDAY SCHOOLS May 22 1876 Silver, copper and white metal. Size 18. This is the type adopted; the two following are the rejected patterns.
- CXLV. *Ob.* Similar head of Washington. THE PATTERN OF PATRIOTISM, INDUSTRY AND PROGRESS. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver, three only, copper and white metal twelve each. Size 18.
- CXLVI. *Ob.* Similar head of Washington and two palm branches crossed. WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver, three only, copper and white metal, twelve each. Size 18.
- CXLVII. *Ob.* Same as last. *Rev.* A United States shield with six United States flags and liberty cap and rays and two stars. THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF AMERICA 1876. Copper. Size 18.
- CXLVIII. Head of Martha Washington to L. in a wreath of palm crossed. THE 100TH YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 18.
- CXLIX. Same as last. *Rev.* Two palm branches and a tablet or label inscribed MARTHA WASHINGTON MEMORIAL MEDAL. Brass. Size 18. The *Rev.* was also struck in a composition, colored blue and red, with no obverse.
- CL. *Ob.* Head of Washington three-quarters face. GEORGE WASHINGTON *1776* *Rev.* Memorial Hall above EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA and below CENTENNIAL 1876 Brass. Size 17. Pierced, rather poor, and very rare, as only three have been seen here. Probably of German origin.
- CLI. Same, except that there are six stars on the obv. Size 21. Only half a dozen have been discovered.
- CLII. *Ob.* Independence bell, 1776 *Rev.* IN MEMORY OF THE CENTENNIAL. Lead, with loop. Size 16. Very poor.
- CLIII. *Ob.* Independence Hall. MEMORIAL MEDAL 1776 *Rev.* STRUCK WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1876. Brass. Size 15.
- CLIV. *Ob.* Head of Liberty to L. surrounded by thirteen stars, resembling an old fashioned cent. *Rev.* A spread eagle. 1876 CENTENNIAL. Brass. Size 15. Pierced, and very weak. The rev. of this was also struck with a blank obv.
- CLV. *Ob.* Independence bell borne by an eagle; rays. CENTENNIAL 1776 1876 and thirteen stars. *Rev.* The well known Union League rev. of flag and LONG MAY IT WAVE, which has been muled several times. Bronze. Size 15. This obv. was also muled with Harbach's card.
- CLVI. *Ob.* IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE CENTENNIAL 1876 INDEPENDENCE HALL AS IN 1776 and view of the hall. *Rev.* The bell, marked 1753; and around it PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND * 1776 --- 1876 * Bronze. Size 14.
- CLVII. *Ob.* LIBERTY BELL 1776 and the bell. *Rev.* PUBLIC BUILDINGS PHILA and a view of a building. White metal. Size 14. The obv. of this was muled with the cards of Hand, of Picard, and of Fries, Malseed & Hawkins, and probably others.
- CLVIII. *Ob.* Same as last, but struck on a large planchet shaped in a twelve-pointed star, punched. *Rev.* BEGIN OUR 100TH YEAR JULY 5 1875. White metal. Size 19.
- CLIX. Almost exactly like CLVIII, but smaller. The bell on the obv. is smaller, and on the rev. the buildings are smaller, and the words in exergue are in two straight lines. Very rare indeed. Size 13.
- CLX. *Ob.* O. U. A. M. In the field, the square, dividers, and arm with hammer; and on a scroll above HONESTY, INDUSTRY, SOBRIETY. *Rev.* Laurel wreath crossed and tied. 31ST ANNIVERSARY JULY 8TH 1876 Copper. Size 13. Medal of the Order of United American Mechanics, and very nicely executed. The same obv. was struck with Smith's hotel card, and has been muled before. [From the device of the square and compasses on the obverse, this is frequently but erroneously catalogued in Coin Sales as a *Masonic*. — Ed.]
- CLXI. Almost exactly like No. LXII. Key's small bell and Independence Hall, but a size larger. On obv. below the bell is 1776 1876 and on the rev. the name is above the hall and the date 1776 below. White metal. Size 12.

Holland Reprint

- CLXII. *Ob.* The Lord's Prayer incused with a border of flowers. *Rev.* STRUCK IN THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILA ON THE FIRST STEAM COINING PRESS USED BY THE U.S. MINT. Incused with a similar border of flowers. Silver. Size 12.
- CLXIII. *Ob.* Masonic. *Rev.* Same as last. (Marvin, No. CCLXXVI.) Milled. Silver and brass. Size 12. Only fifty struck.
- CLXIV. *Ob.* The small bell obv. before described. *Rev.* CHILDRENS CENTENNIAL PARTY AT LYCEUM HALL POTTSVILLE PA. FEB. 22. 1876 Silver, copper and white metal. Size 12.
- CLXV. *Ob.* The large bell obv. before described. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 12.
- CLXVI. *Ob.* The large bell. *Rev.* GENERAL GRANT 1872 with head to L., which has been muled before. Copper. Size 12.
- CLXVII. *Ob.* The large bell. *Rev.* THE CHILDRENS BALL STOCKTON HOTEL CAPE MAY N. J. 1876. Silver. Size 12
- CLXVIII. *Ob.* The large head of Washington to R., which has been muled with the bells as before described in this list. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver and white metal. Size 12. Only a dozen struck.
- CLXIX. Same as last, except the date of the rev. which is 1877. Copper and brass. Size 12.
- CLXX. *Ob.* Small bell, 1776 1876 *Rev.* 1 in a wreath. A CENTURY OF LIBERTY Brass. Size 8. Besides these, there are certain others which I only know from imperfect description, viz.:--
- CLXXI. 4th of July celebration of 1876 at Cincinnati, Ohio. Liberty, with American flag and shield. White metal, loop. Size 18. Very scarce.
- CLXXII. Delphos Union Sunday School. White metal. Size 20. Rare.
- CLXXIII. Liberty Lodge I. O. O. F. White metal pierced. Size 34.
- CLXXIV. Green Point Presbyterian Sunday School. White metal and brass. Size 16.
- CLXXV. German Singing Association "UNION" at Philadelphia. *Ob.* Liberty bell. Copper, brass, white metal. Size 16.
- CLXXVI. Same, with American flag. LONG MAY IT WAVE. Copper, brass, white metal. Size 16.
- CLXXVII. Centennial legion. Copper. Size 20.
- CLXXVIII. *Ob.* Continental soldier. CONTINENTAL 1776-1876. *Rev.* LIBERTAS AMERICANA. This and the following twenty-three mules are all in copper, brass, and white metal. Size 15.
- CLXXIX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* The Capitol.
- CLXXX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Carpenter's Hall.
- CLXXXI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings at Philadelphia.
- CLXXXII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* INDEPENDENCE HALL THE BIRTH PLACE OF LIBERTY. JULY 4. 1776.
- CLXXXIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Coat of Arms of Maryland, and this obv. was also muled with certain store cards.
- CLXXXIV. *Ob.* Liberty Bell 1776. *Rev.* LIBERTAS AMERICANA.
- CLXXXV. *Ob.* Same *Rev.* The Capitol.
- CLXXXVI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Carpenter's Hall.
- CLXXXVII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings at Philadelphia.
- CLXXXVIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Independence Hall.
- CLXXXIX. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Arms of Maryland.
- CXC. *Ob.* Independence Hall. *Rev.* LIBERTAS AMERICANA.
- CXCI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* The Capitol.
- CXCII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Carpenter's Hall.
- CXCIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings.
- CXCIV. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Arms of Maryland.
- CXCV. *Ob.* LIBERTAS AMERICANA *Rev.* The Capitol.
- CXCVI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Carpenter's Hall.
- CXCVII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings.
- CXCVIII. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Arms of Maryland.
- CXCIX. *Ob.* Carpenter's Hall. *Rev.* The Capitol.
- CC. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Public Buildings.
- CCI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Arms of Maryland.
- (The following badges deserve description.)
- CCII. Bunker Hill stamped out of brass, with pin. Size 28 x 20.
- CCIII. INDEPENDENCE HALL AS IN 1776 with a view of the hall; black, on a silver ground, with a border. Round, with a pin. Size 25. Of French make. Rare.
- CCIV. A hollow silvery canteen marked 1776, G A R in a monogram, 1876 hanging by a silk cord from a shield and wreath. Size 20.
- CCV. G. WASHINGTON 1776 1876 and a good head of Washington, almost front face. Round, gilt. Size 18. Also of French make and rare.

CCVI. A hatchet inscribed on one side, I CANNOT TELL A
LIE 1776 and on the other, 1876 I DID IT WITH
THIS HATCHET. A silvery alloy. Size 22.

Beside the shop card mules above named, Bolen's
Libertas Americana, size 16, was muled with several
cards, and so was a copy of it, size 14, and I presume
there are many others. The Florence Manufacturing Co.
Medal, six varieties, and the Valentine Varnish Medal,
both size 24, are specially noteworthy.

THE
COIN COLLECTOR'S
JOURNAL.

ILLUSTRATED.



Vol. 1.

NEW YORK,
SCOTT & CO., 146 FULTON ST.

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL; FEBRUARY, 1876; pp. 36-39

Congress, by special Act of June, 1874, authorized the United States Mint to prepare, and the Centennial Board of Finance to issue a series of medals commemorative of the hundredth anniversary of American independence. Many other medals and tokens, directly or indirectly relating to the subject, have been and will be issued by corporations [sic] and private individuals. With the present number we commence the description of such as have been brought to our notice, or of which we have copies, requesting our subscribers and correspondents to make us acquainted with any new issues or omissions in our list:

No. I. Issued by the Commission. *Obverse*: Female figure with uplifted left hand; above, constellation of 13 stars. THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES. 1776. *Reverse*: Columbia standing between two bowing figures. IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. ACT OF CONGRESS, JUNE, 1874. Date 1876. Silver, gilt and bronze; size 36.

No. II. Issued by the Commission. *Obverse*: The same as No. I. *Reverse*: Laurel wreath, around it, BY AUTHORITY OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1876; within it, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Silver, gilt and bronze; size 24.

No. III. *Obverse*: Art building; above, CENTENNIAL ART GALLERY; below, PHILADELPHIA IN MEMORIAL. *Reverse*: 1776; ILLUSTRATING THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF A FREE PEOPLE IN A HUNDRED YEARS. 1876. Pat. Nov. 3, 1874, H. & L. By Key; silver, copper and white metal; size 27.

No. IV. The same as No. III in rubber; size 24.

No. V. *Obverse*: Main building; above, CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION; below, PHILADELPHIA; date, 1876 in a shield with 13 stars. *Reverse*: Same as No. III. By Key; silver, copper and white metal: size 27.

No. VI. *Obverse*: Horticultural Hall; above, CENTENNIAL; below, HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA. *Reverse*: Same as No. III. By Key; silver, copper and white metal; size 27.

No. VII. *Obverse*: Independence Hall with adjoining buildings; above, PROCLAIM LIBERTY

THROUGHOUT THE LAND AND UNTO ALL THE PEOPLE THEREOF; below, INDEPENDENCE HALL, July 4, 1776; patented February 10, 1874. *Reverse*: Memorial Hall and grounds; above, MEMORIAL HALL; below, TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES PHILA JULY 4 1876. Silver, gilt, bronze and white metal; size 36.

No. VIII. *Obverse*: Independence Hall, with statue and trees in front; INDEPENDENCE HALL 1776. *Reverse*: cracked bell attached to beam; around it, PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF; above. THE LIBERTY BELL; below, LEVITICUS XXV. Silver, copper and white metal; size 24.

No. IX. *Obverse*: Independence Hall; 1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876; below, COMMENCED 1729 FINISHED 1734. *Reverse*: cracked bell with two inscriptions; above, LIBERTY BELL; below, Lev. XXV. VX.; on the left 1776, and on the right 1876; PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL ITS INHABITANTS THEREOF. By Key, silver, copper and white metal; size 24.

No. X. *Obverse*: Bust of Washington to right; GEORGE WASHINGTON; on scroll below, BORN FEB 22 1732 DIED DEC 13 1799. *Reverse*: same as No. IX. Silver, copper and white metal; size 24.

No. XI. *Obverse*: same as No. X. *Reverse*: same as obverse of No. IX; size 24.

No. XII. *Obverse*: Independence Hall; below, INDEPENDENCE HALL. *Reverse*: cracked bell; on the left, 1776; on the right, 1876; below, LIBERTY BELL. By Key. Silver, copper, white metal and brass; size, 11.

No. XIII. *Obverse*: same as No. XII. *Reverse*: blank. White metal; size 12.

No. XIV. *Obverse*: Main Exhibition building and park; above, eagle, American Shield, and flags with scroll inscribed, E. PLURIBUS UNUM; below, MAIN BUILDING, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, 1876. *Ground floor* 872,320 sq. ft., 20.02 acs; *length*, 1,880 ft.; *upper floors* 63,688 sq. ft., 1.45 acres; *width* 464 ft. *Reverse*: memorial building and grounds; above, CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ART GALLERY; below FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, 1876. Silver, gilt, bronze and white metal. Dies cut in England. Size 32.

Frossard Reprint

No. XV. *Obverse*: end of Main Exhibition Building; above, 1776, IN MEMORIAM, 1876. MAIN BUILDING, LENGTH 1880 FT.; WIDTH 464 FT.; HEIGHT 70 FT.; below, GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA. *Reverse*: THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, U. S. AMERICA, 4TH OF JULY, 1876. EXHIBITION OPEN FROM MAY 10 TO NOV. 10, 1876, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA. Black walnut; size 48.

No. XVI. *Obverse*: end of Art building; above, 1776, MEMORIAL HALL OR ART GALLERY, 1876; 365 FT. LONG; 210 FT WIDE; below; GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA. *Reverse*: same as No. XV. Black walnut; size 48.

No. XVII. *Obverse*: Head of Washington facing the right. GEORGE WASHINGTON, BORN FEB. 22d, 1732. DIED DEC. 14, 1799. *Reverse*: THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, 4TH OF JULY, 1876. Black walnut, size 39.

No. XVIII. Variety of No. XVII, differing only in size of head. Black walnut; size 39.

No. XIX. *Obverse*: Head of Hawley facing the right. GEN'L JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, PRESIDENT U. S. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. *Reverse*: Same as Number XVII. Black walnut; size 39.

No. XX. *Obverse*: Head of Goshorn, facing the left. ALFRED T. GOSHORN, DIRECTOR GENERAL U. S. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. *Reverse*: Same as No. XVII. Black walnut; size 39.

No. XXI. *Obverse*: Independence Hall. 1776, INDEPENDENCE HALL, BIRTHPLACE OF LIBERTY, COMMENCED 1729; FINISHED 1734. *Reverse*: Same as No. XVII. Black walnut; size 39.

No. XXII. *Obverse*: Head of Washington facing the right. TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. On border, horse and foot soldiers in panels. *Reverse*: Declaration of Independence. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 26.

XXIII. *Obverse*: H. G. SAMSON [sic], DEALER IN RARE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COINS, MEDALS AND STAMPS, COR. BROADWAY AND FULTON ST., NEW YORK, 1876. CENTENNIAL LINEN MARKER, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, MANUFACTORY 91 BUSHWICK AV., BROOKLYN, E. D. Stamping machine, inscribed H.G. Sampson. *Reverse*: Same as No. XXI. White metal; size 26.

XXIV. *Obverse*: Head of Lincoln, facing the right. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. *Reverse*: within a border, CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1876. OUR NATION'S FREEDOM ACHIEVED BY WASHINGTON AND PERPETUATED BY LINCOLN. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 24.

XXV. *Obverse*: Bunker Hill Monument, with radiating rays; CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, JUNE, 17, 1775-JUNE 17, 1875. *Reverse*: TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF THE 7TH REGT. NAT. GUARD, STATE OF N. Y., TO BOSTON, JUNE 17, 1875.

(To be continued.)

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL; MARCH, 1876; pp. 62-63

XXVI. *Obverse*: Head of Washington, facing the right, surrounded by 34 stars. THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, 1876. *Reverse*: Within heavy oak leaves a wreath; in two circular lines; BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE, NO. CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 27, 1; in centre, blazing sun, on it, 1776. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 22.

XXVII. *Obverse*: The same as No. XXVI. *Reverse*, also the same, except legend, BATTLE OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SO. CAROLINA, JUNE 28, 2. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXVIII. *Obverse*: The same as No. XXVI. *Reverse*, also the same except legend, BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 3. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXIX. *Obverse*: The same as No. XXVI. *Reverse*, also the same except legend, BATTLE OF HARLEM PLAINS, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 16, 4. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXX. - *Obverse*: The same as No. XXVI. *Reverse*, also the same except legend, BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 11 AND 12, 5. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXXI. *Obverse*: The same as No. XXVI. *Reverse*, also the same except legend, BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 28, 6. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXXII. *Obverse*: The same as No. XXVI. *Reverse*, also the same except legend, BATTLE OF FORT WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 7. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXXIII. *Obverse*: The same as No. XXXVI. *Reverse*, also the same except legend, BATTLE OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, DECEMBER 26, 8. Silver, bronze, and white metal. Size 22.

XXXIV. *Obverse*: A shield with landscape at sunrise, on the foreground a minute man; above, within concentric rays, 1775, below, APRIL 19TH; on the left, 1642 CAMB. FARMS, on the right 1713, LEXINGTON; within the outer circle, WHAT A GLORIOUS MORNING FOR AMERICA, LEXINGTON. *Reverse*: CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, APRIL 19, 1875. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 24.

XXXV. *Obverse*: Head of Washington to the right. Within the outer circle * FIRST IN WAR AND PEACE* LAST IN SECURING; within the inner circle, 1775 -- 100 YEARS -- 1875 I. F. W. DES. G. H. L. FEC. *Reverse*: Unfinished monument Washington, D.C. Within the outer circle, * A MONUMENT* CORNER STONE LAID 1848 -- COMPLETED -- ? -- 1876. Within the inner circle (PRESIDENCY OF U. S. GRANT) WOOD'S SERIES, c No. 3. Silver, bronze and white metal, size 25.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL; APRIL, 1876; pp. 68-69

XXXVI. *Obverse*: The same as No. XXXV. *Reverse*: The same as No. XXXV, excepting the stone cutting on monument, which is omitted; the legend also the same, except part in outer circle, which reads CORNER STONE LAID 1848 -- COMPLETED 1876 (?). Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 25.

XXXVII. *Obverse*: Wreath of oak and laurel leaves; with head of Washington facing the left; without, in circular lines, * 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE * JULY 4, 1876. *Reverse*: wreath, in five lines, 1876 DEDICATED TO THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA. White metal. Size 22.

XXXVIII. *Obverse*: Head of Warren, facing front; JOSEPH WARREN. BORN 1741. KILLED JUNE 17, 1775. *Reverse*: Bunker Hill Monument, fence, etc.; BUNKER HILL BATTLE GROUND, 1875. White metal. Size 23.

XXXIX. *Obverse*: In the field a group of the death of Warren; around it * BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL * JUNE 17, 1775. *Reverse*: Monument and fence; CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY, JUNE 17, 1875. Brass, copper, and white metal. Size 17.

XL. *Obverse*: Laurel wreath, within it a shield, flags, and rising sun; WARREN; on the shield, JUNE 17TH, 1775. *Reverse*: View of Bunker Hill Monument; BUNKER HILL. White metal. Size 17.

XLI. *Obverse*: Head of Washington to the right. *Reverse*: Cracked Bell; to left, 1776; to right, 1876; below, LIBERTY BELL. White metal. Size 12.

XLII. *Obverse*: Same as No. XLI. *Reverse*: Cracked Bell; above it LIBERTY BELL; below, 1776. White metal. Size 12.

XLIII. *Obverse*: Within a circle, bust of Washington, in uniform, facing the left; without it, 'TO AID ST. JOHN'S -- GUILD' -- FLOATING -- HOSPITAL, WOOD'S SERIES, 'C.', NO. 5, G. H. L. *Reverse*: Bust of Martha Washington, facing the left; * CENTENNIAL RECEPTION BALL & TEA-PARTY * FEB'Y 22ND, 1876. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, N. Y. Silver, copper, and white metal. Size 18.

XLIV. *Obverse*: Head of Washington, facing the right; thirteen stars in semicircle over the head; legend, etc., like No. XLIII. *Reverse*: The same as No. XLIII. Silver, copper and white metal. Size 18.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL; MAY, 1876; pp. 92-93

XLV. *Obverse*: Head of Washington, facing the left; around it, in two lines, 100TH YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE WASHINGTON; above, thirteen stars in semi-circle; on the left, 1776; on the right, 1876; below, palm and laurel branches crossed. *Reverse*: Within a wreath of two laurel branches, in three curved and five straight lines, 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, MAY, 1876. White metal. Size [blank]

XLVI. *Obverse:* Head of Liberty to the left, with flowing hair, and small liberty cap on short staff; in semi-circle above, LIBERTAS AMERICANA; below, in straight line, 4 JULY, 1776. *Reverse:* In circular lines, TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO., LEADING CLOTHIERS, FINE GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES, 398, 400 & 402, BOWERY, N. Y. White metal. Size [blank]

XLVII. *Obverse:* Head of Washington to the right; GEORGIUS WASHINGTON PRAES, RER. CONF. AMER. MDCCLXXXIX LOVETT PHILA. *Reverse:* Outer circle, TO COMMEMORATE THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE; within this, in a circle, thirty-eight stars; in seven curved lines, within, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION HELD AT FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA MAY 10 TO NOV. 10, 1876. Copper and white metal. Size 33.

XLVIII. *Obverse:* Cracked bell, attached to beam; LIBERTY BELL; on the left six, and on the right seven stars; below, 1776; the legend, stars and date disposed in one circular line. *Reverse:* Independence Hall; * THE BIRTH-PLACE OF LIBERTY * INDEPENDENCE HALL, JULY 4, 1776. White metal. Size 14.

XLIX. *Obverse:* Cracked bell, attached to beam; above, LIBERTY BELL; below, 1776 1876. *Reverse:* Independence Hall; above, INDEPENDENCE HALL; below, 1776. White metal. Size 12.

L. *Obverse:* Flying eagle, surrounded with radiating rays; suspended to his talons, a cracked bell; above, CENTENNIAL; on the left seven, and on the right six stars; below, 1776; 1876 in one circular line [sic]. *Reverse:* Flagstaff with American flag, to the left; above, LONG MAY IT WAVE; below and to the right, thirteen stars. White metal; Size 16.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL; JUNE, 1876; pp. 103-106

LI. *Obverse:* The same as No. XXII (See Feb'y No. C.C. J.). *Reverse:* The signature JOHN HANCOCK, as it appears on the Declaration of Independence; above it, thirteen stars in one curved line; above these, and under the signature, in four curved and three straight lines, WORDS SPOKEN BY JOHN HANCOCK AFTER SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE THERE! JOHN BULL CAN READ THAT NAME WITHOUT SPECTACLES, NOW LET HIM DOUBLE HIS REWARD. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 26.

LII. *Obverse:* Within a slightly depressed circle, circular surface, the naked bust of Washington to the left; near the edge, in one circular line, THE PATTERN OF PATRIOTISM, INDUSTRY AND PROGRESS. *Reverse:* Two palm branches, crossed at the stem, and disposed in a circle; within these in seven straight and one curved line, 21ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERSEY CITY SUNDAY SCHOOLS, MAY 21, 1876. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 17.

LIII. *Obverse:* Short bust of Washington to the left; under the shoulder, p; in one circular line, near the edge, * IN GOD WE TRUST. * 1776. CENTENNIAL. 1876. *Reverse:* The same as No. LII, except the date white reads, MAY 22, 1876. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 17.

LIV. *Obverse:* Bell hanging to a beam; on the left, 1776; on the right, 1876. *Reverse:* Within a wreath, the figure one; around it, A CENTURY OF LIBERTY. Silver, bronze, white metal and gilt; size 7 1/2.

LV. *Obverse:* Large head of Washington to the left, hair in short queue; GEORGE WASHINGTON; under the neck, U.S. M. C. *Reverse:* In one circular, five curved, and three straight lines, FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BORN, FEB. 22, 1732 DIED, DEC. 14, 1799 * IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1876. Silver, bronze, gilt and white metal; size 26.

LVI. *Obverse:* Part of Exposition building with bare grounds in front; above and below, in four curved and one straight line, GRAND ENTRANCE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION PHILADELPHIA 1776 1876. *Reverse:* In one circular, two curved and seven straight lines, TO COMMEMORATE THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATION'S BIRTH 1776 1876 U. S. M. CO. MAIN BUILDING LENGTH 1880 FEET, WIDTH 464 FEET, HEIGHT 70 FEET, AREA 22 ACRES. FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA. Silver, bronze, gilt and white metal; size 27.

LVII. *Obverse:* A drunken man, standing and facing right; gun with disproportionately large stock in a nearly horizontal position under his arm; hanging to his coat behind, a bottle marked OLD RYE; above, (Two) "MINUTE MAN 1875." *Reverse:* In a circle, CHARLESTOWN CENTENNIAL ANTIQUE ASSOCIATION; on the left, 1775, on the right, 1875; in the field, in fourteen straight lines, PRES. A. O. BUXTON. VICE PRES. J. N. DEVERUX. M. A. ALDRICH. J. H. SUTDLEY. L. G. STONE. J. W.

DENNETT. C. D. GAREY. I. W. DERBY. G. F. WILLARD. F. L. GILMAN. R. N. PARKER. J. G. ABBOTT. JR. G. PRESCOTT. TREAS. G. H. GIBBS. ASST. TREAS. J. H. STUDLEY. JR. H. E. HAYWARD REC. SEC. A. B. WHITE. COR. SEC.



LVIII. *Obverse:* Bust of Pope Pius IX to the right; IN HONOR OF THE CATHOLIC VISITORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PHILADELPHIA 1876. R. LAUBENEIMER. *Reverse:* Blazing sun, with long radiating rays; within the circle formed, a representation of Main Exhibition building; above the building, a flying eagle. In the foreground, Columbia on the right, and Europe on the left stand on a segment of globe marked AMERICA; Columbia facing front, points with the right hand to the Main Exhibition building; the left holds a staff surmounted with liberty-cap, and rests also upon an American shield, the latter partially concealed by the drapery of the figure; Europe, on the left facing three quarter rear, advances towards the Exhibition building; the right arm bent upwards to her breast; the left bears a shield emblazoned with Grecian temple; above, in curved line, SEE HOW WE PROSPER. Silver, bronze, and white metal; size 28.



LIX. *Obverse:* Head of German Emperor William IV; to the right; DEN DEUTSCHEN BESUCHERN DER WELTAUSSTELLUNG GEWIDMET PHILADELPHIA, 1876, R. LAUBENHEIMER. *Reverse:* The same as No. LVIII. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 28.

LX. *Obverse:* Profile bust of President McMahon in uniform to the left; A L'HONNEUR DES VISITEURS FRANCAIS DE L'EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE A PHILADELPHIA, 1876. R. LAUBENHEIMER. *Reverse:* Same as No. LVIII Silver, bronze and white metal; size 28.

No. LXI. *Obverse:* Crowned bust of Queen Victoria to left; IN HONOR OF THE ENGLISH VISITORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876. R. LAUBENHEIMER. *Reverse:* Same as No. LVIII. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 28.



The editor of the journal tenders his thanks to Mr. David Prosky for the five centennial medals Nos. 51, 52, and 53. The obverse of No. 53, with its excellent likeness of Washington and appropriate motto is the design of Mr. Prosky and does credit to both his taste and patriotism.

The editor is also indebted to the United States Medallion Company, 170 Broadway, for the earliest copies of the beautiful European memento medals of the Centennial Exhibition. It is due entirely to the courtesy of the managing officer of that company, Mr. Senaner, that we are able to present our readers in the present number with the two illustrations of the finest medals as yet published on account of our centennial celebration and exhibition. The medals are designed and patented by Mr. S.J. Delan of New York; and the dies were cut by Mr. Laubheimer, a German artist of considerable merit. Let us hope that the publication of these medals, besides those relating to England, France, Germany and the Pope, now being completed, will be continued, and that the series when complete will embrace such countries as Switzerland (the oldest sister republic in Europe), Denmark, Holland, Sweden, and Norway, Italy, Spain, Russia, Belgium, Austria, Greece and Turkey, all of which countries are fully represented at the Philadelphia World's Fair.

Nos. 55 and 56, published by the U.S. Medallion Company, are fine centennial mementos, artistic in design, and finely executed.

[As can be seen by the illustrations (rearranged by me for convenience), the editor is actually referring to Nos. 58, 59, 60, and 61, vice Nos. 51-53, 55, and 56.]

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL; JULY, 1876; pp. 121-122

No. LXII. *Obverse*: Naked bust of Washington to the left, with hair in short queue; in the field, on the left, 1776; on the right, 1876; GEORGE WASHINGTON * THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. * A CENTURY ADDS LUSTRE TO HIS FAME. R. LAUBENHEIMER. *Reverse*: Same as No. LVIII; silver, bronze, and white metal; size 28.

No. LXIII. *Obverse*: Within a wreath formed by two laurel branches, crossed at the stem, the bust of Martha Washington, facing left; THE 100TH YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE, 1876. *Reverse*: Within a similar laurel wreath, a scroll disposed in six straight zigzag lines, inscribed, MARTHA WASHINGTON MEMORIAL MEDAL; silver, bronze and white metal; size 18.

No. LXIV. *Obverse*: Independence Hall; 1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876; below; COMMENCED 1729, FINISHED 1734, (like No. 9.) *Reverse*: Military bust of Washington facing the right, with hair in short queue; above, GEORGE WASHINGTON; below, on a flying scroll, in two lines, BORN FEB. 22, 1732, DIED DEC. 14, 1799; KEY; silver, bronze, and white metal; size 24.

No. LXV. *Obverse*: Front view of Memorial Hall; above, in two curved lines, A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE; below, in two curved lines, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILAD' A., PA., U. S. A. *Reverse*: Bust of Washington, in civil dress, facing front, his right hand supporting a sheathed sword; in the upper left field, 1776, in the right, 1876; below, thirteen stars disposed in a curved line; two laurel branches, each with sixteen berries, joined at the stem, and tapering upward, form a wreath; silver, bronze, and white metal; size 28.

No. LXVI. *Obverse*: Three buildings superposed; under the first, MEMORIAL HALL; under the second, MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING; under the third, AGRICULTURAL HALL, 1876; above, in one curved line, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. *Reverse*: The Declaration of Independence; above, in one curved and two straight lines, DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; below, in two lines, PHILADELPHIA, 1776; silver, bronze and white metal, size 32.

No. LXVII. *Obverse*: View of Memorial Hall, with grounds in front; above, in two curved lines, EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS. GELLULOID MEDAL; below, in two curved lines, MEMORIAL HALL, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *Reverse*: Liberty bell hanging to a curved beam, inscribed, IN

GOD WE TRUST; on the left, a minute man, supporting a musket in his right hand, his left resting upon the bell; on the right, a militiaman, his right hand resting upon the bell, his left supporting a gun; in exergue, 1776, 1876; gelluloid, size 24.

No. LXVIII. *Obverse*: Female figure, seated on a high backed chair, facing the right; holding in her left hand a distaff, from which her right draws a thread; SHE SEEKETH WOOL AND FLAX, AND WORKETH WILLINGLY WITH HER HANDS, 1776. *Reverse*: Within a circle, the monogram W. C. A. ; around it, ART IS THE HANDMAID OF HUMAN GOOD, LOWELL, 1876; silver, bronze and white metal; size 15.

No. 68 is a commemorative medal designed by a talented young lady of Lowell, mass., a recent graduate of the City High School of that thriving city. We cannot place too high an estimate on the native artistic taste which finds expression in so happy and appropriate a form as this little bijou of a medal presents to us. "Art the handmaid of human good is the motto of Lowell. Published for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Association in that city and for sale by our enterprising and esteemed numismatic friend, George M. Elliot, Esq., 48 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

(To be continued.)

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL; AUGUST, 1876; pp. 131-134

No. LXIX. *Obverse*: Independence Hall with adjoining buildings; IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE CENTENNIAL 1876; in exergue, INDEPENDENCE HALL AS IN 1776. *Reverse*: Cracked bell, inscribed 1753; around it, in one line, PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND 1776 – 1876. Copper. Size 14.

No. LXX. *Obverse*: A soldier in the uniform of the Continental army, standing with gun slung over his shoulder; above, CONTINENTAL; on the left, 1776; on the right, 1876. *Reverse*: 100 Y'RS OF NAT. IND. 16 Y'RS BUSINESS IN COINS & STAMPS, J. W. SCOTT & CO., 146 FULTON ST. N. Y. White metal. Size 14.

No. LXXI. *Obverse*: Cracked bell, attached to beam; LIBERTY BELL; on the left six, and on the right seven stars; below, 1776; the legend, stars and date, disposed in one circular line (same as obverse of No. 48). *Reverse*: The same as reverse of No. LXX. White metal. Size 14.

No. LXXII. *Obverse:* Head of Liberty to the left, with flowing hair, and small liberty cap on short staff; in curved line above, LIBERTAS AMERICANA; below, in straight line, 4 JULY 1776 (same as obverse of No. 46). *Reverse:* The same as reverse of No. LXX. White metal. Size 14.

No. LXXIII. *Obverse:* Independence Hall; * THE BIRTHPLACE OF LIBERTY * INDEPENDENCE HALL JULY 4 1776 (same as reverse of No. 48). *Reverse:* The same as reverse of No. LXX. White metal. Size 14.

No. LXXIV. Electrotpe of an ivory carving copied from Trumbull's painting of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. *Obverse:* Forty-eight figures of the signers, each one a correct likeness, are disposed in two horizontal lines; an upper, irregular; and a lower, nearly straight. The upper figures from left to right, appear in the following order: Wm. Paca, Samuel Chase, Richard Stockton, Lewis Morris, Wm. Floyd, Arthur Middleton, Steph. Hopkins, William Ellery, Geo. Clymer, John Adams, Roger Sherman, Rob. R. Livingston, Th. Jefferson, Benj. Franklin, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott, Chas. Thompson, John Hancock, Geo. Read, John Dickinson, Edward Rutledge. The lower figures, from left to right, in a nearly straight line, represent the following signers: George Wythe, Wm. Whipple, Joseph Bartlett, Thomas Lynch, Jr., Benj. Harrison, Richard Henry Lee, Saml. Adams, George Clinton, Thos. Hayward, Jr., Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, Robt. Morris, Thomas Willing, Benjamin Rush, Elbridge Gerry, Robert Treat Paine, William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, Geo. Walton, James Wilson, Abraham Clark, Francis Hopkinson, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lewis, John Witherspoon, Samuel Huntington, Thomas M. Kean, Philip Livingston. *Reverse:* The text of declaration of Independence, with the names of signers, arranged on two tablets, surrounded by arabesque scroll work. Size 96.

No. LXXV. *Obverse:* Part of main building. GRAND ENTRANCE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1776-1876. *Reverse:* In one circular and five straight lines, * ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATION'S BIRTH * 1776 - 1876. U. S. MEDALLION ADVERTISING CO., 170 BROADWAY, N. Y.; white metal; size 27.

No. LXXVI. *Obverse:* Head of Washington to the left, with hair in queue; near the edge, in one circular line, * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * 1776. *Reverse:* View of Memorial Hall; CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL BUILDING, 1876 PHILADELPHIA; bronze, gilt and white metal; size 23.

No. LXXVII. *Obverse:* Cracked bell, hanging on beam; date 17 76, divided. *Reverse:* IN MEMORY OF THE CENTENNIAL; white metal and lead; size 16.

No. LXXVIII. *Obverse:* Upon a pedestal inscribed, 1776 - 1876, JULY 4TH PHILADELPHIA, PA., small bust of Washington facing the right; on the right an officer facing left rear, with chapeau raised; on the left, a soldier in the uniform of the 7TH Regiment N. G. State of N. Y., faces right, with arms at a present; IN COMMEMORATION OF THE VISIT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND THE VETERAN CORPS N. G. S. N. Y., TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OF 1876: DEMAREST S. C. N. Y. *Reverse:* Upon an escutcheon surmounted by segment of globe and eagle with outstretched wings, quartered, the arms of the United States, of the State of New York, of the Seventh Regiment, and of the Veteran Association, Seventh Regiment; on each side, four flags; below, a scroll, inscribed, PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA; under this, in one curved line, ORGANIZED 1824; near the edge, in one circular line, * ACTIVE MEMBERS, 1001, COL. E. CLARK * VETERANS, 1080, COL. M. LEFFERTS; silver, bronze and white metal; size 29.

No. LXXIX. *Obverse:* Columbia standing and facing front, distributes laurel crowns to the allegoric figures. Agriculture and Manufacture on the left, and Art and Commerce on the right; above, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION; below, PHILADELPHIA, 1876. M. OLRIMINV. F. SCHMAULFELD FEC. V CHRISTESEN. *Reverse:* Within an oval wreath of oak leaves, the head of Washington facing left; under him a heraldic eagle, holding in his right talon an olive branch, and in his left a bunch of arrows, also a scroll, inscribed E. PLURIBUS UNUM; two winged infant figures with one hand support a crown formed of thirteen stars over the center figure, in the other each holds a pen; 1776 THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1876. LET US HAVE PEACE. Silver, bronze and white metal; size 33.

No. LXXX. *Obverse:* Naked bust of Washington to left; above the head, a blazing star; below, small square and compass; near the edge, a heavy laurel wreath, formed of two branches crossed at the bottom; within this wreath, in one circular and one curved line, FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. BORN FEB 22, 1732 -- DIED DEC. 14, 1799; without the wreath, PATENTED JUNE 8, 1875. *Reverse:* Landscape; in the foreground a small tree, felled; on the right a boy

holds in his right hand a hatchet and points with his left to the felled tree; on the left, a gentleman supports himself on a cane with his left hand, and with the right points to the tree; above, within a wreath, the letters G. W. in monogram; above this, the all-seeing eye, and the inscription, MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PRAEVALERET; below, in two curved lines; I CANNOT TELL A LIE 1876. Silver, copper and white metal; size 32.

No. LXXXI. *Obverse:* End of Exhibition Building; above, in curved line, EXHIBITION; below, in two lines, 1876, PHILADELPHIA. *Reverse:* Seated figure of Liberty, to the right, and with face turned to the left; her right hand rests upon a shield inscribed LIBERTY; her left hand holds a staff surmounted with liberty cap; thirteen stars around the figure; size 41; earthenware.

Nos. 74 and 80 can only be recognized as centennial medals because they were struck in 1876 and designed as mementos of our centennial year; for that reason we have placed them in our list. No. 79 comes all the way from Denmark, where it was designed and struck. In point of artistic merit and execution this medal is much superior to the greater part of centennial medals issued in this country.

(To be continued.)

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL; OCTOBER, 1876; pp. 162-167

No. LXXXII. *Obverse:* Within a laurel wreath, the cloaked bust of Washington to the left; WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY. *Reverse:* Two palm branches, forming a wreath; within these, in seven straight and one curved line, 21ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE JERSEY CITY SUNDAY SCHOOLS, MAY 22d, 1876; bronze and white metal; size 18.

No. LXXXIII. *Obverse:* The same as obverse of No. 52. *Reverse:* The same as reverse of No. 82; bronze and white metal; size 18.

No. LXXXIV. *Obverse:* The same as obverse of No. 63. *Reverse:* The same as reverse of No. 82; bronze and white metal; size 18.

No. LXXXV. *Obverse:* The same as obverse of No. 8. *Reverse:* Within a circle, STINER'S N. Y. & CHINA TEA COMPANY, M. H. MOSES & CO., PROP'S; without it, 77 79 81 84 86 VESEY ST., N. Y.; white metal; size 24.

No. LXXXVI. *Obverse:* The same as reverse of No. 8. *Reverse:* The same as reverse of No. 86; white metal; size 24.

No. LXXXVII. *Obverse:* Head of Liberty to the left with flowing hair and small liberty cap on short staff; above, LIBERTAS, AMERICANA; below, 4 JULY, 1776. *Reverse:* AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., WALNUT ST., S.E. COR. 4TH PHILADELPHIA; white metal; size 14.

No. LXXXVIII. *Obverse:* Cracked bell, attached to beam; above, LIBERTY BELL; on the left six and on the right seven stars; below, 1776; the legend, stars, and date disposed in one circular line. *Reverse:* The same as reverse of No. 87; white metal; size 14.

No. LXXXIX. *Obverse:* A soldier in the uniform of continental army, standing with gun slung over his shoulder; above, CONTINENTAL; on the left, 1776; and on the right 1876. *Reverse:* The same as reverse of No. 87; white metal; size 14.

No. XC. *Obverse:* Coat-of-arms of Maryland; *Reverse:* The same as reverse of No. 87; white metal; size 14.

No. XCI. *Obverse:* View of building; PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILA. *Reverse:* The same as reverse of No. 87; white metal; size 14.

No. XC II - XCV. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. *Reverse:* WM. BURWELL & BRO., CARRIAGE MOUNTINGS AND COACH GOODS GENERALLY, PHILA., Pa; white metal; size 14.

No. XCVI - XCIX. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* BURR & WITSIL., MANUF'S OF METALLIC BUSINESS CARDS, MEDALS, &c., 1029 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.; white metal, size 14.

No. C. *Obverse:* View of Carpenter's Hall; CARPENTER'S HALL, PHILA. FIRST CONGRESS, SEPT. 5, 1774. *Reverse:* CASSIDY'S OLD ESTABLISHED STORE, WATCHES & JEWELRY, No. 8 STH SECOND ST., PHILADA; white metal, size 14.

No. CI-CIV. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* The same as reverse of No. 100; white metal, size 14.

No. CV - CVIII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* WM. COVERT, NEWS EXCHANGE. THEATRE, OPERA & MINSTREL TICKETS, ESTAB. 1860 CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILA. U. S.; white metal, size 14.

No. CIX - CXII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* DEAN, 17 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY; The words disposed in two circular lines; white metal; size 14.

No. CXIII - CXVI. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* DEAN, CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY, 17 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK; the words displayed in one straight and four curved lines; white metal; size 14.

No. CXVII. *Obverse:* View of the national capitol; CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON. *Reverse:* THOMAS DEPUY, CARPET DEALER 37 S. SECOND ST., PHILADA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CXVIII. *Obverse:* View of Independence Hall; INDEPENDENCE HALL THE BIRTHPLACE OF LIBERTY, JULY 4 1776. *Reverse:* The same as reverse of No. 117; white metal; size 14.

No. CXIX - CXXII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* The same as reverse of No. 117; white metal; size 14.

No. CXXIII - CXXVII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 100. *Reverse:* MAKE YOUR GROCER GET DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP, THE BEST OF ALL. J. L. CRAGIN & CO. PHILADA, PA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CXXVIII - CXXXI. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* GOOD FOR 1 GLASS OF SODA WATER AT FREDERICK'S PHARMACY cor 60TH ST. & SECOND AVE., N. Y.; white metal; size 14.

No. CXXXII - CXXXV. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* J. H. GERCKE, 1206 PINE ST., PHILADA., Pa. WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY; white metal; size 14.

No. CXXXVI - CXXXIX. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* H. W. HOOPS OLD CONFECTIONERY, 370 BOWERY, NEW YORK; white metal; size 14.

No. CXL - CXLIII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* BUY YOUR TEAS AT HARTS, 7TH AND CALLOW HILL, PHILA., AND RECEIVE A PRESENT; white metal; size 14.

No. CXLIV - CXLVII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* T. HOAG, WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, 1373 BROADWAY, NEW YORK; white metal; size 14.

No. CXLVIII - CLII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 118. *Reverse:* HUYLER'S OLD FASHIONED MOLASSES CANDY, 31 EIGHTH AVE. AND 869 B'WAY, N. Y.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLIII - CLVI. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* HUGH'S HOUSE, 686 N. BROAD ST., PHILA., CHRIS. HUGHES, PROP.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLVII. *Obverse:* The same as obverse of No. 88. *Reverse:* HARBACH'S ORIGINAL WALNUT CANDY, 36 N. 8TH STREET, PHILADA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLVIII - CLXI. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* WILLIAM R. JENKINS, STATIONER, PRINTER AND BOOKSELLER, No. 839 SIXTH AVE., N. Y.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLXII - CLXVI. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 117. *Reverse:* G. KILBRIDE, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 20TH AND CHRISTIAN STS., PHILADA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLXVII - CLXX. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* WEEKLY PAYMENTS TAKEN ON FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., AT KELLY'S 142 AND 144 N. 9TH ST., PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLXXI - CLXXIV. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* FRED'K KNOPPEL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CONFECTIONERY, 1108 ARCH ST., PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLXXV - CLXXX. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 118. *Reverse:* DIETRICH KNOPPEL, MANUFACTURER OF FINE AND PLAIN CONFECTIONERY, 1506 MARKET ST., PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLXXXI - CLXXXVI. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 118. *Reverse:* WATCHES AND JEWELRY, LINGG & BRO., 304 S. SECOND ST., PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CLXXXVII - CXC. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* LINGG & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF METALLIC BUSINESS CARDS, MEDALS, TOKENS, &c., 1029 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

Frossard Reprint

No. CXCI - CXCIV. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* S. H. MARKS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONERS, PETERSBURG, VA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CXCV - CXCVIII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. *Reverse:* MALSEED & HAWKINS' CLOTH HOUSE, S. E., COR. 8TH AND MARKET STS., PHILADA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CXCIX - CCII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. *Reverse:* PATAPSCO FRUIT BUTTER COMPANY, No. 27 SOUTH, LIBERTY ST. BALTIMORE, MD; white metal, size 14.

No. CCIII - CCVI. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. *Reverse:* W. PIMMEL, GEN'L AG'T. 191 GRAND ST., N. Y. NEW YORK SEWING MACHINE HEADQUARTERS; white metal; size 14.

No. CCVII - CCXI. *Obverse:* the same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91. *Reverse:* PIZZINI, NAPOLEON OF CONFECTIONERS, 807 BROAD

No. CCXXV - CCXXIX. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, and 100. *Reverse:* CONTINENTAL CLOTHING HALL, N. H. RICE PROPR., 930 MARKET ST., PHILADA., PA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXL - CCXLIV. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91. *Reverse:* GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, 41 PARK ROW, N. Y.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXLV - CCXLVIII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. *Reverse:* J. REED, ONE PRICE CLOTHING, S. E. COR. SECOND AND SPRUCE STS., PHILADA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXLIX - CCLII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* C. B. SCOTT & CO., MANUFR'S AND DEALERS IN FURNITURE no. 33 SO. SECOND ST., PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCLIII - CCLVII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 118. *Reverse:* SHAMGAR S. HAND, NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, N. W. COR. 4TH AND PINE STS., PHIDA.; white metal; size 14.

ST., RICHMOND, VA.; white metal, size 14.

No. CCXII - CCXVI. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89., 90 and 91. *Reverse:* PFAELZER BROS., WHOLESALE JEWELRY, 421 MARKET ST., PHILADA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXVII - CCXX. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* A. PICARD, WATCHES AND JEWELRY 805 ARCH ST., PHILADA.

No. CCXXI - CCXXIV. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. *Reverse:* AT PRUDEN'S 66 W. 13TH ST., N. Y. OPP. MACY'S, SCRAP PICTURES AND FIREWORKS A SPECIALTY; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXXV - CCXXX. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 100 and 117. *Reverse:* PENN MUTUAL LIFE INS. COMPANY, 921 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXXXI - CCXXXIV. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. *Reverse:* A billiard table; GEO. E. PHELAN, BILLIARD TABLES, 36 E. 14TH ST., N. Y.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCLVIII - CCLXIII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, 117, and 118. *Reverse:* JOHN STILZ & SON, FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE S. E. COR. 7TH AND MARKET, PHILADA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCLXIV - CCLXVIII. *Obverse:* The same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90, and 100. *Reverse:* JOEL SWOPE'S ONE PRICE SHOE HOUSE, 311 N. 4TH ST., ST. LOUIS, white metal; size 14.

No. CCLXIX. *Obverse:* The same as obverse of No. 91. *Reverse:* an awl; JOHN G. SCHMIDT, 1236 POPLAR ST., PHILADELPHIA, LEATHER FINDINGS &c.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCLXX - CCLXXII. *Obverse:* Same as obverses f Nos. 88, 89, and 90 (see also No. 46) *Reverse:* Same as reverse of No. 46 white; metal; size 14.

No. CCLXXIII - CCLXXVI. *Obverse:* Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* JAS. THORNTON, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE FRAME AND BRACKET DEPOT, S.W. COR 11TH AND LOCUST STREET, PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCLXXVII - CCLXXXI. *Obverse:* Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 118. *Reverse:* JOHN H. SERVER, TOBACCO, CIGAR AND VARIETY STORE, 1646 S. 11TH STREET, PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCLXXXII - CCLXXXVI. *Obverse:* Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 118. *Reverse:* SAUSSER, DANGLER & CO., FINE SEWED SHOES, 412 TO 420 SOUTH 13TH STREET, PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCLXXXVII - CCXCI. *Obverse:* Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90 and 100. *Reverse:* JOHN E. VALEE, LOCKSMITH, BELLHANGER, 1934 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXCII - CCXCV. *Obverse:* Same as obverses of No. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* DR. WILLIAMS' ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR, F. G. WILLIAMS & CO., 1301 AND 3 MARKET STREET, PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCXCVI - CCXCIX. *Obverse:* Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* A. J. WEIDENER, LAMPS, BRONZES AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, 36 So. 2ND ST., PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCC - CCCIII. *Obverse:* Same as obverses of Nos. 87, 88, 89 and 90. *Reverse:* WHITMAN & SON, CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS, BON-BONS, TWELFTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILA.; white metal; size 14.

No. CCCIV -- *Obverse:* Same as obverse of No. 50. *Reverse:* FRANKLIN & CO., UNION SQUARE, N. Y., BOYS AND CHILDRENS OUTFITTING.; white metal; size 16.

No. CCCV. *Obverse:* Same as obverse of No. 50. *Reverse:* H. BROWN, BRO. & CO. BOYS AND CHILDRENS CLOTHING, 314 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.; white metal; size 16.

No. CCCVI. *Obverse:* Same as obverse of No. 50. *Reverse:* View of the Western Hemisphere; GLOBE FIRE INS. CO., 176 BROADWAY, N. Y.; white metal; size 16.

No. CCCVII. *Obverse:* Cracked bell hanging to a beam; above, LIBERTY BELL; below, 1776 1876. *Reverse:* WM SEDGWICK, WATCHMAKER, WAVERLY, N. Y. LOOK WELL TO YOUR TIME; white metal; size 12.

No. CCCVIII. *Obverse:* View of Independence Hall, with surroundings, as it appeared in 1776; MEMORIAL MEDAL, 1776. *Reverse:* In two curved and three straight lines, STRUCK WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876. Brass; size 15.

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL; JANUARY, 1877; p. 5-7

CENTENNIAL MEDALS

BY ED. FROSSARD

(continued from October Number.)



No. CCCIX. *Obverse:* The same as the obverse of No. LXXIX. *Reverse:* also the same as reverse of No. LXXIX, with the exception of legend, FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. MDCCLXXVI. Silver, bronze, and white metal; size 33.

No. CCCX. *Obverse:* Bust in civil dress, of Lafayette to the right; GENERAL LAFAYETTE. *Reverse:* In six curved and three straight lines, DEFENDER OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH LIBERTY. BORN 1757, DIED 1834; STATUE IN NEW YORK UNVEILED SEPT. 6, 1876. CENTENNIAL; silver, bronze, and white metal; size 20.

No. CCCXI. *Obverse:* View of Exposition building; CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO, 1876. *Reverse:* Within an inner circle an eagle with outstretched wings; upon his breast a shield, in his right talon an olive branch, in his left, three arrows; EAT GUNTHER'S CANDY AND YOU WILL BE HAPPY; white metal; size 19.

No. CCCXII. *Obverse:* In the foreground, an office of the Continental army, facing front, and pointing to the right with his left hand; soldier priming musket, facing the right; cannon pointing to right, cannon balls, and short staff with Liberty cap; on the left, male figure, with axe over his shoulder, facing left; in the left background, house and hill; above, an eye surrounded with thirteen stars and radiating rays; AMERICAN COLONIES; in exergue, 1776. *Reverse:* Columbia seated upon a pedestal ornamented with square and balance; behind her, two flags; in the background on the right, locomotive with

Frossard Reprint

cars; on the left, a ship above FREE AND UNITED STATES; in exergue, 1876; copper and white metal; size 24.

No. CCCXIII. *Obverse:* Independence Hall with adjoining buildings; above, BIRTH PLACE OF AMERICA; below, INDEPENDENCE, 1776. *Reverse:* Like the reverse of No. CCCXII; copper and white metal; size 24.

No. CCCXIV. *Obverse:* Large bust of Washington to the right, with hair in short queue, GENERAL WASHINGTON, 1776. *Reverse:* Like the obverse of No. CCCXIII; copper and white metal; size 24.

No. CCCXV. *Obverse:* Like the obverse of No. CCCXIV. *Reverse:* Centennial fountain with basin; a central figure mounted on high pedestal, with four surrounding figures, on shorter ones; in two curved and four straight lines, CENTENNIAL FOUNTAIN, FAIRMOUNT PARK, DEDICATED TO AMERICAN LIBERTY, JULY 4, 1876, PHILA.; copper and white metal; size 24.

No. CCCXVI. *Obverse:* Within a tressure a cross with radiating rays and two leafed branches; above this, on a label, the letters C.T.A.U. O. A.; near the edge, in one circular line, ERECTED BY THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA.* *Reverse:* Like the reverse of No. CCCXV; copper and white metal; size 24.

No. CCCXVIII. *Obverse:* Within an inner circle the words CENTENNIAL LEGION, JULY 4, 1776 – 1876; near the edge, thirteen small circles, forming an endless chain, each one inscribed with the name of one of the thirteen colonies, and with a star in the center of each ring. *Reverse:* Within an inner circle, the coat of arms of the United States, surrounded with a trophy of six flags, and surmounted with liberty cap and radiating rays; pierced with loop and metallic pin; bronze, size 20.

No. CCCXVIII. *Obverse:* Short naked bust of Washington to the left, with hair in queue; near the edge, in one circular line, * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * 1776. *Reverse:* Memorial Hall; in four curved lines, CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL BUILDING, 1876, PHILADELPHIA; pierced; brass; size 24.

No. CCCXIX. *Obverse:* Helmeted head of Pallas to the left; upon the helmet a lion, emblematic of the American colonies, tearing asunder his chains; under the neck, VEYRET F; near the edges 52 small pellets forming a circle. *Reverse:* Two American flags crossed and tied with a flying ribbon; the one on the left bears 13, the one on the right a larger number of stars; between the flags in the upper field, a five pointed star; in the lower field between the staff, BRICHANT DIR; in one circular line, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INDEPENDENCE, 1777 – 1876; near the edge, fifty small pellets forming a circle; bronze; size 32.

No. CCCXX. Centennial Exhibition award medal.

Centennial Medals Cross-references

Abler	Baker	Frossard	Holland	Hibler-Kappen	Julian	Loubat	Marvin	Rulau	Slabaugh	Spangenberg	Sullivan
10	NL	1	9	NL	CM-11	82	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
20	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
30	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
40	NL	2	10	20-22a	CM-10	83	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
50	NL	34	2	16-18, 1004	CM-24	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
60	NL	NL	3	NL	CM-28	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
70	NL	NL	110	19, 19a	CM-36	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
80	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
90	NL	NL	158	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
100	NL	54.0	170	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
110	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
120	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
130	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
140	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
150	NL	24	35	73	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
160	409	NL	90	118-118b	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
170	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
180	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
190	389	22	33	78-79b	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
200	388	NL	NL	75-77	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
210	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
220	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
230	391	51	37	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
240	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
250	390	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
260	NL	NL	NL	74-74b	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
270	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
280	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
290	NL	74	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
300	NL	NL	114	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
310	NL	NL	143	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
320	406	55	91	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
330	417M	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
340	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
350	A393	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
360	407	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
370	393	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
380	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
390	NL	69	156	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
400	408	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
410	436	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL

Centennial Medals Cross-references

Abler	Baker	Frossard	Holland	Hibler-Kappen	Julian	Loubat	Marvin	Rulau	Slabaugh	Spangenberg	Sullivan
420	437	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
430	437M	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
440	413	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
450	414	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
460	NL	63	149	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
470	NL	NL	Var. of 149	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
480	405	314	39	52-55a	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
490	NL	NL	98	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
500	NL	313	41	48-51	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
510	NL	NL	100	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
520	NL	NL	154	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
530	NL	NL	154a	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
540	NL	NL	171	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
550	415C	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
560	NL	NL	NL	NL	CM-15	19	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
570	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
580	NL	NL	96	NL	AM-12	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
590	NL	NL	NL	NL	AM-11	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
600	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
610	NL	320	97	NL	AM-10	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
620	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
630	NL	NL	123	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
640	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
650	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
660	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
670	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
680	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
690	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
700	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
710	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
720	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
730	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
740	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
750	424	47	75	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
760	429	65	92	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
770	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
780	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
790	425	NL	95	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
800	426	309	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
810	427	79	77	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
820	NL	NL	76	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL

Centennial Medals Cross-references

Abler	Baker	Frossard	Holland	Hibler-Kappen	Julian	Loubat	Marvin	Rulau	Slabaugh	Spangenberg	Sullivan
830	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
840	422	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
850	422M	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
860	423	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
870	119B, 423M	NL	124	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
880	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
890	428	62	89	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
900	NL	58	85	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
910	NL	61	86	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
920	NL	59	87	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
930	NL	60	88	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
940	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
950	NL	NL	79	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
960	NL	NL	136	89a, 89e	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
970	NL	NL	135	89b, 89c, 89f	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
980	NL	14	15	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
990	NL	81	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1000	NL	56	93	80, 80a	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1010	NL	5	16	81-82	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1020	NL	3	19	83-86	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1030	NL	4	20	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1040	NL	6	21	87-88	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1050	431	NL	150	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1060	432	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1070	432C	NL	151	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1080	A432	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1090	NL	67	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1100	NL	7	23	NL	CM-29	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1110	NL	NL	83	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1120	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1130	NL	NL	137	89, 89d	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1140	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1150	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1160	430	76 and 318	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1170	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1180	NL	NL	74	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1190	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1200	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1210	NL	316	43	69-70	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1220	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1230	434-434C	315	40	65-68	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL

Centennial Medals Cross-references

Abler	Baker	Frossard	Holland	Hibler-Kappen	Julian	Loubat	Marvin	Rulau	Slabaugh	Spangenberg	Sullivan
1240	NL	NL	101	62-64	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1250	NL	NL	103	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1260	NL	NL	NL	72c	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1270	NL	NL	130	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1280	433	NL	128	70a	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1290	NL	NL	129	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1300	NL	NL	132	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1310	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1320	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1330	NL	NL	NL	47, 47a	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1340	NL	NL	131	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1350	NL	NL	133	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1360	NL	312	42	56-59	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1370	404	NL	134	71-72b	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1380	NL	NL	102	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1390	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1400	NL	NL	162	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1410	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1420	NL	NL	163	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1430	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1440	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1450	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1460	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1470	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1480	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1490	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	276a, pg. 296	NL	NL	NL	NL
1500	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	276, pg. 117	NL	NL	NL	NL
1510	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	277	NL	NL	NL	NL
1520	NL	308	153	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1530	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1540	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1550	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-1	NL
1560	292E	NL	73	NL	NL	NL	267	NL	NL	1876-2	NL
1570	NL	17	14	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-3	NL
1580	NL	18	13	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1976-3a	NL
1590	NL	20	12	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-4	NL
1600	NL	19	11	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-5	NL
1610	NL	21	22	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-6	NL
1620	NL	15	17	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-7	NL
1630	NL	16	18	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-8	NL
1640	NL	NL	66	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876=9	NL

Centennial Medals Cross-references

Abler	Baker	Frossard	Holland	Hibler-Kappen	Julian	Loubat	Marvin	Rulau	Slabaugh	Spangenberg	Sullivan
1650	NL	NL	67	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-10	NL
1660	NL	NL	70	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876=11	NL
1670	NL	NL	71	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-12	NL
1680	NL	NL	72	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-13	NL
1690	NL	NL	68	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-14	NL
1700	NL	NL	69	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-15	NL
1710	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-16	NL
1720	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-17	NL
1730	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-19	NL
1740	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-18	NL
1750	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-20	NL
1760	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	1876-21	NL
1770	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1780	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1790	NL	NL	54	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1800	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1810	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1820	347	NL	NL	NL	AC-15	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1830	343	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1840	410	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1850	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1860	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1870	NL	68	56	NL	CM-26	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1880	NL	NL	55	NL	CM-38	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1890	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1900	420	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1910	419	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1920	NL	NL	164	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1930	NL	NL	165	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1940	NL	NL	167	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1950	421	NL	168	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1960	421F	NL	169	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1970	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1980	NL	25	6	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
1990	435	78	84	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2000	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2010	NL	317	177	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2020	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2030	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2040	NL	NL	NL	37, 38	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2050	NL	NL	142	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL

Centennial Medals Cross-references

Abler	Baker	Frossard	Holland	Hibler-Kappen	Julian	Loubat	Marvin	Rulau	Slabaugh	Spangenberg	Sullivan
2060	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2070	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2080	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2090	NL	NL	105	33-33b	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2100	NL	NL	106	35-36	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2110	NL	NL	107	34-34b	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2120	371	45	139	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2130	372	53	144	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2140	374	82	146	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2150	373	52 and 83	145	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2160	NL	84	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2170	416	NL	172	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2180	NL	NL	174	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2190	411	43	52	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2200	412	44	53	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2210	415	37	113	115-117	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2220	417	NL	147	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2230	418	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2240	A418	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2250	417M	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2260	NL	NL	148	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2270	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2280	292	80	78	NL	NL	NL	267	NL	NL	NL	NL
2290	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2300	293	NL	140	NL	NL	NL	268	NL	NL	NL	NL
2310	NL	NL	111	NL	NL	NL	85	NL	NL	NL	NL
2320	NL	NL	112	NL	NL	NL	86	NL	NL	NL	NL
2330	NL	NL	125	NL	NL	NL	102	NL	NL	NL	NL
2340	NL	NL	127	NL	NL	NL	105	NL	NL	NL	NL
2350	NL	NL	126	NL	NL	NL	103	NL	NL	NL	NL
2360	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	101	NL	NL	NL	NL
2370	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2380	NL	66	80	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2390	NL	NL	82	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2400	NL	NL	173	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2410	NL	NL	104	46-46c	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2420	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2430	NL	NL	160	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2440	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2450	NL	NL	58	NL	CM-49	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2460	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL

Centennial Medals Cross-references

Abler	Baker	Frossard	Holland	Hibler-Kappen	Julian	Loubat	Marvin	Rulau	Slabaugh	Spangenberg	Sullivan
2470	NL	NL	1	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2480	NL	50	155	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2490	399	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2500	NL	NL	175	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2510	NL	NL	176	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2520	NL	57	4	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2530	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2540	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2550	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2560	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2570	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2580	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2590	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2600	NL	319	81	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2610	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2620	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2630	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2640	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2650	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2660	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2670	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2680	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2690	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2700	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2710	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2720	NL	310	141	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2730	NL	NL	166	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2740	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2750	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2760	NL	NL	206	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2770	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2780	438	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2790	439	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2800	321	36	32	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2810	322	35	36	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2820	440	26	44	90-92	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2830	441	27	45	93-95	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2840	442	28	46	96-98	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2850	443	29	47	99-101	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2860	444	30	48	102-104	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2870	445	31	49	105-107	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL

Centennial Medals Cross-references

Abler	Baker	Frossard	Holland	Hibler-Kappen	Julian	Loubat	Marvin	Rulau	Slabaugh	Spangenberg	Sullivan
2880	446	32	50	108-110	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2890	447	33	51	111-113	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2900	448	NL	115	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2910	448	NL	116	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2920	448	NL	117	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2930	448	NL	118	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2940	448	NL	119	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2950	448	NL	120	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2960	448	NL	121	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2970	448	NL	122	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2980	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
2990	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	RBH 1876-4
3000	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	RBH 1876-5
3010	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	RBH 1876-5a
3020	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	RBH 1876-6
3030	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3040	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	RBH 1876-1
3050	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	RBH 1876-2
3060	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	RBH 1876-3
3070	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	RBH 1876-8
3080	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	WAW 1876-3
3090	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	SJT 1876-1
3100	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	SJT 1876-2
3110	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	SJT 1876-3
3120	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	SJT 1876-4
3130	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	SJT 1876-8
3140	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3150	NL	38	5	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3160	NL	39	7	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3170	NL	40	8	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3180	NL	9	NL	25	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3190	NL	NL	24	23, 24, 26	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3200	NL	NL	NL	32a	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3210	397	10	25	30-32	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3220	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3230	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3240	NL	NL	NL	39-41	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3250	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3260	394	NL	38	42-45	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3270	NL	NL	99	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3280	392	64	H-26,	70b, 70c	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL

Centennial Medals Cross-references

Abler	Baker	Frossard	Holland	Hibler-Kappen	Julian	Loubat	Marvin	Rulau	Slabaugh	Spangenberg	Sullivan
3290	NL	8	27	27, 27b, 28	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3300	NL	NL	NL	27a, 29a	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3310	398	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3320	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3330	400	NL	63	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3340	402	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3350	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3360	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3370	401	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3380	403	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3390	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3400	396F-J	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3410	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3420	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3430	301-301E	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3440	299	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3450	300	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3460	395	NL	59	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3470	396	NL	60	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3480	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3490	NL	49	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3500	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3510	NL	77	152	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3520	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3530	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3540	NL	NL	65	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3550	NL	12	28	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3560	NL	NL	61	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3570	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3580	NL	NL	161	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3590	NL	NL	62	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3600	NL	13	29	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3610	NL	41	30	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3620	NL	42	31	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3630	NL	NL	63	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3640	NL	NL	64	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3650	NL	NL	99	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
3660	NL	NL	184	NL	NL	NL	NL	A/B	1/2	NL	NL
3670	NL	NL	178	NL	NL	NL	NL	A/E	1/3	NL	NL
3680	NL	NL	196	NL	NL	NL	NL	A/G	1/4	NL	NL
3690	NL	NL	198	NL	NL	NL	NL	A/F	1/6	NL	NL

Centennial Medals Cross-references

Abler	Baker	Frossard	Holland	Hibler-Kappen	Julian	Loubat	Marvin	Rulau	Slabaugh	Spangenberg	Sullivan
3700	NL	NL	195	NL	NL	NL	NL	A/K	1/7	NL	NL
3710	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	A/Ka	1/7a	NL	NL
3720	NL	NL	190	NL	NL	NL	NL	A/H	1/8	NL	NL
3730	NL	NL	197	NL	NL	NL	NL	A/J	1/9	NL	NL
3740	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	A/C	1/10	NL	NL
3750	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	B/E	2/3	NL	NL
3760	NL	NL	186	NL	NL	NL	NL	B/G	2/4	NL	NL
3770	NL	NL	189	NL	NL	NL	NL	B/F	2/6	NL	NL
3780	NL	NL	185	NL	NL	NL	NL	B/K	2/7	NL	NL
3790	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	B/Ka	2/7a	NL	NL
3800	NL	48	188	NL	NL	NL	NL	B/H	2/8	NL	NL
3810	NL	NL	157	NL	NL	NL	NL	B/J	2/9	NL	NL
3820	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	B/C	2/10	NL	NL
3830	NL	NL	180	NL	NL	NL	NL	E/G	3/4	NL	NL
3840	NL	NL	183	NL	NL	NL	NL	E/F	3/6	NL	NL
3850	NL	NL	179	NL	NL	NL	NL	E/K	3/7	NL	NL
3860	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	E/Ka	3/7a	NL	NL
3870	NL	NL	182	NL	NL	NL	NL	E/H	3/8	NL	NL
3880	NL	NL	181	NL	NL	NL	NL	E/J	3/9	NL	NL
3890	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	E/C	3/10	NL	NL
3900	NL	NL	201	NL	NL	NL	NL	G/F	4/6	NL	NL
3910	NL	NL	199	NL	NL	NL	NL	G/K	4/7	NL	NL
3920	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	G/Ka	4/7a	NL	NL
3930	NL	NL	192	NL	NL	NL	NL	G/H	4/8	NL	NL
3940	NL	NL	200	NL	NL	NL	NL	G/J	4/9	NL	NL
3950	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	G/C	4/10	NL	NL
3960	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	F/K	6/7	NL	NL
3970	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	F/Ka	6/7a	NL	NL
3980	NL	NL	194	NL	NL	NL	NL	F/H	6/8	NL	NL
3990	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	F/J	6/9	NL	NL
4000	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	F/C	6/10	NL	NL
4010	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	K/H	7/8	NL	NL
4020	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	K/J	7/9	NL	NL
4030	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	K/C	7/10	NL	NL
4040	NL	NL	191	NL	NL	NL	NL	Ka/H	7a/8	NL	NL
4050	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	Ka/J	7a/9	NL	NL
4060	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	Ka/C	7a/10	NL	NL
4070	NL	NL	193	NL	NL	NL	NL	H/J	8/9	NL	NL
4080	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	H/C	8/10	NL	NL
4090	NL	NL	187	NL	NL	NL	NL	J/C	9/10	NL	NL
4100	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	W/X	C1/C2	NL	NL

Centennial Medals Cross-references

Abler	Baker	Frossard	Holland	Hibler-Kappen	Julian	Loubat	Marvin	Rulau	Slabaugh	Spangenberg	Sullivan
4110	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	W/Y	C1/C3	NL	NL
4120	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	W/V	C1/C4	NL	NL
4130	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	W/Z	C1/C5	NL	NL
4140	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	X/Y	C2/C3	NL	NL
4150	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	X/V	C2/C4	NL	NL
4160	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	X/Z	C2/C5	NL	NL
4170	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	Y/V	C3/C4	NL	NL
4180	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	Y/Z	C3/C5	NL	NL
4190	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	V/Z	C4/C5	NL	NL
4200	NL	NL	138	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
4210	NL	NL	NL	852-856	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL
4220	641	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL	NL

Term	Definition
Abrasions	Light rubbing or scuffing from friction, not to be confused with hairlines or bag marks.
Accolated	Conjoined, jugate. Design with two heads facing the same direction and overlapping.
Albata	A white metallic alloy; which is made into spoons, forks, teapots, etc. British plate or German silver.
Alignment	Alignment, also known as die alignment or die axis, refers to the relationship in orientation of the obverse and reverse of a medal or coin. "Coin Alignment" normally means that the coin must be "flipped" from 6:00 to 12:00 for the obverse and reverse to be viewed right-side-up. "Medal Alignment" means that the medal must be rotated from 9:00 to 3:00 for the obverse and the reverse to be viewed right-side-up.
Allotropes of Tin	Grey tin, stable below 13.2°C, which is a grey powdery substance. White tin, stable from 13.2°C to 161°C, which is the normal white metallic form. Rhombic tin, stable above 161°C to the melting point, another metallic form, has been referred to in some sources. I have no clear evidence for this form. Thus on an ordinary English winter day (below 13.2° C, white tin should turn into a grey powder. In fact this does not happen unless in extreme cold, but once some is formed, the transformation is more rapid, giving rise to what is known as tin-pest.
Alloy	A combination of two or more metals, such as electrum or cupro-nickel.
Alloy	Coin metal that is made from two or more different metals, blended together in the molten state. Other than United States Large Cents and Half Cents, which are pure copper, all U.S. coins have been alloyed. Copper, at a 1-to-9 ratio, is the usual alloy for gold and silver. There are several reasons for not using metals in their pure state. Gold for instance is too soft and subject to wear if not alloyed with a tougher substance. Sometimes alloying is done for economic reasons or to improve the appearance of a coin. The practice of coins being alloyed goes back to ancient times.
Anepigraphic	Coin or medal with no legend.
Anneal	To soften dies, planchets or metal by heat treatment.
Assay	Analytic test or trial to ascertain the fineness, weight and consistency of precious or other metal in coin or bullion. An assay piece is one that has been assayed.
Attributes	The elements of a coin that help determine grade (such as strike, marks, luster, and appeal)
Attribution	The identification of a numismatic item by characteristics such as issuing authority, date or period, Mint, denomination, metal in which struck, and by a standard reference.
Base metal	Non-precious metal; e.g., copper.
Bath Metal	Metal made from an alloy of zinc and copper. This metal was in Britain in the 18th century for tokens and sometimes for medals.
Beading	The tiny dots usually found around the rim of a coin.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Bilingual	Referring to the inscription on a coin that is in two languages.
Blank	A stamped out piece of metal before the sides have been raised. See planchet.
Blundered Inscription	A mistake made with the writing on a coin. Sometimes due to the illiteracy of the person making the dies (often the tribes that copied the Roman and Greek ancient coins) or more recently an error.
Bracteate	A very thin medieval European coin with the design impressed on one side showing through to the other side.
Brass	An alloy of copper and zinc, although the term is loosely used to include all copper alloys. Generally the alloys used vary in composition from 3% zinc to 30% zinc, and vary in color from the red of copper to a bright yellow.
Bronze	An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin with a composition of (generally) 95 % copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc. Bronze has been used for coinage since since ancient times. The exact formula has varied in different places and eras.
Bronzing	Research a definition for this!
bs	brass
Burnishing	a process by w planchet or coin are made to shine through rubbing or polishing
Bust	Device including head, neck, and some part of shoulder or chest.
bz	bronze
co	copper
Cabinet friction	Slight surface wear on a coin, token or medal caused by friction between it and the tray or envelope in which it is contained.
Cast	Made not in the usual manner of striking with dies, but by pouring molten metal into a mold.
Celluloid	Celluloid is the name of a class of compounds created from nitrocellulose and camphor, plus dyes and other agents, generally regarded to be the first thermoplastic. Easily molded and shaped, there are suggestions that celluloid was first made as an ivory replacement. Celluloid is highly flammable and also easily decomposes, and is no longer widely used. The first celluloids were made in 1856 by Alexander Parkes, but he was never able to actually use his invention. The name Celluloid actually began as a trademark of the Celluloid Manufacturing Company, which manufactured the celluloids patented by John Wesley Hyatt (whose use of heat and pressure simplified the manufacture of these compounds). The name was registered in 1870.
Chevron Milling	A coin with '>' shaped edge milling as opposed to the usual small straight ridges. Not widely used today but originally intended to deter counterfeiting.
Circulated	Denotes a numismatic item that has been used and no longer in its new condition as minted or printed.
Coin	Metal currency issued by a governmental authority as legal tender.

Term	Definition
Commemorative	A coin, token, or banknote issued to mark, honor or observe an anniversary, other event, place or person, or to preserve its memory.
Conjoined	Accolated, jugate. Two or more busts shown facing the same way with one on top of the other. The only British example of this is William and Mary 1688-94.
Continental dollar	A dollar-sized pattern struck in 1776 as a proposed coinage.
Copper	A soft reddish metal known since ancient times. It is rarely used unalloyed in modern coins, other than as a coating for other metals (modern US cents and the UK 1p and 2p are examples), because it has relatively poor wear properties. The beautiful large British pennies of Queen Victoria from 1839 to 1859 were made of copper.
Cruciform Shields	4 shields in the form of a cross. The most recent British example is probably the florins of George V (1911-36).
D, Del, or Des	Delineated or designed
Denticles or dentils	The toothlike raised design around the rims of some coins. They are part of the die design.
Design	The arrangement of devices, lettering, etc. on a coin.
Designer	The artist who creates a coin's design. The engraver is the person who cuts a design into a coinage die.
Details	Small features and fine lines in a coin design. Particularly those seen in hair, leaves, wreaths and feathers.
Device	A major design element, such as a portrait, shield or heraldic emblem, on the obverse and/or reverse of a coin, token or medal.
Die	A hardened metal punch, the face of which carries an intaglio or incuse mirror-image to be impressed on one side of a planchet.
Die Axis	The angle at which the top and bottom coin dies oppose each other when the coin is struck. All circulating British coins are '^'. In other words you can hold a coin by the top and bottom, turn it around and the other side is up the correct way up. The other main die axis is when you hold a coin by the top and bottom, turn it around and the other side is upside down. I represent this 180 degrees rotation by 'v'. During ancient times coins often had random die rotation depending on how the dies were placed before striking.
Die Variety	Because dies wear out often different pairs are used to strike medals..
Edge	Often termed the third side of a coin, it is the surface perpendicular to the obverse and reverse. Not to be confused with rim. Edges can be plain, lettered or milled (reeded or with some other repetitious device). Edges became particularly important with the advent of machine-struck coinage.
Edge Inscription	The words on the edge of a coin. A modern example is the edge of British One pound coins which bears a different inscription each year.
Edge Plain	A plain edge with no ridges or words, like for example the British 2p coin.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Effigy	The name given to the Head on the obverse of a coin. For example the Effigy of Queen Elizabeth II on all current British coins. <i>Shown in Illustration 1, top of page.</i>
Engraver	A person who cuts a design into a coinage die.
Engraving	The engraving of the dies with the negative coin image.
Exergue	(Pronounced EXsurge). The area on a coin generally below the main design area, often the site of the engraver's and/or designer's name or initial in very small print. Such data is referred to as being "in exergue" (relative to the design element above it).
Exonumia	A broad category of non-money, non-legal tender numismatic items, including tokens, medals and badges. An exonumist is a specialist in exonumia.
Exonumia	Tokens, medals and other non-monetary coin-like objects. The numismatic items studied and/or collected by an exonumist.
f., fec., fect., fct, fecit., fac., faciebat	made by
Field	That portion of a coin's surface not used for a design or inscription.
Fillet	A name for a head band. On some Victorian coins there are varieties where the Queen wears a slightly different fillet combination.
Fillet Head	A head on coins showing the hair tied with a band, generally on the forehead.
Fineness	Represents the purity of precious metal, either in monetary or bullion form. Most forms of precious metal require an additional metal to provide a durable alloy. Often stated in terms of purity per 1,000 parts: A .925 fine silver coin has 92.5 percent silver and 7.5 percent other metal.
Flan	A blank piece of metal in the size and shape of a medal on which are struck the obverse and reverse designs by the dies. Also called planchet.
Friction	A disturbance which appears either on the high-points of a coin or in the fields, as a result of that coin rubbing against other objects. A coin is said to have friction when only the lustre is disturbed, and no actual wear of the metal is visible to the naked eye. Many strictly uncirculated coins can have some friction, often from storage in old style coin cabinets or albums or from rubbing against other coins in rolls. (See "Rubbing").
Gelluloid	Gelluloid is a mixture of nitrocellulose and camphor. These two when mixed together form a plastic mass which can be molded into any desired shape. (From An Elementary Study of Chemistry by William Edwards Henderson, 1917.)
Glory	A circlet or halo, usually of stars, from which radiate lines represent beams of light.
Goldine	A gold-colored finish often used for medals or tokens.

Term	Definition
Goloid	Goloid, a "dream metal" patented by Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell on May 22, 1877, was employed to strike numerous pattern dollars beginning in 1878 and continuing through 1880. This alloy contained silver and gold metal in the value ratio of 16 to 1, alloyed with 10% copper by weight (to add strength). Goloid coins were to be struck with weights and proportions on the metric system, hence the term goloid metric dollar. Hopefully, goloid would please both silverites and gold bugs and would be a prayer answered at the Mint. Reality intervened, and Dr. Richard H. Linderman pointed out that the goloid alloy looked just like silver, was indistinguishable from the standard silver, and that if one grain of gold were replaced by one of silver the intrinsic value would drop to just 81-1/4 cents, and if the gold were omitted entirely, the value would be reduced to 60 cents with no one except a metallurgist being able to tell the difference. After considerable experimentation, the idea of goloid and a metric coinage was dropped.
Graining	The usual American name for the ridged 'Milled' type edge.
Gutta percha	Gutta-percha, a resin from the Isonandra Gutta tree from the Malay Peninsula was one of the first of the natural plastics to be exploited by man. It is chemically the same as that other tree extract, rubber, but the shape of the molecule gives it different properties. The name Gutta Percha is used to describe any dark coloured Victorian moulding material, from horn to shellac and Bois Durci to genuine gutta percha.
Hammer die	The die that performs the striking action. See also anvil die.
Holed	The name given to a coin with a hole in it! Usually because it has been used as jewellery in the past. Needless to say collectors don't often want coins with holes in them unless that's how they were made.
Hub	A positive punch used to impress negative working dies used to strike coins and medals.
Hybrid	Another name for a mule.
Incuse	A design that is recessed rather than raised, produced by a die on which the field has been carved away to leave the negative design and inscription in relief. The opposite of the more common bas-relief method in which the design and inscription is raised above the field.
Inscription	The legend or lettering on a coin.
Inv, Invenit	He invented or created it.
Jugate	Conjoined, accolated. Design with two heads facing the same direction and overlapping.
lam	looped as made
Lead	Lead is a very soft bluish-grey metal, so early lead coins do not survive very well. However, it has been used, particularly in southern India around the time of Christ, in China, and in Burma and Siam during the 19th century. Because it casts well and has a silvery appearance when new it has often been used for forgeries, especially when plated to replicate gold coins. In its normal state it tarnishes rapidly to a dark grey colour, and has extremely poor wear resistance.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Legend	The inscription on a numismatic item.
Lettered edge	An incused or raised inscription on the edge of a coin.
Lith., litho., lithog	Lithographed by
Low Relief	A coin with low relief is one with the raised design not protruding as much as is usual.
Master die	A metal punch used to produce "working hubs," which are then used to produce working dies. See also die and hub.
Master hub	A metal punch used to produce master dies. See also hub and master die.
Maverick	An unidentifiable specimen, generally referring to a token.
Medal	Usually a piece of metal, marked with a design or inscription, made to honor a person, place or event; not intended to pass as money.
Medalet	A medal smaller than 25.4 mm (1 inch).
Medallion	Sometimes used to denote a large medal, usually 3 or more inches in diameter.
Milled Edge	A raised rim around the outer surface of a coin, produced by the collar in a medal or coin press. This is a confusing term, because it is actually distinguished by the raised rim and not by the edge, which can be plain (smooth), patterned (reeded or engrailed), or lettered.
Mintage	The process of striking coins. Quantity coined.
Misstrike	An coin that has not been struck properly.
Mod., modellavit	He modeled it.
Motto	An inspirational word or phrase used on a coin.
Mule	A coin, token or medal whose obverse die is not matched with its official or regular reverse die.
Mule	A medal struck from a die pair, one of whose dies has been used with another die to create a new medal with one common side.
Mullet	A five-pointed star, taken from Fench heraldry.
Mute	A 'silent' coin; same as anepigraphic.
Novodel	A "restrike" make from newly-made copy dies. The Continental Dollars produced in 1876 by Dickeson for sale as souvenirs at the Philadelphia Exposition are novodels. The versions produced later from the same dies by Empire and Barlow are restrikes rather than novodels. (de Tom Delorey)
Numismatics	Of or related to coins, medals, and tokens.
Numismatist	A student or collector of coins, medals, tokens, and/or similar items.

Term	Definition
Obverse	Technically the side of the coin that is uppermost when the coin is struck but usually referred to as the side of the coin with the 'Head' on it. <i>Shown in Illustration 1, top of page.</i>
Oreide or Oroide	An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, used in imitation gold jewelry.
Pattern	An experimental or trial coin or medal, generally of a newer design, denomination or metal.
Piefort	A piece struck on a planchet twice or more the normal thickness. The French spelling used in Europe is piedfort.
Planchet, blank	The disc of metal or other material on which the dies of the coin, token or medal are impressed; also called blank, disc, flan.
Plaque	Generally square or rectangular medal more than eight inches in its longest dimension. Anything larger is a tablet.
Plaquette	Generally square or rectangular medal less than eight inches in its longest dimension.
Reeded Edge	The edge of a coin with grooved lines that run vertically around its perimeter. The edge found on all modern United States silver coins.
Reeding	Another name for the small grooves on some coins.
Relief	Any part of a coin's design that is raised above the coin's surface is said to be in relief. The opposite of relief is incuse.
Restrike	A numismatic item produced from original dies at a later date.
Reverse	The side opposite to that on which the head or principal figure is impressed. The side opposite from the obverse. On paper money this is called the back.
Rim	The raised border around the circumference of a coin, which protects the design from wear, not to be confused with the edge.
Rotation	The direction in which a medal must be turned from obverse to reverse in order to keep the image right-side-up. "Medal" rotation is horizontal (from 9:00 to 3:00). "Coin" rotation is vertical from 12:00 to 6:00). Most medals exhibit medal rotation, though there are exceptions.
sc	scalloped (# of lobes)
Sc., sculp., sculpsit., sculpt	carved or engraved
So-called dollar	A silver dollar-sized medal commemorating a special event.
Strike	The act of impressing the image of a die into a planchet, making a coin. The quality of strike is important when determining the amount of wear on a coin.
Tin	Silver-like in color and very malleable, but too soft to stand up to wear, and the metal is more often used as an alloying addition in copper to make bronze. The metal has three allotropic forms (see Tin Pest). Medals made of white metal are sometimes incorrectly referred to as tin.

Glossary

Term	Definition
Tin Pest	<p>Tin pest is an example of an autocatalytic reaction of the element tin, which causes deterioration of tin objects at low temperatures. Tin pest has also been called tin disease, or tin leprosy (Lèpre d'etain). It was long observed in pipes in pipe organs in medieval in cathedrals in Europe in cool climates. What the medieval church members noticed, was as soon as the tin began decomposing, the process sped up, and seemed to feed on itself, and would continue even at higher temperatures. At 13.2 Celsius (about 56 degrees Fahrenheit) and cooler, pure tin had a habit of self-destructing from the (silvery, ductile) allotrope of white tin to brittle, useless grey tin. Eventually it often decomposed into powder, hence the name tin pest. What was happening was the decomposition was catalyzing itself, which was why the reaction seemed to speed up once it started; the mere presence of tin pest led to more tin pest. Tin objects at low temperatures would simply disintegrate. In modern tin casting and plating, the tin is alloyed with small amounts of antimony or bismuth which prevent the decomposition. Silver, indium, and lead have also been used.</p>
Token	<p>A numismatic item, similar and often confused with a medal, but issued for the purpose of promoting a business, such as advertising or “Good for” tokens.</p>
Toothed	<p>Usually referring to the border of the coin with miniature toothed like pattern around the rim. Similar to beading and shown on the picture at the top of the page but the teeth are 'attached' to the rim.</p>
Truncation	<p>The sharply cut off bottom edge of a bust.</p>
Uniface	<p>Having a design on one side only.</p>
VF	<p>Very Fine</p>
Working die	<p>A metal punch that is used to impress images into coins; wrong-reading. See also die.</p>
Working hub	<p>A metal punch used to produce working dies; right-reading. See also die and hub.</p>

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

As illustrated in the Prologue, there was no more consensus in 1876 than there was in 1976 as to when the Centennial (or Bicentennial) celebration began and ended. The "official" hundredth (or two hundredth) anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence began on July 5, 1875 (or 1975) and ended either on July 4th or December 31st of the following year, depending on how you count it. (The same controversy raged during the recent Millenium. January 1, 2000, was actually the first day of the year 2000 A.D. , but we celebrated it as the Millenium, which was mathematically still a year away.)

During our Bicentennial celebration, the U.S. Mint began issuing Bicentennial medals in 1972, and continued through 1976. Similarly, medals celebrating (anticipating ?) the Centennial were issued as early as 1874, when the Union League issued its "98th Anniversary of American Independence" on July 4, 1874. The four "official" Congressionally authorized Commemorative Medals to commemorate the Battle of Lexington on April 19, 1775, the Mecklenburg Declaration on May 20, 1775, and the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

So, it is anyone's conjecture as to when the "centennial" began and ended. Far be it from me to dictate. Personally, I collect Centennial medals of the American Revolution, which I think began with Benjamin Franklin's 1754 cartoon of a segmented snake captioned "Join or Die" and end with the Ratification of the Constitution on December 15, 1791. However, this catalog (for now) starts with the 98th Anniversary and ends with the Battle of Trenton on December 26, 1776. Your collection may have different termini. If so, this chronology summarizes "revolutionary" events from 1754 to 1791. Enjoy!

Date	Event	Description
1754/05/09	"Join or Die"	Benjamin Franklin draws a cartoon of a snake cut into eight pieces, representing the colonies, with the caption "Join or Die."
1754/06/19	Conference of Albany NY	Representatives from seven American colonies meet at Albany, New York, to work toward common defense against the French and to secure the support of the Iroquois Confederacy.
1754/07/10	First Union Plan	The Albany conference approves Benjamin Franklin's plan to form a union of colonies.
1754/08/17	Union Plan Rejected	Pennsylvania rejects the Albany Plan, and other colonies and the British government also refuse to support it.
1755/05/14	Governors meet with Ed. Braddock	British general Edward Braddock meets with colonial governors at Alexandria, Virginia, to plan an attack on French fortifications.
1757/03/02	PA appoints Franklin as Agent	The Pennsylvania assembly appoints Benjamin Franklin their agent in dealing with the proprietary government.
1762	Treaty of San Ildefonso	In the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso, France cedes Louisiana to Spain.
1763/02/10	Treaty of Paris Signed	French and Indian War ends.
1763/05/10	Pontiac's Uprising	Indians storm British Fort Detroit. Brutally crushed. Indians could no longer play French and British off against each other, tried to get them out of America. Failed.
1763/07/31	Battle of Bloody Run	In an attempt by the British to surprise Pontiac's camp, the battle of Bloody Run was fought on July 31, 1763, with great loss to the British. The borders of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia were kept in a state of terror.
1763/10/07	Proclamation of 1763 Signed	The Proclamation of 1763, signed by King George III of England, prohibits any English settlement west of the Appalachian mountains and requires those already settled in those regions to return east in an attempt to ease tensions with Native Americans.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1764/04/25	Sugar Act Passed	The Sugar Act is passed by the English Parliament to offset the war debt brought on by the French and Indian War and to help pay for the expenses of running the colonies and newly acquired territories. This act increases the duties on imported sugar and other items such as textiles, coffee, wines and indigo (dye). It doubles the duties on foreign goods reshipped from England to the colonies and also forbids the import of foreign rum and French wines.
1764/07/23	Taxation Without Representation	In May, at a town meeting in Boston, James Otis raises the issue of taxation without representation and urges a united response to the recent acts imposed by England. In July, Otis publishes "The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved." He published his views on July 23, 1764.
1764/08/00	Boston Boycott	Boston merchants begin a boycott of British luxury goods.
1764/09/01	Currency Act Passed	The Currency Act prohibits the colonists from issuing any legal tender paper money. This act threatens to destabilize the entire colonial economy of both the industrial North and agricultural South, thus uniting the colonists against it.
1765/03/22	Stamp Act Passed	The Stamp Act is passed by the English Parliament imposing the first direct tax on the American colonies, to offset the high costs of the British military organization in America. Thus for the first time in the 150 year old history of the British colonies in America, the Americans will pay tax not to their own local legislatures in America, but directly to England. Under the Stamp Act, all printed materials are taxed, including; newspapers, pamphlets, bills, legal documents, licenses, almanacs, dice and playing cards. The American colonists quickly unite in opposition, led by the most influential segments of colonial society lawyers, publishers, land owners, ship builders and merchants who are most affected by the Act, which is scheduled to go into effect on November 1.
1765/03/24	Quartering Act Passed	The Quartering Act requires colonists to house British troops and supply them with food.
1765/05/30	"If This Be Treason, So Be It"	In May, in Virginia, Patrick Henry presents seven Virginia Resolutions to the House of Burgesses claiming that only the Virginia assembly can legally tax Virginia residents, saying, "If this be treason, make the most of it." Also in May, the first medical school in America is founded, in Philadelphia.
1765/07/0	Sons of Liberty Formed	Originally formed by Samuel Adams as The Copperheads, it later became known as the Sons of Liberty. In July, the Sons of Liberty, an underground organization opposed to the Stamp Act, is formed in a number of colonial towns. Its members use violence and intimidation to eventually force all of the British stamp agents to resign and also stop many American merchants from ordering British trade goods.
1765/08/13	Boston Oliver Riot	A Boston mob destroys the office of stamp collector Andrew Oliver and attacks his house.
1765/08/26	Boston Hutchinson Riot	August 26, a mob in Boston attacks the home of Thomas Hutchinson, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, as Hutchinson and his family narrowly escape.
1765/09/16	Phila. Stamp Act Riot	A Philadelphia mob attacks stamp distributors.
1765/10/7	Stamp Act Congress	Nine colonies represented at the Stamp Act Congress in New York protest Parliament's taxation of the colonies.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1765/11/01	Stamp Act In Effect	On November 1, most daily business and legal transactions in the colonies cease as the Stamp Act goes into effect with nearly all of the colonists refusing to use the stamps. In New York City, violence breaks out as a mob burns the royal governor in effigy, harasses British troops, then loots houses.
1765/12/0	NY Assembly Considers Quartering Act	In December, British General Thomas Gage, commander of all English military forces in America, asks the New York assembly to make colonists comply with the Quartering Act and house and supply his troops. Also in December, the American boycott of English imports spreads, as over 200 Boston merchants join the movement. In January 1766, the assembly there refused to fund the full amount requested by the Crown. The New Yorkers reasoned that it was unfair to expect them to pay the full cost of Thomas Gage's growing army.
1765/10/19	Stamp Act Congress Publishes Resolutions	In October, the Stamp Act Congress convenes in New York City, with representatives from nine of the colonies. The Congress prepares a resolution to be sent to King George III and the English Parliament. The petition requests the repeal of the Stamp Act and the Acts of 1764. The petition asserts that only colonial legislatures can tax colonial residents and that taxation without representation violates the colonists' basic civil rights.
1766/01/0	NY Assembly Rejects Quartering Act	In January, the New York assembly refuses to completely comply with Gen. Gage's request to enforce the Quartering Act.
1766/03/18	Stamp Act Repealed	In March, King George III signs a bill repealing the Stamp Act after much debate in the English Parliament, which included an appearance by Ben Franklin arguing for repeal and warning of a possible revolution in the American colonies if the Stamp Act was enforced by the British military.
1766/03/18	Declaratory Act Passed	On the same day it repealed the Stamp Act, the English Parliament passes the Declaratory Act stating that the British government has total power to legislate any laws governing the American colonies in all cases whatsoever.
1766/07	Treaty of Oswego	The Treaty of Oswego ends Pontiac's War.
1766/08	NY Quartering Act Riot	In August, violence breaks out in New York between British soldiers and armed colonists, including Sons of Liberty members. The violence erupts as a result of the continuing refusal of New York colonists to comply with the Quartering Act.
1766/12/06	Massachusetts Compensates Stamp Act Victims	The Massachusetts assembly votes to compensate victims of the Stamp Act riots but also pardons the rioters.
1766/12	NY Legislature Suspended	In December, the New York legislature is suspended by the English Crown after once again voting to refuse to comply with the Act.
1767	Dickinson's "Letter of a Pennsylvania Farmer"	John Dickinson was known as "The Penman of the Revolution." The widely read "Letters From A Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies" in 1768, vigorously defended colonial rights while urging conciliation.
1767/01/20	Louisiana Transferred to Spain	The formal transfer of Louisiana to the Spanish governor Don Antonio de Ulloa occurs.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1767/07/02	Townshend Revenue Acts Passed	Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, took over the effective reins of the government. Unlike his predecessor, Townshend was not concerned with the subtleties of the rights of American colonists. Townshend wanted to strengthen the power of the British parliament which would simultaneously strengthen the power of royal officials. He convinced the Parliament to pass a series of laws imposing new taxes on the colonists. These laws included special taxes on lead, paint, paper, glass and tea imported by colonists. In addition, the New York legislature was suspended until it agreed to quarter British soldiers. The Acts also insured that colonial officials, including governors and judges, would receive their salaries directly from the Crown.
1768/02/0	Sam Adams' Circular Letter	Sam Adams drafted a circular letter he drafted as a response to the 1767 Townshend Acts, distributed among the other twelve colonies in a bid to achieve a united front of resistance to these acts. The failure of the legislature to rescind the contents of this letter at the express demand of King George is usually cited as one of the main factors resulting in the stationing of troops in Boston beginning in 1768.
1768/04/0	NH, CT, and NY Endorse Circular Letter	In April, England's Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Hillsborough, orders colonial governors to stop their own assemblies from endorsing Adams' circular letter. Hillsborough also orders the governor of Massachusetts to dissolve the general court if the Massachusetts assembly does not revoke the letter. By month's end, the assemblies of New Hampshire, Connecticut and New Jersey have endorsed the letter.
1768/05/0	British Warship Sails Into Boston Harbor	In May, a British warship armed with 50 cannons sails into Boston harbor after a call for help from custom commissioners who are constantly being harassed by Boston agitators. In June, a customs official is locked up in the cabin of the Liberty, a sloop owned by John Hancock. Imported wine is then unloaded illegally into Boston without payment of duties. Following this incident, customs officials seize Hancock's sloop. After threats of violence from Bostonians, the customs officials escape to an island off Boston, then request the intervention of British troops.
1768/07/0	MA Governor Dissolves General Court	In July, the governor of Massachusetts dissolves the general court after the legislature defies his order to revoke Adams' circular letter.
1768/08/0	Boston and NY Boycott	In August, in Boston and New York, merchants agree to boycott most British goods until the Townshend Acts are repealed. In September, at a town meeting in Boston, residents are urged to arm themselves.
1768/09/28	English Regiments Land in Boston	In September, English warships sail into Boston Harbor, then two regiments of English infantry land in Boston and set up permanent residence to keep order.
1769/03/0	Philadelphia Joins Boycott	In March, merchants in Philadelphia join the boycott of British trade goods.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1769/04/19	Virginia Resolves Passed	In May, a set of resolutions written by George Mason is presented by George Washington to the Virginia House of Burgesses. The Virginia Resolves oppose taxation without representation, the British opposition to the circular letters, and British plans to possibly send American agitators to England for trial. Ten days later, the Royal governor of Virginia dissolves the House of Burgesses. However, its members meet the next day in a Williamsburg tavern and agree to a boycott of British trade goods, luxury items and slaves.
1769/05/17	VA House of Burgesses Dissolved	Royal Governor of Virginia, Lord Botetourt, dissolves the Virginia House of Burgesses in response to its official condemnation of "taxation without representation."
1769/07/16	San Diego Founded	In July, in the territory of California, San Diego is founded by Franciscan Friar Juniper Serra.
1769/10/0	Boycott Spreads	In October, the boycott of English goods spreads to New Jersey, Rhode Island, and then North Carolina.
1770/01/19	Sons of Liberty Fight British Troops	Violence erupts in January between members of the Sons of Liberty in New York and 40 British soldiers over the posting of broadsheets by the British. Several men are seriously wounded.
1770/01/31	Lord North Becomes Prime Minister	By late 1769, George III realized that the Grafton ministry was doomed. He sought out Lord North to become prime minister, but North was at first hesitant. After consulting his father, North accepted. On 31 January, 1770, he become George III's sixth prime minister.
1770/03/05	Boston Massacre	The Boston Massacre occurs as a mob harasses British soldiers who then fire their muskets pointblank into the crowd, killing three instantly, mortally wounding two others and injuring six. After the incident, the new Royal Governor of Massachusetts, Thomas Hutchinson, at the insistence of Sam Adams, withdraws British troops out of Boston to nearby harbor islands. The captain of the British soldiers, Thomas Preston, is then arrested along with eight of his men and charged with murder.
1770/04/12	Townshend Acts Repealed	In April, the Townshend Acts are repealed by the British. All duties on imports into the colonies are eliminated except for tea. Also, the Quartering Act is not renewed.
1770/11/27	Boston Massacre Trial	Trial begins for the British soldiers arrested after the Boston Massacre. Colonial lawyers John Adams and Josiah Quincy successfully defend Captain Preston and six of his men, who are acquitted. Two other soldiers are found guilty of manslaughter, branded, then released.
1772/06/09	Gaspee Burned	In June, a British customs schooner, the Gaspee, runs aground off Rhode Island in Narragansett Bay. Colonists from Providence row out to the schooner and attack it, set the British crew ashore, then burn the ship.
1772/08/26	Gaspee Reward	A 500 pound reward is offered by the English Crown for the capture of those colonists, who would then be sent to England for trial. The announcement that they would be sent to England further upsets many American colonists.
1772/11/0	Boston Town Meeting	In November, a Boston town meeting assembles, called by Sam Adams. During the meeting, a 21-member committee of correspondence is appointed to communicate with other towns and colonies. A few weeks later, the town meeting endorses three radical proclamations asserting the rights of the colonies to self-rule.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1773/05/10	Tea Act Effective	May 10, the Tea Act takes effect. It maintains a threepenny per pound import tax on tea arriving in the colonies, which had already been in effect for six years. It also gives the near bankrupt British East India Company a virtual tea monopoly by allowing it to sell directly to colonial agents, bypassing any middlemen, thus underselling American merchants. The East India Company had successfully lobbied Parliament for such a measure. In September, Parliament authorizes the company to ship half a million pounds of tea to a group of chosen tea agents.
1773/10/0	Philadelphia Mass Meeting	In October, colonists hold a mass meeting in Philadelphia in opposition to the tea tax and the monopoly of the East India Company. A committee then forces British tea agents to resign their positions.
1773/10/16	Virginia Committee of Correspondence	In March, the Virginia House of Burgesses appoints an eleven member committee of correspondence to communicate with the other colonies regarding common complaints against the British. Members of that committee include, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry and Richard Henry Lee. Virginia is followed a few months later by New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and South Carolina.
1773/11/0	Boston Mass Meeting	In November, a town meeting is held in Boston endorsing the actions taken by Philadelphia colonists. Bostonians then try, but fail, to get their British tea agents to resign.
1773/11/28	HMS Dartmouth Enters Boston Harbor With Tea	The Dartmouth arrived in Boston harbor with a cargo of Darjeeling tea. Samuel Adams and other radicals were determined that the cargo would not be landed in the city. His mobs roamed the streets in the evenings, threatening violence if challenged by the authorities.
1773/11/29	Boston Tea Tax Meetings	November 29/30, two mass meetings occur in Boston over what to do about the tea aboard the three ships now docked in Boston harbor. Colonists decide to send the tea on the ship, Dartmouth, back to England without paying any import duties. The Royal Governor of Massachusetts, Hutchinson, is opposed to this and orders harbor officials not to let the ship sail out of the harbor unless the tea taxes have been paid.
1773/12/16	Boston Tea Party	About 8000 Bostonians gather to hear Sam Adams tell them Royal Governor Hutchinson has repeated his command not to allow the ships out of the harbor until the tea taxes are paid. That night, the Boston Tea Party occurs as colonial activists disguise themselves as Mohawk Indians then board the ships and dump all 342 containers of tea into the harbor.
1774/03/31	Coercive ("Intolerable") Acts Passed	In March, an angry English Parliament passes the first of a series of Coercive Acts (called Intolerable Acts by Americans) in response to the rebellion in Massachusetts. The Boston Port Bill effectively shuts down all commercial shipping in Boston harbor until Massachusetts pays the taxes owed on the tea dumped in the harbor and also reimburses the East India Company for the loss of the tea.
1774/05/13	MA Under Military Rule	May 12, Bostonians at a town meeting call for a boycott of British imports in response to the Boston Port Bill. May 13, General Thomas Gage, commander of all British military forces in the colonies arrives in Boston and replaces Hutchinson as Royal
1774/05/17	Call for Intercolonial Congress	May 17-23, colonists in Providence, New York and Philadelphia begin calling for an intercolonial congress to overcome the Coercive Acts and discuss a common course of action against the British.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1774/05/20	Quebec Act Passed	May 20, The English Parliament enacts the next series of Coercive Acts, which include the Massachusetts Regulating Act and the Government Act virtually ending any self-rule by the colonists there. Instead, the English Crown and the Royal governor assume political power formerly exercised by colonists. Also enacted; the Administration of Justice Act which protects royal officials in Massachusetts from being sued in colonial courts, and the Quebec Act establishing a centralized government in Canada controlled by the Crown and English Parliament. The Quebec Act greatly upsets American colonists by extending the southern boundary of Canada into territories claimed by Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia.
1774/06/02	New Quartering Act Passed	In June, a new version of the 1765 Quartering Act is enacted by the English Parliament requiring all of the American colonies to provide housing for British troops in occupied houses and taverns and in unoccupied buildings.
1774/09/00	Charlestown Arsenal Seized	In September, Massachusetts Governor Gage seizes that colony's arsenal of weapons at Charlestown.
1774/09/05	First Continental Congress Convenes	September 5 to October 26, the First Continental Congress meets in Philadelphia with 56 delegates, representing every colony, except Georgia. Attendants include Patrick Henry, George Washington, Sam Adams and John Hancock.
1774/9/17	Congress Opposes Intolerable Acts	On September 17, the Congress declares its opposition to the Coercive Acts, saying they are "not to be obeyed," and also promotes the formation of local militia units.
1774/10/14	Declaration of Resolves Adopted	On October 14, a Declaration and Resolves is adopted that opposes the Coercive Acts, the Quebec Act, and other measure taken by the British that undermine self-rule. The rights of the colonists are asserted, including the rights to "life, liberty and property."
1774/10/14	Continental Association Adopted	On October 20, the Congress adopts the Continental Association in which delegates agree to a boycott of English imports, effect an embargo of exports to Britain, and discontinue the slave trade.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1774/10/19	Peggy Stewart Burned in Annapolis Harbor	<p>An Annapolis resident, Anthony Stewart owned a ship known as the Peggy Stewart, named for his daughter. Loaded with 2,000 pounds of tea the ship arrived at Annapolis harbor. Anthony Stewart decided that he would pay the tax on the tea, and have it quietly moved ashore; but soon the word of his intentions got out. Citizens became angry, and gathered at the harbor. As tempers grew hotter, the group of angry citizens went to Stewart's house and confronted him. They reminded him that he should be loyal to the non-importation agreement, although he had refused to sign it. The angry crowd gave him a choice; burn the ship "or be hanged right here at your front door."</p> <p>Stewart agreed to burn the tea and offer a public apology, but pleaded to let him unload the rest of his valuable cargo. Although some people agreed, the mob continued to shout louder. Fearing for the safety of his family, he agreed to burn his ship. On October 19, 1774, Stewart ran his ship aground and applied the torch himself.</p> <p>The crowd cheered as the ship burned to the water. Not only did Stewart lose his valuable cargo, but also his ship worth thousands of dollars. Some people believe that the punishment was too harsh, that he should have been permitted to burn only the tea. But many experts do agree that this action clearly demonstrated the determination Marylanders felt against England and</p>
1775/02/01	MA Provincial Congress	February 1, in Cambridge, Mass., a provincial congress is held during which John Hancock and Joseph Warren begin defensive preparations for a state of war.
1775/02/09	MA Declared in Rebellion	February 9, the English Parliament declares Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion.
1775/03/23	"Give Me Liberty Or Give Me Death!"	March 23, in Virginia, Patrick Henry delivers a speech against British rule, stating, "Give me liberty or give me death!"
1775/03/30	New England Restraining Act	Tensions are heightened as England Declares Massachusetts to be in a state of rebellion. The New England Restraining Act is also passed, requiring the Colonies to trade only with Britain. Patrick Henry gives a speech in which he declares "give me liberty or give me death." The Second Continental Congress convenes and unanimously appoints George Washington as General of the Continental Army.
1775/03/30	NE Restraining Act	March 30, the New England Restraining Act is endorsed by King George III, requiring New England colonies to trade
1775/04/01	Daniel Boone Settles in Kentucky	
1775/04/14	MA Governor Ordered to Enforce Intolerable Acts	Massachusetts Governor Gage is secretly ordered by the British to enforce the Coercive Acts and suppress "open rebellion" among colonists by using all necessary force.
1775/04/18	Paul Revere's Ride	General Gage orders 700 British soldiers to Concord to destroy the colonists' weapons depot. That night, Paul Revere and William Dawes are sent from Boston to warn colonists. Revere reaches Lexington about midnight and warns Sam Adams and John Hancock who are hiding out there.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1775/04/19	Lexington and Concord	At dawn on April 19 about 70 armed Massachusetts militiamen stand face to face on Lexington Green with the British advance guard. An unordered 'shot heard around the world' begins the American Revolution. A volley of British rifle fire followed by a charge with bayonets leaves eight Americans dead and ten wounded. The British regroup and head for the depot in Concord, destroying the colonists' weapons and supplies. At the North Bridge in Concord, a British platoon is attacked by militiamen, with 14 casualties. British forces then begin a long retreat from Lexington back to Boston and are harassed and shot at all along the way by farmers and rebels and suffer over 250 casualties. News of the events at Lexington and Concord spreads like wildfire throughout the Colonies.
1775/04/23	MA Provincial Congress Mobilizes Soldiers	The Provincial Congress in Massachusetts orders 13,600 American soldiers to be mobilized. Colonial volunteers from all over New England assemble and head for Boston, then establish camps around the city and begin a year long siege of British-held Boston.
1775/05/10	Americans Capture Fort Ticonderoga	American forces led by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold capture Fort Ticonderoga in New York. The fort contains a much needed supply of military equipment including cannons which are then hauled to Boston by ox teams.
1775/05/10	Second Continental Congress Convenes	The Second Continental Congress convenes in Philadelphia, with John Hancock elected as its president.
1775/05/15	Congress Places Colonies on Defense	On May 15, the Congress places the colonies in a state of defense.
1775/06/15	Congress Elects Washington Commander-in-Chief	On June 15, the Congress unanimously votes to appoint George Washington general and commander-in-chief of the new Continental Army.
1775/06/16	Washington Accepts Command	In a speech given to the Continental Congress on June 16, Washington accepted the commission and requested that he not receive a salary for his service, only that his expenses be paid at the conclusion of the war.
1775/06/17	Congress Drafts Washington's Commission	On June 17, the Continental Congress drafted Washington's commission as commander in chief.
1775/06/17	Battle of Bunker Hill	The first major fight between British and American troops occurs at Boston in the Battle of Bunker Hill. American troops are dug in along the high ground of Breed's Hill (the actual location) and are attacked by a frontal assault of over 2000 British soldiers who storm up the hill. The Americans are ordered not to fire until they can see "the whites of their eyes." As the British get within 15 paces, the Americans let loose a deadly volley of rifle fire and halt the British advance. The British then regroup and attack 30 minutes later with the same result. A third attack, however, succeeds as the Americans run out of ammunition and are left only with bayonets and stones to defend themselves. The British succeed in taking the hill, but at a loss of half their force, over a thousand casualties, with the Americans losing about 400, including important colonial leader, General Joseph Warren.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1775/07/03	George Washington Takes Command	At Cambridge, Massachusetts, George Washington takes command of the Continental Army which now has about 17,000 men.
1775/07/05	Olive Branch Petition Adopted	The Continental Congress adopts the Olive Branch Petition which expresses hope for a reconciliation with Britain, appealing directly to the King for help in achieving this. In August, King George III refuses even to look at the petition and instead issues a proclamation declaring the Americans to be in a state of open rebellion.
1775/07/06	Declaration on the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms Issued	The Continental Congress issues a Declaration on the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms detailing the colonists' reasons for fighting the British and states the Americans are "resolved to die free men rather than live as slaves."
1775/07/26	Ben Franklin Appointed Postmaster General	An American Post Office is established with Ben Franklin as Postmaster General.
1775/11/28	American Navy Established	The American Navy is established by Congress. The next day, Congress appoints a secret committee to seek help from European nations.
1775/12/00	France Offers Support	Also in December, Congress is informed that France may offer support in the war against Britain.
1775/12/23	King George Closes American Ports	King George III issues a royal proclamation closing the American colonies to all commerce and trade, to take effect in March of 1776.
1776/01/05	NH Adopts First American State Constitution	The assembly of New Hampshire adopts the first American state constitution.
1776/01/09	Common Sense Published	Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" is published in Philadelphia. The 50 page pamphlet is highly critical of King George III and attacks allegiance to Monarchy in principle while providing strong arguments for American independence. It becomes an instant best-seller in America. "We have it in our power to begin the world anew...American shall make a stand, not for herself alone, but for the world," Paine states.
1776/02/27	Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge	In January 1776, the royal governor of North Carolina, Josiah Martin, mustered his Loyalist militia to join and augment an expected British Army expedition. Local Continental Army units and Patriot militiamen blockaded several likely travel routes in an attempt to prevent the Loyalists from joining up. Eventually, on February 27, 1776, the Loyalists attempted to break through by crossing Moore's Creek Bridge. They were repulsed by a withering fusillade of musket fire, killing one Loyalist leader, capturing another, scattering the remainder, and arresting many in the days following. As a result, North Carolina was not again threatened until 1780, and even then, the memory of the battle severely hindered General Cornwallis' attempts to recruit Loyalists. Score an American victory.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1776/03.17	US Captures Dorchester Heights. British Evacuate Boston.	American forces capture Dorchester Heights which overlooks Boston harbor. Captured British artillery from Fort Ticonderoga is placed on the heights to enforce the siege against the British in Boston. The British evacuate Boston and set sail for Halifax. George Washington then rushes to New York to set up defenses, anticipating the British plan to invade New York City.
1776/04/06	Continental Congress Opens Colonial Ports	The Continental Congress declares colonial shipping ports open to all traffic except the British. The Congress had already authorized privateer raids on British ships and also advised disarming all Americans loyal to England.
1776/04/12	NC Empowers Its Delegates to Revolt	The North Carolina assembly is the first to empower its delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence from Britain.
1776/05/02	France Commits \$1 Million	The American revolutionaries get the much needed foreign support they had been hoping for. King Louis XVI of France commits one million dollars in arms and munitions. Spain then also promises support.
1776/05/10	Continental Congress Authorizes Local State Governments	The Continental Congress authorizes each of the 13 colonies to form local (provincial) governments.
1776/06/00	British Fleet Arrives in NY Harbor	During June and July of 1776, a massive British war fleet arrives in New York Harbor consisting of 30 battleships with 1200 cannon, 30,000 soldiers, 10,000 sailors, and 300 supply ships, under the command of General William Howe and his brother Admiral Lord Richard Howe.
1776/06/07	Lee Calls for Independence	On June 7, Richard Henry Lee, a Virginia delegate to the Continental Congress, presents a formal resolution calling for America to declare its independence from Britain. Congress decides to postpone its decision on this until July.
1776/06/11	Congress Appoints Committee To Draft Declaration of Independence	On June 11, Congress appoints a committee to draft a declaration of independence. Committee members are Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Livingston and Roger Sherman. Jefferson is chosen by the committee to prepare the first draft of the declaration, which he completes in one day.
1776/06/28	Battle of Sullivan's Island	During the First Siege of Charleston, British Admiral Peter Parker and General Henry Clinton led a fleet to Charleston, South Carolina, which was defended by yet-unfinished fort on Sullivan's Island. On June 28, 1776, every British foray was turned back by the Americans. The British naval bombardment had little effect on the fort's resilient palmetto logs, a land assault failed because the water around the island was too deep to wade, and an attempted amphibious landing was successfully repulsed. At the end of the day, the British withdrew and did not return until the Second Siege of Charleston. Score it as a draw.
1776/06/28	Battle at Fort Moultrie SC	In South Carolina, American forces at Fort Moultrie successfully defend Charleston against a British naval attack and inflict heavy damage on the fleet.
1776/06/28	Jefferson's Declaration Presented to Congress	Just seventeen days later, June 28, Jefferson's Declaration of Independence is ready and is presented to the Congress, with changes made by Adams and Franklin.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1776/07/02	All but NY Vote for Independence	On July 2, twelve of thirteen colonial delegations (New York abstains) vote in support of Lee's resolution for independence.
1776/07/04	Declaration of Independence Endorsed	On July 4, the Congress formally endorses Jefferson's Declaration, with copies to be sent to all of the colonies. The actual signing of the document occurs on August 2, as most of the 55 members of Congress place their names on the parchment copy.
1776/07/12	GW Declines Gen. Howe's Offer of Clemency	As a show of force, two British frigates sail up the Hudson River blasting their guns. Peace feelers are then extended to the Americans. At the request of the British, Gen. Washington meets with Howe's representatives in New York and listens to vague offers of clemency for the American rebels. Washington politely declines, then leaves.
1776/08/02	Declaration of Independence Fully Signed	The actual signing of the document occurs on August 2, as most of the 55 members of Congress place their names on the parchment copy.
1776/08/27	Battle of Long Island	The Battle of Long Island, also known as the Battle of Brooklyn Heights, was not a victory for the Americans, but it was the first major battle of the Revolutionary War, the largest engagement of the entire war, and the first time that the Continental Army directly confronted the British Army. After defeating the British in the Siege of Boston on March 17, 1776, General Washington marched the Continental Army to Manhattan to defend New York City. On August 27, the British landed on Long Island and marched the twelve miles to Manhattan, where they attacked. The unseasoned Americans panicked and ran, but a determined stand by 250 Maryland volunteers held off the British until the retreating Americans could flee to the main defenses at Brooklyn Heights. The British encamped for a long siege, but on the night of August 29-30, in a brilliant display of leadership and coordinated logistics, Washington successfully evacuated his entire army without the loss of material or a single life. Chalk up a British win in this one.
1776/08/29	Evacuation of NYC	At night, the Americans cross the East River in small boats and escape to Manhattan, then evacuate New York City and retreat up through Manhattan Island to Harlem Heights. Washington now changes tactics, avoiding large scale battles with the British by a series of retreats.
1776/09/11	Staten Island Peace Conference Fails	A peace conference is held on Staten Island with British Admiral, Lord Richard Howe, meeting American representatives including John Adams and Benjamin Franklin. The conference fails as Howe demands the colonists revoke the Declaration of Independence.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1776/09/16	Battle of Harlem Plains	The Battle of Harlem Plains is also known as the Battle of Harlem Heights. The Americans were encamped on the Harlem Heights where they were safe from the cannons on Admiral Lord Howe's fleet in the harbor. The American defense of New York had not seen much in the way of American victory. Retreat had been the order of the day for the Americans, but on September 16, 1776, they engaged the British on the Harlem Plains, at what is now Broadway and 106th Street (known as Off-Broadway today). Though outnumbered almost three to one, the 1,800 Americans under General Washington and Major General Nathaniel Greene drove the British back until they were reinforced by Germans. Sensing a trap and not wanting to risk another defeat, General Washington ordered retreat, which proceeded in an orderly military manner until a British bugler sounded "Gone to Ground," a fox-hunting call signaling an enemy's headlong retreat. This infuriated the Americans, especially the Virginians to whom the hunt was a sacred tradition. They halted their retreat, flanked the British, and inexorably pushed them back until the Redcoats were the ones retreating. This ended up being General Washington's first battlefield victory and gave the Continental Army a much-needed boost in confidence. Chalk this one up as an American victory served up by an overconfident opponent.
1776/09/22	Nathan Hale Executed	After he is caught spying on British troops on Long Island, Nathan Hale is executed without a trial, his last words, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."
1776/10/09	San Francisco Founded	San Francisco is established by Spanish missionaries on the California coast.
1776/10/11	Battle of Lake Champlain	In June, 1776, after the British brought in overpowering reinforcements, the Continental Army retreated from Quebec to Fort Crown Point and ultimately to Fort Ticonderoga. Ticonderoga, originally built by the French, was captured by the British in 1759 during the French and Indian War. It became an American stronghold when Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys and state militiamen under Benedict Arnold captured it in May, 1775. The name "Ticonderoga" comes from the Iroquois tekontaró:ken, meaning "it is at the junction of two waterways," Commanding the La Chute River between Lake George and Lake Champlain. The Governor of Quebec, General Guy Carleton, was anxious to field his 9,000-man army in the Hudson Valley. Land routes were scarce, so he began building a navy to ferry his troops down Lake Champlain, through the La Chute into Lake George, and then south into the Hudson Valley. The Americans had a smaller fleet under the command of Benedict Arnold, who massed them in the strait between New York and Valcour Island. Unfortunately, Arnold's bravery exceeded his maritime skills, and the Americans were soundly defeated in one of the first naval battles of the war. Nevertheless, the American defense of Lake Champlain stalled the British drive to the Hudson Valley and marked the entry of the United States' fledgling navy into the war. The series so far is tied at 2 victories each and one draw.
1776/10/11	Battle of Valcour Bay (Lake Champlain)	A big defeat for the inexperienced American Navy on Lake Champlain at the hands of a British fleet of 87 gunships. In the 7 hour Battle of Valcour Bay most of the American flotilla of 83 gunships is crippled with the remaining ships destroyed in a second engagement two days later.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1776/10/28	Battle of White Plains	On October 28, 1776, 4,000 British and Hessians under General Sir William Howe attacked about 1,500 Americans under General Washington. The Continentals were dug in on Chatterton's Hill (today called Battle Hill), about six miles east of White Plains, New York. The British got the upper hand and displaced the Patriots from Chatterton's Hill. Having lost the high ground, Washington decided that further defense of the position was untenable, and he led his army northward to fight another day. General Howe was unable to capitalize on his victory because of heavy rains in the days following the battle. Though a loss on balance for Continental Army, the Americans inflicted 224 casualties on the British, at a cost of 154 Continental casualties. This was a close one, but ya gotta give the nod to the Brits.
1776/11/20	Battle of Fort Washington	After his victory at White Plains, General Howe marched on Fort Washington on Manhattan Island, the last American stronghold in New York. Washington considering abandoning the fort and retreating to New Jersey, but Nathaniel Greene talked him into defending the fort. On November 16, 1776, the British attacked from the north, south, and east. The American southern and western fronts collapsed quickly, and the northern front resisted gamely but was eventually overwhelmed. The fort surrendered, suffering 59 Americans killed and 2,837 captured. This defeat allowed the British to chase the retreating Continental Army out of New Yor, through New Jersey, and all the way into Pennsylvania. Score this one for the British, but don't count the Americans out yet. The season ain't over!
1776/11/16	Battle of Fort Lee	The Americans lose Fort Lee in New Jersey to Gen. Cornwallis.
1776/12/06	British Capture Newport RI Navy Base	The naval base at Newport, Rhode Island, is captured by the British.
1776/12/11	Continental Congress Moves To Baltimore	Washington takes his troops across the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. The next day, over concerns of a possible British attack, the Continental Congress abandons Philadelphia for Baltimore. Among Washington's troops is Thomas Paine, author of Common Sense, who now writes "...These are the times that try men's souls: The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country: but he that stands it NOW deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like Hell, is not easily conquered. Yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."
1776/12/12	Second Continental Congress Adjourns	The Second Congress signed the Declaration of Independence in July, 1776, and first proposed the Articles of Confederation by a committee headed by John Dickinson, on July 12, 1776 -- not bad in only 18 months!
1776/12/20	Third Continental Congress Convenes	The Third Continental Congress got underway almost immediately following, on December 20, 1776. This Congress prosecuted the war, and also modified and finalized the Articles of Confederation.
1776/12/25	Washington Crosses the Delaware	On Christmas night, George Washington takes 2400 of his men and recrosses the Delaware River. Washington then conducts a surprise raid on 1500 British-Hessians (German mercenaries) at Trenton, New Jersey. The Hessians surrender after an hour with nearly 1000 taken prisoner by Washington who suffers only six wounded (including future president Lt. James Monroe). Washington reoccupies Trenton. The victory provides a much needed boost to the morale of all American Patriots.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1776/12/26	Battle of Trenton	After several defeats in New York and the long retreat through New Jersey across the Delaware River into Pennsylvania, American morale was at rock bottom and many enlistments would be running out at the end of the year. Washington desperately needed a victory to keep his army together through the impending winter. He settled on a daring attack on a Hessian garrison in Trenton, just across the Delaware River. On Christmas night, he and Major Generals Nathaniel Greene and John Sullivan successfully ferried 2,400 American under the cover of darkness and a fortuitous but biting snowstorm across the river, using commandeered wooden river boats. In the Hessian encampment were three German regiments with Hessian jaegers and a troop of British 16th Light Dragoons, numbering 1,500 troops altogether. They made the eastern shore at about 3:00 AM and marched 9 miles to Trenton. Greene and Sullivan took up positions northeast of town to set up artillery and cut off a German retreat. The Germans had lowered their guard after Christmas feasting. A local Tory tried to sound the alarm to commanding Colonel
1777/01/03	Battle of Princeton	A second victory for Washington as his troops defeat the British at Princeton and drive them back toward New Brunswick. Washington then establishes winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey. During the harsh winter, Washington's army shrinks to about a thousand men as enlistments expire and deserters flee the hardships. By spring, with the arrival of recruits, Washington will have 9000 men.
1777/03/12	Continental Congress Returns to Philadelphia	The Continental Congress returns to Philadelphia from Baltimore after Washington's successes against the British in New Jersey.
1777/04/27	Battle of Ridgefield CT	American troops under Benedict Arnold defeat the British at Ridgefield, Connecticut.
1777/06/14	Congress Mandates New US Flag	The flag of the United States consisting of 13 stars and 13 white and red stripes is mandated by Congress; John Paul Jones is chosen by Congress to captain the 18 gun vessel <i>Ranger</i> with his mission to raid coastal towns of England.
1777/06/17	Burgoyne Invades from Canada	A British force of 7700 men under Gen. John Burgoyne invades from Canada, sailing down Lake Champlain toward Albany, planning to link up with Gen. Howe who will come north from New York City, thus cutting off New England from the rest of the colonies.
1777/07/06	Burgoyne Captures Fort Ticonderoga	Gen. Burgoyne's troops stun the Americans with the capture of Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain. Its military supplies are greatly needed by Washington's forces. The loss of the fort is a tremendous blow to American morale.
1777/07/23	Howe Sails for Philadelphia	British Gen. Howe, with 15,000 men, sets sail from New York for Chesapeake Bay to capture Philadelphia, instead of sailing north to meet up with Gen. Burgoyne.
1777/07/27	Marquis de Lafayette Joins Up	Marquis de Lafayette, a 19 year old French aristocrat, arrives in Philadelphia and volunteers to serve without pay. Congress appoints him as a major general in the Continental Army. Lafayette will become one of Gen. Washington's most trusted aides.
1777/08/01	Burgoyne Reaches the Hudson	Gen. Burgoyne reaches the Hudson after a grueling month spent crossing 23 miles of wilderness separating the southern tip of Lake Champlain from the northern tip of the Hudson River.
1777/08/16	Battle of Bennington	In the Battle of Bennington, militiamen from Vermont, aided by Massachusetts troops, wipe out a detachment of 800 German Hessians sent by Gen. Burgoyne to seize horses.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1777/08/25	Howe Disembarks at Chesapeake Bay	British Gen. Howe disembarks at Chesapeake Bay with his troops.
1777/09/09	Battle of Brandywine Creek	On September 9-11, in the Battle of Brandywine Creek, Gen. Washington and the main American Army of 10,500 men are driven back toward Philadelphia by Gen. Howe's British troops. Both sides suffer heavy losses. Congress then leaves Philadelphia and resettles in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
1777/09/26	Howe Occupies Philadelphia; Congress Moves to York PA	British forces under Gen. Howe occupy Philadelphia. Congress then relocates to York, Pennsylvania.
1777/10/07	Battle of Saratoga	The Battle of Saratoga results in the first major American victory of the Revolutionary War as Gen. Horatio Gates and Gen. Benedict Arnold defeat Gen. Burgoyne, inflicting 600 British casualties. American losses are only 150.
1777/10/17	Burgoyne Surrenders	Gen. Burgoyne and his entire army of 5700 men surrender to the Americans led by Gen. Gates. The British are then marched to Boston, placed on ships and sent back to England after swearing not serve again in the war against America. News of the American victory at Saratoga soon travels to Europe and boosts support of the American cause. In Paris the victory is celebrated as if it had been a French victory. Ben Franklin is received by the French Royal Court. France then recognizes the independence of America.
1777/11/15	Congress Adopts Articles of Confederation	Congress adopts the Articles of Confederation as the government of the new United States of America, pending ratification by the individual states. Under the Articles, Congress is the sole authority of the new national government.
1777/12/17	Washington HQ in Valley Forge	At Valley Forge in Pennsylvania, the Continental Army led by Washington sets up winter quarters.
1778/02/06	France and US sign Treaty of Amity and Commerce and Treaty of Alliance	American and French representatives sign two treaties in Paris: a Treaty of Amity and Commerce and a Treaty of Alliance. France now officially recognizes the United States and will soon become the major supplier of military supplies to Washington's army. Both countries pledge to fight until American independence is won, with neither country concluding any truce with Britain without the other's consent, and guarantee each other's possessions in America against all other powers. The American struggle for independence is thus enlarged and will soon become a world war. After British vessels fire on French ships, the two nations declare war. Spain will enter in 1779 as an ally of France. The following year, Britain will declare war on the Dutch who have been engaging in profitable trade with the French and Americans. In addition to the war in America, the British will have to fight in the Mediterranean, Africa, India, the West Indies, and on the high seas. All the while facing possible invasion of England itself by the French.
1778/02/23	Von Steuben Arrives at Valley Forge	Baron von Steuben of Prussia arrives at Valley Forge to join the Continental Army. He then begins much needed training and drilling of Washington's troops, now suffering from poor morale resulting from cold, hunger, disease, low supplies and desertions over the long, harsh winter.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1778/03/16	Parliament Creates Peace Commission	A Peace Commission is created by the British Parliament to negotiate with the Americans. The commission then travels to Philadelphia where its offers granting all of the American demands, except independence, are rejected by Congress.
1778/05/08	Clinton Replaces Howe	British General Henry Clinton replaces Gen. Howe as commander of all British forces in the American colonies.
1778/05/30	Iroquois Burn Cobleskill NY	A campaign of terror against American frontier settlements, instigated by the British, begins as 300 Iroquois Indians burn Cobleskill, New York.
1778/06/18	Clinton Withdraws from Philadelphia	Fearing a blockade by French ships, British Gen. Clinton withdraws his troops from Philadelphia and marches across New Jersey toward New York City. Americans then re-occupy Philadelphia.
1778/06/19	GW Intercepts Clinton	Washington sends troops from Valley Forge to intercept Gen. Clinton.
1778/06/27	Battle of Monmouth	On June 27 and 28, the Battle of Monmouth occurs in New Jersey as Washington's troops and Gen. Clinton's troops fight to a standoff. On hearing that American Gen. Charles Lee had ordered a retreat, Gen. Washington becomes furious. Gen. Clinton then continues on toward New York.
1778/07/02	Congress Returns to Philadelphia	Congress returns once again to Philadelphia.
1778/07/03	Wyoming Valley PA Indian Massacre	British Loyalists and Indians, under Col. John Butler, massacre 360 American settlers in the Wyoming Valley of northern Pennsylvania.
1778/07/08	GW HQ at West Point	Gen. Washington sets up headquarters at West Point, New York.
1778/07/10	France Declares war on Britain	France declares war against Britain.
1778/08/08	Siege of Newport RI	American land forces and French ships attempt to conduct a combined siege against Newport, Rhode Island. But bad weather and delays of the land troops result in failure. The weather-damaged French fleet then sails to Boston for repairs.
1778/09/14	Franklin Appointed French Ambassador	Ben Franklin is appointed to be the American diplomatic representative in France.
1778/11/11	Cherry Valley NY Indian Massacre	At Cherry Valley, New York, Loyalists and Indians massacre over 40 American settlers.
1778/12/29	Savannah GA Captured.	The British begin a major southern campaign with the capture of Savannah, Georgia.
1779/01/00	Augusta GA Captured	British capture Augusta, Georgia.
1779/02/01	Clinton Arrives in Charleston	Clinton arrives at Charleston SC.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1779/04/01	Americans Attack Chickamaugas in Tennessee	During the month of April, in retaliation for Indian raids on colonial settlements, American troops from North Carolina and Virginia attack Chickamauga Indian villages in Tennessee.
1779/05/10	Portsmouth and Norfolk Burned	British troops burn Portsmouth and Norfolk, Virginia.
1779/06/16	Spain Declares war on Britain	Spain declares war on England, but does not make an alliance with the American revolutionary forces.
1779/07/05	Loyalists Burn Fairfield, Norwalk, and New Haven CT	During July 5-11, loyalists raid coastal towns in Connecticut, burning Fairfield, Norwalk and ships in New Haven harbor.
1779/07/10	Battle of Castine, Maine	Naval ships from Massachusetts are destroyed by the British while attempting to take the Loyalist stronghold of Castine, Maine.
1779/08/14	Congress Approves Peace Plan	A peace plan is approved by Congress which stipulates independence, complete British evacuation of America and free navigation on the Mississippi River.
1779/08/29	Battle of Elmira NY	American forces defeat the combined Indian and Loyalist forces at Elmira, New York. Following the victory, American troops head northwest and destroy nearly 40 Cayuga and Seneca Indian villages in retaliation for the campaign of terror against American settlers.
1779/09/03	Americans Defeated at Savannah GA	From September 3 to October 28. Americans suffer a major defeat while attacking the British at Savannah, Georgia. Among the 800 American and Allied casualties is Count Casimir Pulaski of Poland. British losses are only 140.
1779/09/23	"I Have Not Yet Begun To Fight!"	Off the coast of England, John Paul Jones fights a desperate battle with a British frigate. When the British demand his surrender, Jones responds, "I have not yet begun to fight!" Jones then captures the frigate before his own ship sinks.
1779/09/27	Congress Appoints Adams to Negotiate Peace	John Adams is appointed by Congress to negotiate peace with England.
1779/10/17	GW HQ at Morristown NJ	Washington sets up winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey, where his troops will suffer another harsh winter without desperately needed supplies, resulting in low morale, desertions and attempts at mutiny.
1779/12/26	Clinton Sails for Cahrleston SC	British Gen. Clinton sets sail from New York with 8000 men and heads for Charleston, South Carolina, arriving there on Feb. 1.
1779?06/01	Clinton Sails toward West Point	British Gen. Clinton takes 6000 men up the Hudson toward West Point.
1780/04/08	British Enter Cahrleston Harbor	The British attack begins against Charleston as warships sail past the cannons of Fort Moultrie and enter Charleston harbor. Washington sends reinforcements.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1780/05/06	British Capture Fort Moultrie	The British capture Fort Moultrie at Charleston, South Carolina.
1780/05/12	British Capture Charleston	The worst American defeat of the Revolutionary War occurs as the British capture Charleston and its 5400-man garrison (the entire southern American Army) along with four ships and a military arsenal. British losses are only 225.
1780/05/25	GW Puts Down a Mutiny	After a severe winter, Gen. Washington faces a serious threat of mutiny at his winter camp in Morristown, New Jersey. Two Continental regiments conduct an armed march through the camp and demand immediate payment of salary (overdue by 5 months) and full rations. Troops from Pennsylvania put down the rebellion. Two leaders of the protest are then hanged.
1780/05/29	Waxhaws Massacre	British Col. Banastre Tarleton's cavalry destroys the remaining American army in South Carolina at Waxhaws. Over 300 are killed or captured in this "massacre."
1780/06/11	MA Endorses State Constitution	A new Massachusetts constitution is endorsed asserting "all men are born free and equal," which includes black slaves.
1780/06/13	Gates Takes Command of Southern Army	Gen. Horatio Gates is commissioned by Congress to command the Southern Army.
1780/06/23	Battle of Springfield NJ	American forces defeat the British in the Battle of Springfield, New Jersey.
1780/07/11	French Arrive under Rochambeau	6000 French soldiers under Count de Rochambeau arrive at Newport, Rhode Island. They will remain there for nearly a year, blockaded by the British fleet.
1780/08/03	Arnold Appointed Commander of West Point	Benedict Arnold is appointed commander of West Point. Unknown to the Americans, he has been secretly collaborating with British Gen. Clinton since May of 1779 by supplying information on Gen. Washington's tactics.
1780/08/16	Battle of Camden	Gen. Cornwallis takes the offensive and marches deep into South Carolina from Charleston. American Gen. Gates, the victor at Saratoga, leads a mostly green force of 2,500 to Camden, SC. Cornwallis' veteran British regulars, around 2,000, meet Gates
1780/08/18	Battle of Fishing Creek SC	An American defeat at Fishing Creek, South Carolina, opens a route for Gen Cornwallis to invade North Carolina.
1780/08/20	Swamp Fox Victorious Near Camden	August 20, 1780 -- Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox" and only 16 troopers attack a British column and free American prisoners, while capturing the British soldiers in a dramatic raid near Camden, SC.
1780/09/23	Arnold Flees West point, Joins British	A British major in civilian clothing is captured near Tarrytown, New York. He is found to be carrying plans indicating Benedict Arnold intends to turn traitor and surrender West Point. Two days later, Arnold hears of the spy's capture and flees West Point to the British ship <i>Vulture</i> on the Hudson. He is later named a brigadier general in the British Army and will fight the Americans.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1780/10/07	Battle of Kings Mountain	At Kings Mountain, South Carolina, an irregular force of 1,000 volunteer frontier "mountain men" from Tennessee Territory annihilates the British Royalist force sent to subdue them. Cornwallis' left flank is suddenly threatened by an unexpected uprising of frontiersmen, so he retreats north.
1780/10/14	Greene Replaces gates as Commander of Southern Army	Gen. Nathanael Greene, Washington's most able and trusted General, is named as the new commander of the Southern Army, replacing Gen. Gates. Greene then begins a strategy of rallying popular support and wearing down the British by leading Gen. Cornwallis on a six month chase through the back woods of South Carolina into North Carolina into Virginia then back into North Carolina. The British, low on supplies, are forced to steal from any Americans they encounter, thus enraging them.
1781/01/03	PA Troops Mutiny in NJ	Mutiny among Americans in New Jersey as troops from Pennsylvania set up camp near Princeton and choose their own representatives to negotiate with state officials back in Pennsylvania. The crisis is eventually resolved through negotiations, but over half of the mutineers abandon the army.
1781/01/17	Battle of Cowpens SC	An American victory at Cowpens, South Carolina, as Gen. Daniel Morgan defeats British Gen. Tarleton.
1781/01/20	Mutiny at Pompton NJ	Mutiny among American troops at Pompton, New Jersey. The rebellion is put down seven days later by a 600-man force sent by Gen. Washington. Two of the leaders are then hanged.
1781/03/01	Articles of Confederation Ratified	Because of the war, and disagreements between the colonies, it took three and a half years to get final ratification of the Articles, which had to be ratified by each and every state.
1781/03/15	Battle of Guilford Courthouse NC	Forces under Gen. Cornwallis suffer heavy losses in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse in North Carolina. As a result, Cornwallis abandons plans to conquer the Carolinas and retreats to Wilmington, then begins a campaign to conquer Virginia with an army of 7500 men.
1781/05/21	GW and Rochambeau Conduct War Council	Gen. Washington and French Gen. Rochambeau meet in Connecticut for a war council. Gen Rochambeau reluctantly agrees to Washington's plan for a joint French naval and American ground attack on New York.
1781/06/04	Jefferson Escapes Capture at Charlottesville VA	Thomas Jefferson narrowly escapes capture by the British at Charlottesville, Virginia.
1781/06/10	Lafayette, Wayne, and Von Steuben Join Against Cornwallis and Arnold in VA	American troops under Marquis de Lafayette, Gen. Anthony Wayne and Baron von Steuben begin to form a combined force in Virginia to oppose British forces under Benedict Arnold and Gen. Cornwallis.
1781/06/11	Congress Appoints Peace Commission to Augment Adams	Congress appoints a Peace Commission comprised of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, John Jay and Henry Laurens. The commission supplements John Adams as the sole negotiator with the British.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1781/07/20	Williamsburg VA Slave Rebellion	Slaves in Williamsburg, Virginia, rebel and burn several buildings.
1781/08/01	Cornwallis Arrives in Yorktown VA	After several months of chasing Gen. Greene's army without much success, Gen. Cornwallis and his 10,000 tired soldiers arrive to seek rest at the small port of Yorktown, Virginia, on the Chesapeake Bay. He then establishes a base to communicate by sea with Gen. Clinton's forces in New York.
1781/08/14	GW and de Grasse Head for Yorktown	Gen. Washington abruptly changes plans and abandons the attack on New York in favor of Yorktown after receiving a letter from French Admiral Count de Grasse indicating his entire 29-ship French fleet with 3000 soldiers is now heading for the Chesapeake Bay near Cornwallis. Gen. Washington then coordinates with Gen. Rochambeau to rush their best troops south to Virginia to destroy the British position in Yorktown.
1781/08/30	Count de Grasse Arrives at Yorktown	Count de Grasse's French fleet arrives off Yorktown, Virginia. De Grasse then lands troops near Yorktown, linking with Lafayette's American troops to cut Cornwallis off from any retreat by land.
1781/09/01	Washington and Rochambeau Arrive at Yorktown	The troops of Washington and Rochambeau arrive at Philadelphia.
1781/09/06	Arnold Burns New	Benedict Arnold's troops loot and burn the port of New London, Connecticut.
1781/09/08	de Grasse's Fleet Defeats British at Yorktown	From September 5-8, off Yorktown, a major naval battle between the French fleet of de Grasse and the outnumbered British fleet of Adm. Thomas Graves results in a victory for de Grasse. The British fleet retreats to New York for reinforcements, leaving the French fleet in control of the Chesapeake. The French fleet establishes a blockade, cutting Cornwallis off from any retreat by sea. French naval reinforcements then arrive from Newport.
1781/09/14	de Grasse's Fleet Transports Americans to Yorktown	From September 14-24, De Grasse sends his ships up the Chesapeake Bay to transport the armies of Washington and Rochambeau to Yorktown.
1781/09/28	Siege of Yorktown Begins	Gen. Washington, with a combined Allied army of 17,000 men, begins the siege of Yorktown. French cannons bombard Gen. Cornwallis and his 9000 men day and night while the Allied lines slowly advance and encircle them. British supplies run dangerously low.
1781/10/17	Cornwallis Negotiates Surrender	As Yorktown is about to be taken, the British send out a flag of truce. Gen. Washington and Gen. Cornwallis then work out terms of surrender.
1781/10/19	British Surrender at Yorktown	As their band plays the tune, "The world turned upside down," the British army marches out in formation and surrenders at Yorktown. Hopes for a British victory in the war against America are dashed. In the English Parliament, there will soon be calls to bring this long costly war to an end.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1781/10/24	7000 British Reinforcements Turn Back	7000 British reinforcements under Gen. Clinton arrive at Chesapeake Bay but turn back on hearing of the surrender at Yorktown.
1782/01/01	Loyalists Begin Leaving America	Loyalists begin leaving America, heading north to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
1782/01/05	British Withdraw From NC	The British withdraw from North Carolina.
1782/02/27	House of Commons Votes Against Further War	In England, the House of Commons votes against further war in America.
1782/03/05	Parliament Empowers King To Seek Peace	The British Parliament empowers the King to negotiate peace with the United States.
1782/03/07	Delaware Indians Massacred In Ohio	American militiamen massacre 96 Delaware Indians in Ohio in retaliation for Indian raids conducted by other tribes.
1782/03/20	Lord North Resigns As PM; Rockingham Takes over	British Prime Minister, Lord North, resigns, succeeded two days later by Lord Rockingham who seeks immediate negotiations with the American peace commissioners.
1782/04/04	Sir Guy Carleton Replaces Clinton; Heads British Withdrawal from America	Sir Guy Carleton becomes the new commander of British forces in America, replacing Gen. Clinton. Carleton will implement the new British policy of ending hostilities and withdraw British troops from America.
1782/04/12	Peace Talks Begin in Paris	Peace talks begin in Paris between Ben Franklin and Richard Oswald of Britain.
1782/04/16	GW HQ at Newburgh NY	Gen. Washington establishes American army headquarters at Newburgh, New York.
1782/04/19	Holland Recognizes Independent America	The Dutch recognize the United States of America as a result of negotiations conducted in the Netherlands by John Adams.
1782/06/20	Congress Adopts New Great Seal	Congress adopts the Great Seal of the United States of America.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1782/07/11	British Evacuate Savannah GA	British Royal Governor Sir James Wright, along with several civil officials and military officers, fled the city of Savannah, Georgia, and headed to Charleston, South Carolina. As part of the British evacuation, a group consisting of British regulars led by General Alured Clarke traveled to New York, while Colonel Thomas Brown led a mixed group of rangers and Indians to St. Augustine, Florida. The remaining British soldiers were transported to the West Indies aboard the frigate HMS Zebra and the sloop of war HMS Vulture.
1782/08/19	Loyalists and Indians Defeat Settlers Near Lexington KY	Loyalist and Indian forces attack and defeat American settlers near Lexington, Kentucky.
1782/08/27	Last Fight Between British and Americans: Combahee River SC	The last fighting of the Revolutionary War between Americans and British occurs with a skirmish in South Carolina along the Combahee River.
1782/09/25	Mohawks Raid Settlements in PA and KY	Mohawk Indian Chief Joseph Brant conducts raids on settlements in Pennsylvania and Kentucky.
1782/11/10	Final Battle of War: Americans vs Loyalists and Indians in Ohio	The final battle of the Revolutionary War occurs as Americans retaliate against Loyalist and Indian forces by attacking a Shawnee Indian village in the Ohio territory.
1782/11/30	Preliminary Peace Treaty Signed in Paris	A preliminary peace treaty is signed in Paris. Terms include recognition of American independence and the boundaries of the United States, along with British withdrawal from America.
1782/12/14	British Evacuate Charleston SC	The British evacuate Charleston, South Carolina.
1782/12/15	France Objects; Franklin Soothes	In France, strong objections are expressed by the French over the signing of the peace treaty in Paris without America first consulting them. Ben Franklin then soothes their anger with a diplomatic response and prevents a falling out between France and America.
1783/01/20	Britain Signs Treaty with France and Spain	England signs a preliminary peace treaty with France and Spain.
1783/02/03	Spain Recognizes America	Spain recognizes the United States of America, followed later by Sweden, Denmark and Russia.
1783/02/04	England Declares Official End to Hostilities	England officially declares an end to hostilities in America.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1783/03/10	Mutiny Threatened at Newburgh NY	An anonymous letter circulates among Washington's senior officers camped at Newburgh, New York. The letter calls for an unauthorized meeting and urges the officers to defy the authority of the new U.S. national government (Congress) for its failure to honor past promises to the Continental Army. The next day, Gen. Washington forbids the unauthorized meeting and instead suggests a regular meeting to be held on March 15. A second anonymous letter then appears and is circulated. This letter falsely claims Washington himself sympathizes with the rebellious officers.
1783/03/15	GW Averts Mutiny	General Washington gathers his officers and talks them out of a rebellion against the authority of Congress, and in effect preserves the American democracy.
1783/04/11	Congress Declares Official End to Hostilities	Congress officially declares an end to the Revolutionary War.
1783/04/26	7000 Loyalists Flee America	7000 Loyalists set sail from New York for Canada, bringing a total of 100,000 Loyalists who have now fled America.
1783/06/13	Continental Army Disbands	The main part of the Continental Army disbands.
1783/06/24	Congress Relocates to Princeton NJ	To avoid protests from angry and unpaid war veterans, Congress leaves Philadelphia and relocates to Princeton, New Jersey.
1783/07/08	MA Abolishes Slavery	The Supreme Court of Massachusetts abolishes slavery in that state.
1783/09/03	Treaty of Paris Signed	The Treaty of Paris is signed by the United States and Great Britain. Congress will ratify the treaty on January 14, 1784.
1783/10/07	VA Frees Slaves Who Served in Continental Army	In Virginia, the House of Burgesses grants freedom to slaves who served in the Continental Army.
1783/11/02	GW Delivers Farewell Address to Army	George Washington delivers his farewell address to his army. The next day, remaining troops are discharged.
1783/11/25	GW Enters Manhattan	Washington enters Manhattan as the last British troops leave.
1783/11/26	Congress Meets in Annapolis MD	Toward the end of the Revolutionary War, Annapolis served as capital to the newly forming American nation when the Continental Congress met in Annapolis from November 26, 1783 to June 3, 1784.
1783/12/23	GW Resigns Commission Before Congress	Following a triumphant journey from New York to Annapolis, George Washington, victorious commander in chief of the American Revolutionary Army, appears before Congress and voluntarily resigns his commission, an event unprecedented in history.
1784/01/14	Treat of Paris Ratified by Congress	The Treaty of Paris is ratified by Congress in Annapolis. The Revolutionary War officially ends.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1784/03/01	Nationwide Ban on Slavery Defeated	A congressional committee led by Thomas Jefferson proposes to divide up sprawling western territories into states, to be considered equal with the original 13. Jefferson also proposes a ban on slavery everywhere in the U.S. after 1800. This proposal is narrowly defeated.
1784/08/30	Trade With China Begins	Beginning of the China Trade, as the American Ship <i>Empress of China</i> , sailing from New York, arrives at Canton, China. The ship will return with exotic goods, including silks and tea, spurring large numbers of American merchants to enter the trade.
1784/09/22	Russians Settle in Kodiak AL	Russians establish their first settlement in Alaska, on Kodiak Island.
1785/01/11	Congress Relocates to NYC	Congress relocates to New York City, temporary capital of the U.S.
1785/02/24	Adams Appointed Ambassador to Britain	Although England refuses to send an ambassador to the U.S., John Adams is sent as the American ambassador to Britain. He will spend the next three years trying without success to settle problems regarding the existence of a string of British forts along the Canadian border, pre-war debts owed to British creditors, post-war American treatment of Loyalists, and the closing of the West Indian colonies to American trade.
1785/05/08	Land Ordinance Act Passed	Congress passes the Land Ordinance of 1785 which divides the northwest territories into townships, each set at 6 square miles, subdivided into 36 lots of 640 acres each, with each lot selling for no less than \$640.
1786/01/16	VA Passes Jefferson's Ordinance of Religious Freedom	The Virginia legislature passes Jefferson's Ordinance of Religious Freedom guaranteeing that no man may be forced to attend or support any church or be discriminated against because of his religious preference. This will later serve as the model for the first amendment to the U.S. Constitution.
1786/08/08	Congress Adopts Monetary System	Congress adopts a monetary system based on the Spanish dollar, with a gold piece valued at \$10, silver pieces at \$1, one-tenth of \$1 also in silver, and copper pennies.
1786/08/31	Shays Leads Rebellion in Northampton Court MA	In Massachusetts, to prevent debtors from being tried and put in prison, ex-Revolutionary War Captain Daniel Shays, who is now a bankrupt farmer, leads an armed mob and prevents the Northampton Court from holding a session.
1786/09/20	Mob Riots in NH Demanding Paper Money	In New Hampshire, an armed mob marches on the state assembly and demands enactment of an issue of paper money.
1786/09/26	Shays' Rebels Confront Militia in Springfield MA	Shays' rebels, fearing they might be charged with treason, confront 600 militiamen protecting the state Massachusetts Supreme Court session in Springfield and force the court to adjourn.
1786/10/16	Congress Establishes Mint	Congress establishes the United States mint.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1786/10/20	Knox Raises Army to Defend Springfield MA Arsenal	Congress authorizes Secretary of War Henry Knox to raise a an army of 1340 men over concerns of the safety of the federal arsenal at Springfield, Mass.
1786/12/26	Army Marches to Springfield MA	Shays assembles 1200 men near Worcester, Mass. and heads toward Springfield. Massachusetts Governor, Bowdoin, then orders mobilization of a 4400 man force.
1787/01/26	Shays' Rebels Repelled From Springfield Arsenal	Shays' rebels attack the federal arsenal at Springfield but are unsuccessful. Revolutionary War hero, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, then arrives with reinforcements from Boston to pursue the rebels.
1787/02/04	Shays Flees to Vermont	Gen. Lincoln's troops attack Shays' rebels at Petersham, Massachusetts, and capture 150 rebels. Shays flees north to Vermont.
1787/02/21	Congress Endorses Constitutional Convention	Amid calls for a stronger central government, due in part to Shays' Rebellion, Congress endorses a resolution calling for a constitutional convention to be held in Philadelphia, beginning in May.
1787/05/25	Constitutional Convention Begins	With 29 delegates from nine states present, the constitutional convention begins in the state house (Independence Hall) in Philadelphia. A total of 73 delegates have been chosen by the states (excluding Rhode Island) although only 55 will actually attend. There are 21 veterans of the Revolutionary War and 8 signers of the Declaration of Independence. The delegates are farmers, merchants, lawyers and bankers, with an average age of 42, and include the brilliant 36 year old James Madison, the central figure at the convention, and 81 year old Ben Franklin. Thomas Jefferson, serving abroad as ambassador to France, does not attend. The delegates first vote is to keep the proceedings absolutely secret. George Washington is then nominated as president of the constitutional convention.
1787/06/19	Delegates Vote to Create New Constitution	Rather than revise the Articles of Confederation, delegates at the constitutional convention vote to create an entirely new form of national government separated into three branches: the legislative, executive and judicial, thus dispersing power with checks and balances, and competing factions, as a measure of protection against tyranny by a controlling majority.
1787/07/16	Sherman Proposes Bicameral Compromise	At the constitutional convention, Roger Sherman proposes a compromise which allows for representation in the House of Representatives based on each state's population and equal representation for all of the states in the Senate. The numerous black slaves in the South are to counted at only three fifths of their total number. A rough draft of the constitution is then drawn up.
1787/08/06	Draft Constitution Debated	Items in the draft constitution are debated for five days, including the length of terms for the president and legislators, the power of Congress to regulate commerce, and a proposed 20 year ban on any Congressional action concerning slavery.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1787/08/13	Congress Enacts Northwest Ordinance	Congress enacts the Northwest Ordinance which establishes formal procedures for transforming territories into states. It provides for the eventual establishment of three to five states in the area north of the Ohio River, to be considered equal with the original 13. The Ordinance includes a Bill of Rights that guarantees freedom of religion, the right to trial by jury, public education and a ban on slavery in the Northwest.
1787/09/17	Thirty-nine Delegates Sign Final Draft of New Constitution	Thirty nine delegates vote to approve and then sign the final draft of the new Constitution. The Legislative Branch will consist of two houses. The upper house (Senate) to be composed of nominees selected by state assemblies for six year terms; the lower house (House of Representatives) to be elected every two years by popular vote. The Executive Branch is to be headed by a chief executive (President) elected every four years by presidential electors from the states. The President is granted sweeping powers including: veto power over Congress which can be overridden by a two-thirds vote in each house; commander in chief of the armies; power to make treaties with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate; power to appoint judges, diplomats and other officers with the consent of the Senate; power to recommend legislation and responsibility for execution of the laws. The President is required to report each year to the legislative branch on the state of the nation. The legislative branch has the power to remove the President from office. The House can impeach the President for treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors with actual removal from office occurring by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The Judicial Branch consists of a Supreme Court and lower federal courts. The Constitution is signed by 39 delegates.
1787/09/19	New Constitution is Published	For the first time the proposed Constitution is made public as printed copies of the text are distributed. A storm of controversy soon arises as most people had only expected a revision of the Articles of Confederation, not a new central government with similarities to the British system they had just overthrown.
1787/09/28	Congress Votes To Send Constitution To States For Vote	Congress votes to send the Constitution to the state legislatures for ratification, needing the approval of nine states.
1787/10/27	Federalist Papers Begin	The Federalists, who advocate a strong central government and approval of the new Constitution, begin publishing essays in favor of ratification. Written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay, the total number of articles will eventually reach 85 and be compiled and published as the Federalist Papers.
1787/12/07	DE Ratifies Constitution	Delaware is the first of the nine states needed to ratify the Constitution. To be followed by: Pennsylvania (Dec. 12) New Jersey (Dec. 18) Georgia (Jan. 2, 1788) Connecticut (Jan. 9) Massachusetts (Feb. 7) Maryland (April 28) South Carolina (May 23) and New Hampshire (June 21).
1787/12/12	PA Ratifies Constitution	PA Ratifies Constitution
1787/12/18	NJ Ratifies Constitution	NJ Ratifies Constitution
1788/01/02	GA Ratifies Constitution	GA Ratifies Constitution

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1788/01/09	CT Ratifies Constitution	CT Ratifies Constitution
1788/02/06	Adams and Hancock Force Civil Liberties Amendments	Anti-Federalists in Massachusetts, led by Sam Adams and John Hancock, favor a more decentralized system of government and give their support to ratification of the Constitution only after a compromise is reached that amendments will be included which guarantee civil liberties.
1788/02/07	MA Ratifies Constitution	MA Ratifies Constitution
1788/03/24	RI Rejects Constitution in Popular Referendum	In Rhode Island, the Constitution is rejected by a popular referendum. The state, fearful of consolidated federal power, had refused to send a delegation to the constitutional convention in Philadelphia and had subsequently rejected a state convention to consider ratification.
1788/04/28	MD Ratifies Constitution	MD Ratifies Constitution
1788/05/23	SC Ratifies Constitution	SC Ratifies Constitution
1788/06/21	NH Ratifies Constitution	NH Ratifies Constitution
1788/07/02	Constitution Announced "In Effect"	A formal announcement is made by the president of Congress that the Constitution of the United States is now in effect, having been ratified by the required nine states.
1788/07/08	Committee Formed to Transfer Power to New Constitution	A committee in the old Congress (still under the Articles of Confederation) is established to prepare for an orderly transfer of power, including procedures for electing representatives to the first Congress under the new Constitution and procedures for choosing the electors of the first president.
1788/07/26	NY Ratifies Constitution	The state of New York votes 30 to 27 to endorse ratification while also recommending a bill of rights be included.
1788/09/13	NYC Becomes Temporary Seat of Government	New York City is chosen by Congress to be the temporary seat of the new U.S. government.
1788/11/01	Old Congress Adjourns	The old Congress, operating under the Articles of Confederation, adjourns. The U.S. is temporarily without a central government.
1788/11/21	NC Ratifies Constitution	North Carolina endorses the Constitution by a vote of 194 to 77.
1789/01/23	Georgetown University Founded	Georgetown University, the first Catholic college in the U.S., is founded by Father John Carroll.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1789/02/04	First Presidential Election	Ballots are cast in the first presidential election, to be counted on April 6.
1789/03/04	First Congress Convenes Without Quorum	The first Congress convenes in New York City, but is unable to achieve a quorum, since most members are still traveling there.
1789/04/01	First Congress Successfully Convenes	A quorum is reached in Congress with 30 of 59 members present and the House of Representatives begins to function. Of the 59 members, 54 had also been delegates to the constitutional convention.
1789/04/06	Ballots Counted, Washington Elected First President	In the Senate, with 9 of 22 senators present, the presidential ballots cast on Feb. 4 are counted. George Washington is the unanimous choice for President with 69 votes. John Adams is elected Vice President with 34 votes. Messengers are then sent to inform Washington and Adams.
1789/04/21	John Adams Sworn In As Vice President	John Adams arrives in New York and is sworn in as Vice President, then takes his seat as presiding officer of the Senate.
1789/04/30	George Washington Sworn In As President	On the balcony of New York's Federal Hall, George Washington, at age 57, is sworn in as the first President of the United States. He then enters the Senate chamber to deliver his inaugural address.
1789/05/07	First Inaugural Ball	The first inaugural ball occurs in honor of President Washington.
1789/07/04	Congress Passes First tax	Congress passes its first tax, an 8.5 percent protective tax on 30 different items, with items arriving on American ships charged at a lower rate than foreign ships.
1789/07/14	French Revolution Begins	In France, the French Revolution begins with the fall of the Bastille in Paris, an event witnessed by the American ambassador, Thomas Jefferson.
1789/07/20	Congress Passes First Tonnage Act	Congress passes the Tonnage Act of 1789 levying a 50 cents per ton tax on foreign ships entering American ports, 30 cents per ton on American built but foreign owned ships, and 6 cents per ton on American ships.
1789/09/29	US Army Established	The U.S. Army is established by Congress. Totaling 1000 men, it consists of one regiment of eight infantry companies and one battalion of four artillery companies.
1789/10/02	GW Sends 12 Constitutional Amendments to States	Congress submits 12 proposed constitutional amendments to the states for ratification. The first ten will be ratified and added to the Constitution in 1791 as the Bill of Rights.
1789/11/26	Thanksgiving Day Established	A Day of Thanksgiving is established by a congressional resolution and a proclamation by George Washington.

Historical Events of the American Revolutionary Era

Date	Event	Description
1790/03/01	Congress Passes Census Act	A Census Act is passed by Congress. The first census, finished on Aug. 1, indicates a total population of nearly 4 million persons in the U.S. and western territories. African Americans make up 19 percent of the population, with 90 percent living in the South. Native Americans were not counted, although there were likely over 80 tribes with 150,000 persons. For white Americans, the average age is under 16. Most white families are large, with an average of eight children born. The white population will double every 22 years. The largest American city is Philadelphia, with 42,000 persons, followed by New York (33,000) Boston (18,000) Charleston (16,000) and Baltimore (13,000). The majority of Americans are involved in agricultural pursuits, with little industrial activity occurring at this time.
1790/04/17	Benjamin Franklin Dies	Benjamin Franklin dies in Philadelphia at age 84. His funeral four days later draws over 20,000 mourners.
1790/07/10	Congress Votes to Locate Capitol In DC	The House of Representatives votes to locate the national capital on a 10 square-mile site along the Potomac, with President George Washington choosing the exact location.
1791/12/15	Bill of Rights Ratified	Ninth state ratifies Amendments 3 through 12, to be added to Constitution as the Bill of Rights.

Alloys used in Centennial Medals

Medals are manufactured in a myriad of metallic alloys and other materials, and Centennial medals are certainly no exception. Webster defines alloy as “a mixture containing two or more metallic elements or metallic and nonmetallic elements usually fused together or dissolving into each other when molten. To avoid confusion, I will always use the word “alloy” when referring to the material from which a metallic medal is manufactured, and “metal” only when referring to the specific elements from which an alloy is made.

As if the similar sounds of the two words, medal and metal, were not confusing enough, several of the alloys employed in the manufacture of Centennial are difficult to identify, either qualitatively or quantitatively. The best example is white metal (wm). In many auction catalogs and dealer offerings, white metal is listed as “I don't know what metal this thing is made of, but it is white in color, and definitely not made of silver.” Nowhere is the recipe for white metal specifically defined, nor is there any requirement for medal manufacturers to adhere to or even publish the recipe they used. Pewter is a white metal, but not all white metal is pewter. Silver, aluminum, and lead (also referred to as type metal) appear white when new and untarnished or polished, but none of them is white metal. Fortunately, there are straightforward ways to identify silver, aluminum, and lead. The rest are white metal. To add to the confusion, another alloy, albata, is essentially indistinguishable from white metal. Any reference in other texts to albata have been translated to white metal here.

The predominantly copper alloys present a more difficult problem, specifically with those medals referred to as copper or bronze. Firstly, medals are seldom made of pure copper, because of its softness and corrodibility. Therefore, even so-called copper medals are alloyed with other metals, notably tin and zinc. Copper and tin usually yield bronze. Copper and zinc usually result in brass.. Secondly, some types of brass are referred to as bronze, and vice-versa. When copper is alloyed with zinc, the result varies with the percentage of zinc. It is called copper and is reddish in mint state until the zinc reaches about 15 percent (i.e., 85 percent copper). From 15 to 28 percent zinc, the alloy is called brass and has the typical brass yellow color. Above 28 percent zinc the color becomes grayer and whiter, looking like copper-nickel, and even nickel-silver, though there is neither nickel or silver in the alloy. Now, here's where it gets really confusing. Bronze is normally about 88 percent copper and 12 percent tin. However, 90 percent copper alloyed with 10 percent zinc is called “commercial bronze,” but is actually a brass. And an alloy called “architectural bronze” is made up of 57 percent copper, 40 percent zinc, and 3 percent lead. Who knew?

When copper and bronze are new and unoxidized, they appear to be bright and somewhat reddish in color (like mint-state U. S. cents). New brass appears bright and yellowish. However, as all three of these alloys oxidize or “tone” (the polite word for tarnish), they darken and tend more and more to a common brown, or even black, until the three alloys can be visually indistinguishable. Of the three, brass retains its yellow color longer than copper or bronze do their reddish hues. Joe Levine, in my humble opinion the premier American medals dealer, once sent off a number of common (i.e., expendable) dark brown medals to a metallurgist, with instructions to determine their metallic content. After destructive testing (the only affordable way to do it back then), the metallurgist returned his verdict. They were all “sculptural bronze.” Since then, Joe prefers to use the term “bronze” for most brown medals, except sometimes in cases where a medal is still bright enough to distinguish brass from bronze. Even then, the differences in color are often subjective, blurred by minor alloy variations, and suffused by toning.

The bottom line is that a slavish adherence to certain alloys, especially pewter, copper, and brass, can result in the listing of more medal types than actually exist. Take, for example, the works of H. W. Holland and Eduard Frossard, who each published contemporary lists of Centennial medals in 1876 through 1877. They obviously did not consult each other in their use of the terms copper, brass, and bronze. Thus, if their lists are combined, the result is a larger number of “different” medals than can actually be found today. Since they had the good fortune to see just-struck medals, they probably named the alloys by their as-new colors, thus referring to bright red medals sometimes as bronze and sometimes as copper. Today that distinction has melded mostly into “brownish” medals. Unfortunately, the only inexpensive affordable ways to determine quantitatively the exact metallic content of a medal are destructive. I'd rather not know my medals' exact content than destroy them to find out.

Taxonomists mockingly refer to their fellow biologists as either “splitters.” or “lumpers.” Splitters are always looking for new organisms to name (usually after themselves) as new species. Lumpers prefer to treat “new” organisms simply as varieties of existing species, if possible. When it comes to medals, I am definitely a lumpers. Therefore, I consider all white(-ish) non-silver, non-aluminum, and non-lead medals to be made of white metal. Thus, white metal includes pewter, tin, and albata (a variety of German silver containing copper, zinc, and nickel), without distinction. Similarly, I list all brown(-ish) medals to be bronze, which includes copper and bronze medals, also without distinction. There are other, less common, alloys that I have lumped together. For example, some references list type metal instead of or in addition to lead, but I call them both lead. Gutta-percha is a form of latex made from the sap of a Southeast Asian tree, *Palaquium gutta*, similar to the hard rubber made by vulcanizing the

Alloys used in Centennial Medals

sap of a *Hevea brasiliensis* (rubber tree). Since I can't tell the difference without hiring an expert, I call both of them hard rubber.

In summary, I do not claim that there are no such things as gutta-percha or copper medals, but I'd rather list fewer alloys than lead my fellow collectors into chasing varieties of medals that might not even exist. I do invite those who feel otherwise to indulge in splitting their collections as they see fit. One criterion for such splitting could certainly be color. To that end, I have included shaded entries in the above table of alloys and other materials that I have lumped and you may prefer to split. Feel free to use the abbreviations as the subscript in your own list as you add "new" varieties to your collection.

Below are detailed definitions of the various alloys and other materials used in the manufacture of Centennial medals.

Albata

A white alloy of copper, nickel and zinc, essentially synonymous with white metal.

Black Walnut

The Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876 used the centennial to celebrate and proclaim the industrial might of the United States. The biggest, the fastest, and the most powerful machines drew the largest crowds. One popular example of power was the use of heavy presses to stamp medals and slabs out of hard woods, such as black walnut and cherry. Even though this took great power, wood is still softer than metal, so larger and thicker wooden medals could be (and were) made. To facilitate the striking, the blank wood disks were steamed to soften them.

Black walnut was the species of wood used by the Philadelphia Ornamental Wood Company, which struck the majority of the Centennial woods.

Brass

Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc, ranging from 3% to 30% zinc. As a result, brass can vary in color all the way from the red of new copper to a bright yellow. The Bashlow restrikes of the Dickeson Continental Dollar (q.v.) include a brass version consisting of 85% copper and 15% zinc, which is so gold in color that the trade name of the alloy is Goldine. Brass medals ring when struck with a tone that varies with the amount of zinc used.

Bronze

Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin, consisting usually of 80% to 95% copper. The tin adds hardness to the alloy and makes it more resistant to corrosion and tarnishing as well. Bronze medals ring when struck, which is why bells are usually cast from bronze. (The Liberty Bell is 70% copper and 25% tin. The remaining 5% is made up of lead, zinc, iron, silver, antimony, arsenic, gold, and nickel.)

Cherry

Cherry wood was used to strike a version of the A-_____ medal depicting Washington chopping down the cherry tree. It has the same design, but is smaller than A-_____.

Composition

Composition is a general term, which includes various mixtures of materials, usually with a wood-pulp base, though early versions of composition included ingredients such as cloth fibers, plaster, glue, whiting, zinc oxide, sawdust, rubber particles, ground stone, shale dust, and tree sap.

Copper

Symbol: Cu, Atomic No. 29, Density 8.96 kg/liter, Melting Point 1083°C

Copper is a reddish-colored metal, which is too soft and too easily tarnished to be used much in circulating coinage, but it was frequently used for Centennial souvenir medals. When new (or when preserved in new condition), copper is easily distinguished from new bronze and new brass. Copper is definitely reddish; bronze is definitely brownish; and brass is usually yellowish. However, as the three compositions tone, they all move more to the brown, which can make fully toned chocolate-brown specimens difficult to distinguish. Copper medals ring when struck.

Alloys used in Centennial Medals

Enamel

Enamel is an opaque vitreous composition applied by heat fusion to the surface of metal, glass, or pottery. Enamel is used to apply colored elements to a medal.

Gelluloid

Frossard lists his medal no. 67 as being made of “Gelluloid.” This is either a typographical error in the published text, or Frossard misread the inscription of the medal, which actually reads “Celluloid.”

Gilt

Gilt medals are usually made of gold-plated copper. Bronze can also be gilded, but it is more expensive and its lower conductivity does not lend itself as well as copper to the gilding process.

Gold:

Element: Au, Atomic No. 79, Density 19.32 kg/liter, Melting Point 1063°C

Gold is ideal for medals. Since it is chemically inert, it does not corrode. Since it is highly malleable, it is ideal for the die-striking process. Gold, however, is very soft and does not wear well; so it is usually alloyed with one or more base metals metal, such as copper, to make it more durable. The amount of base metal alloyed with gold can affect the final color of the resultant alloy, ranging from more yellow to more rose or greenish. Gold medals ring with a distinctive bell-like tone when balanced on the tip of a finger and struck with a metal object.

Graphite

Graphite is an allotrope (i.e., a structurally differentiated form or polymorph) of carbon. Since synthetic carbon was not invented until the mid-1890s, the Dixon Centennial medal (A-____) must have been made from the mined form of the mineral known as vein or lump graphite. Though graphite is brittle, it possesses a high compressibility (40-50%). Thus, it was possible to strike the medal from graphite, but it most likely required slow, rather than sudden, application of the pressure. It was probably more like squeezing than striking.

Gutta-percha

An inelastic form of natural latex produced from the sap of tropical trees of the genus *Palaquium*, particularly *Palaquium gutta*. The word 'gutta-percha' comes from the tree's name in Malay, *getah perca*, which translates as "percha sap".

Hard Rubber

Hard rubber is produced by heating rubber in the presence of sulphur, a process called vulcanization, patented by Charles Goodyear in 1851. Goodyear's patent ran out in 1872, and hard rubber became a very popular material for buttons and, less commonly, medals. Usually black in color.

Lead

Element: Pb, Atomic No. 82, Density 11.36 kg/liter, Melting Point 327°C

Lead is a very soft metal that can be polished to a silver color and quite easily struck. However, the surface quickly tarnishes to a bluish- to blackish-gray color. Its softness results in extremely poor wear resistance, so not many centennial medals were struck in lead, and those few are difficult to find in higher grades. Of significant interest to collectors, though, is the fact that lead was frequently used to test medal dies, and those lead trial strikes can be quite rare.

Milk Glass

Milk glass is an opaque or translucent milky white glass, blown or pressed into a wide variety of shapes. First made in Venice in the 16th century, colors include black, blue, brown, pink, yellow, and the white that led to its popular name.

Oreide (or Oroide)

An alloy of copper, tin, and zinc; also used to manufacture imitation gold jewelry.

Pewter

Pewter is an alloy of mostly tin, with copper (up to 1%) and sometimes lead (up to 4%).

Alloys used in Centennial Medals

Porcelain

Porcelain was named after the pig cowry (*Cypraea porcellana*), whose white and smooth surface it resembles. Porcelain is a fine translucent earthenware, first made in China and Japan. It is also called China.

Silver

Element: Ag, Atomic No. 47, Density 10.49 kg/liter, Melting Point 961°C

Silver is a white metal that is harder than gold, but still soft enough that it is frequently alloyed with copper to increase its durability. Unlike gold, silver tarnishes readily, especially in the presence of sulphur, which is a component of many papers and fabrics, as well a common air pollutant. Silver medals ring with their own distinctive bell-like tone when struck with a metal object.

Silver Plate

A base metal, usually copper or bronze, plated with silver.

Tin

Element: Sn, Atomic No. 50, Density 7.30 kg/liter, Melting Point 232°C

Tin is bright silver in color and very malleable, which makes it too soft for most coining and medallic applications. It is most often seen alloyed with copper to make bronze or with antimony to make white metal. It is likely that many, if not all, medals listed as tin are actually white metal. Tin does not ring when struck.

The metal occurs in three allotropes (two or more distinct physical forms of a chemical element in the same physical state):

- Gray tin, stable below 13.2°C (55.8°F).
- White tin, stable between 13.2°C and 161°C (321.8°F).
- Rhombic tin, stable above 161°C to the melting point of 232°C.

The gray to charcoal surface that many tin and white metal medals develop is not tarnish or corrosion but actually the gray allotrope of tin, commonly referred to as “tin pest.” Since it probably occurs as the result of low temperatures (below 55°F), it is wise to store such medals above 60°F.

Type Metal

An alloy of lead, antimony, and tin, used in the manufacture of moveable type for printing presses. The term is also used interchangeably with lead.

Vermeil



Legally, in the jewelry trade, vermeil is made from a base of sterling silver that is coated or plated on its surfaces with gold of at least 10K fineness and at least 2.5 microns thick (100/1,000,000 inch). In numismatics, the term vermeil is used for any gold-plated silver medal.

White Metal

White metal is a catch-all name for antimony mixed with tin, copper and/or lead to produce a white silvery alloy. When made with tin, as it most frequently is, white metal is susceptible to a form of discoloration known as “tin pest.” Tin pest is not, however, a form of tarnish or corrosion, since these involve a chemical interaction with other elements. Tin pest is actually the gray allotrope of tin, which is explained in greater detail under Tin. Medals made of white metal do not ring. “White metal” is often used as the catch-all term for silver-colored alloys such as albata, pewter, and type metal where the exact composition is not known.

Alloys used in Centennial Medals

Alloy	Abbrev.
Albata (see White Metal)	ab
Black Walnut	bw
Brass	bs
Bronze	bz
Cherry	ch
Composition	cm
Copper	co
Enamel	en
Gelluloid	ge
Gilt	gi
Gold	go
Graphite	gr
Gutta-percha	gp
Hard Rubber	hr
Lead (including Type Metal)	ld
Milk Glass	mg
Oreide	or
Pewter	pe
Porcelain	pn
Silver	si
Silver Plate	sp
Tin (see White Metal)	ti
Type Metal (see Lead)	tm
Vermeil	vm
White Metal (including albata)	wm

Alphabetical Order			By Seniority	
Alloy	Abbrev.		Alloy	Abbrev.
Aluminum	al	<p>To the left are all the materials listed for 1876 medals in this book, in alphabetical order.</p> 	Gold	go
Black Walnut	bw		Silver	si
Brass	bs	 <p>The materials are listed to the right in the traditional order of seniority with gold and silver before the less noble metals, and metals (including metal alloys) listed before non-metallic substances. Wherever possible, medals of the same design but made from different materials will be listed in this order.</p>	Gilt	gi
Bronze	bz		Bronze	bz
Cherry	ch		Brass	bs
Composition	cm		Copper	co
Copper	co		White Metal (including albata)	wm
Copper-nickel	cn		Pewter	pe
Earthenware	ea		Lead (including Type Metal)	ld
Enamel	en		Nickel	ni
Gelluloid	ge		Aluminum	al
Gilt	gi		Copper-nickel	cn
Gold	go		Oreide	or
Gutta Percha	gp		Gelluloid	ge
Hard Rubber	hr		Black Walnut	bw
Lead (including Type Metal)	ld		Cherry	ch
Nickel	ni		Composition	cm
Oreide	or		Enamel	en
Pewter	pe		Hard Rubber	hr
Porcelain	pn		Gutta Percha	gp
Silver	si		Porcelain	pn
White Metal (including albata)	wm		Earthenware	ea

Medal Diameter Conversions

Medal Size Conversions

Size ¹	mm	Inches	Size	mm	Inches	Size	mm	Inches
1	1.6	0.06	33	52.4	2.06	65	103.2	4.06
2	3.2	0.13	34	54.0	2.13	66	104.8	4.13
3	4.8	0.19	35	55.6	2.19	67	106.4	4.19
4	6.4	0.25	36	57.2	2.25	68	108.0	4.25
5	7.9	0.31	37	58.7	2.31	69	109.5	4.31
6	9.5	0.38	38	60.3	2.38	70	111.1	4.38
7	11.1	0.44	39	61.9	2.44	71	112.7	4.44
8	12.7	0.50	40	63.5	2.50	72	114.3	4.50
9	14.3	0.56	41	65.1	2.56	73	115.9	4.56
10	15.9	0.63	42	66.7	2.63	74	117.5	4.63
11	17.5	0.69	43	68.3	2.69	75	119.1	4.69
12	19.1	0.75	44	69.9	2.75	76	120.7	4.75
13	20.6	0.81	45	71.4	2.81	77	122.2	4.81
14	22.2	0.88	46	73.0	2.88	78	123.8	4.88
15	23.8	0.94	47	74.6	2.94	79	125.4	4.94
16	25.4	1.00	48	76.2	3.00	80	127.0	5.00
17	27.0	1.06	49	77.8	3.06	81	128.6	5.06
18	28.6	1.13	50	79.4	3.13	82	130.2	5.13
19	30.2	1.19	51	81.0	3.19	83	131.8	5.19
20	31.8	1.25	52	82.6	3.25	84	133.4	5.25
21	33.3	1.31	53	84.1	3.31	85	134.9	5.31
22	34.9	1.38	54	85.7	3.38	86	136.5	5.38
23	36.5	1.44	55	87.3	3.44	87	138.1	5.44
24	38.1	1.50	56	88.9	3.50	88	139.7	5.50
25	39.7	1.56	57	90.5	3.56	89	141.3	5.56
26	41.3	1.63	58	92.1	3.63	90	142.9	5.63
27	42.9	1.69	59	93.7	3.69	91	144.5	5.69
28	44.5	1.75	60	95.3	3.75	92	146.1	5.75
29	46.0	1.81	61	96.8	3.81	93	147.6	5.81
30	47.6	1.88	62	98.4	3.88	94	149.2	5.88
31	49.2	1.94	63	100.0	3.94	95	150.8	5.94
32	50.8	2.00	64	101.6	4.00	96	152.4	6.00

1. The term "size" comes from the watchmaking profession. The diameter of watch movements was measured in sixteenths of an inch. Thus, "size 8" was a half-inch in diameter. Early numismatic references, such as Holland's and Frossard's (q.v.) measured medals in "size" units.

- A Washington Centennial Medal; American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. XXVIII, No. 4; Boston MA; Apr 1894; pp. 99-100.
- Adams, Edgar H.; United States Storecards; NY; 1920.
- Battle of Bennington Centennial Medal; American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. XIII, No. 2; Boston MA; Oct 1878; p. 44.
- Bernard, Elder David; Light on Masonry; William Williams, Printer; Utica NY, 1829
- Bowers and Ruddy; The Garrett Collection Sales; Bowers and Ruddy; Los Angeles CA; March 25-26, 1981.
- Bullowa, C.E.; Public Auction, Washington Medals; Bullowa, C.E.; Philadelphia PA; September 19, 1984.
- Centenary Commemorative Medal; American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. XVII, No. 2; Boston MA; Oct 1882; pp. 27-31.
- Centennial Aluminum Medals; Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine; Vol. XIX, No. 3; Chicago; Mar 1953; p. 227.
- Centennial Medals; American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. IX, No. 1; Boston MA; Jul 1874; p 20.
- Centennial Medals; American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. X, No. 2; Boston MA; Oct 1875; 34.
- Centennial Medal; American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. XXV, No. 1; Boston MA; Jul 1890; p. 35.
- Centennial Medals; American Journal of Numismatics Quarterly; Vol. XII; Boston MA; Jul 1877-Jul 1878; p. 100.
- Centennial Satirical Washington Medal; American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. X, No. 2; Boston MA; Oct 1875; p. 48.
- Collins, Jack; Fixed Price List of Washingtonia from the Estate of F.C.C. Boyd; Jack Collins; South Gate CA; 1991.
- Duffield, Frank G.; The Merchant Cards and Tokens of Baltimore; The Numismatist; Vol. 20; 3/1/1907; pp. 65-87.
- Dunn, Hal V.; "The Nevada 1876 Centennial Medal and Quartz Mill"; TAMS Journal; 10/1/1976; pp. 186-190.
- Edge, Brian; The First Dictionary of Par anumismatica; 1991.
- Editorial; American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. XIII, No. 1; Boston MA; July 1878; p. 24.
- Editorial; American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. XVI, No. 3; Boston MA; Jan 1882; p. 72.
- Editorial; American Journal of Numismatics Quarterly; Vol. X; Boston MA; Jul 1875-Jul 1876; p. 96.
- Frossard, Edouard.; The Coin Collector's Journal, Scott & Co.; New York; February, 1876; pp. 36-39.
- Frossard, Edouard.; The Coin Collector's Journal; Vol. 1; March, 1876; pp. 62-63.

Bibliography

- Frossard, Edouard.; The Coin Collector's Journal; Vol. 1; April, 1876; pp. 68-69.
- Frossard, Edouard.; The Coin Collector's Journal; Vol. 1; May, 1876; pp. 92-93.
- Frossard, Edouard.; The Coin Collector's Journal; Vol. 1; June, 1876; pp. 103-106.
- Frossard, Edouard.; The Coin Collector's Journal; Vol. 1; July, 1876; pp. 122-123.
- Frossard, Edouard.; The Coin Collector's Journal; Vol. 1; August, 1876; pp. 131-134.
- Frossard, Edouard.; The Coin Collector's Journal; Vol. 1; October, 1876; pp. 162-167.
- Frossard, Edouard.; The Coin Collector's Journal; Vol. 2; January, 1876; pp. 5-7.
- Gores, Stan; 1876 centennial collectibles and price guide: including a history of the centennial exhibition, with comments on the famous Gillinder & Sons glassworks and a comprehensive report on centennial items of value to antique dealers and collectors; Haber Print Co.; Fon du Lac, WI; 1974.
- Hibler, Harrold E. & Kappen, Charles V.; So-Called Dollars; Coin and Currency Institute, Inc.; First Edition; New York NY; 1963.
- Hibler & Kappen, 2008.
- Holland, H.W.; Centennial Medals (I to XXV); American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. X, No.3; Boston MA; Jan 1876;pp. 62-66.
- Holland, H.W.; Centennial Medals (XXVI to LXV); American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. XI; Boston MA; Jul 1876-Jul 1877; pp. 14-16.
- Holland, H.W.; Centennial Medals (LXVI to XCV); American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. XII; Boston MA; Jul 1877-Jul 1878; pp. 43-46.
- Holland, H.W.; Centennial Medals (XCVI to CXXII); American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. XII; Boston MA; Jul 1877-Jul 1878; pp. 71-73.
- Holland, H.W.; Centennial Medals (CXXIII to CCVI); American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. XIII; Boston MA; Jul 1878-Jul 1879; pp. 31-35.
- Hunt, Charles Clyde; Masonic Symbolism, Kessinger Publishing, Whitefish, Montana 1939
- Julian, R.W.; Medals of the United States Mint, The First Century 1792-1892; Token and Medal Society; El Cajon CA; 1977.
- Kenney, Richard D.; So-Called Dollars, Exposition, and Commemorative Medals; Wayte Raymond, Inc., excerpted from The Coin Collector's Journal; New York NY; Jul-Aug 1953.
- King, R.P.; Lincoln in Numismatics; The Numismatist, 1924, 1927, 1933, reprinted 1966.
- Levine, Joseph; Auction Catalog; Presidential Coin & Antique Co.; Alexandria VA; April 4, 1975.
- Levine, Joseph; Auction Catalog; Presidential Coin & Antique Co.; Alexandria VA; November 21, 1977.
- Levine, Joseph; Auction Catalog; Presidential Coin & Antique Co.; Alexandria VA; April 18, 1977.

- Levine, Joseph; Auction Catalog; Presidential Coin & Antique Co.; Alexandria VA; December 5, 1976.
- Levine, Joseph; Auction Catalog; Presidential Coin & Antique Co.; Alexandria VA; March 20, 1976.
- Levine, Joseph; Auction Catalog; Presidential Coin & Antique Co.; Alexandria VA; Oct 15 & 20, 1975.
- Levine, Joseph; Auction Catalog; Presidential Coin & Antique Co.; Alexandria VA; November 14, 1973.
- Levine, Joseph; Auction Catalog; Presidential Coin & Antique Co.; Alexandria VA; April 1, 1972.
- Local Centennial Medals; American Journal of Numismatics; Vol. X, No. 1; Boston MA; Jul 1875; 18.
- Loubat, J.F.; The Medallic History of the United States of America 1776-1876; N. Flayderman & Co.; Reprint of 1878 first edition.; New Milford CT; 1967.
- Medals Tell Centennial Story; Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine; Chicago; May 1972; pp. 406-424.
- Miller, Donald M.; A Catalog of U.S. Store Cards or Merchant Tokens; Henry Hall; Indiana PA; 1962.
- Newman, Eric P.; The 1776 Continental Currency Coinage; The Coin Collector's Journal; Vol 19, No. 4; New York NY; July-August 1952; 37995.
- Official Medals of the 1876 Centennial Celebration; The Numismatist; Vol. 88, No. 8; Aug 1975; pp. 1699-1709.
- Raymon, Wayte; Standard Catalog of United States Coins and Tokens From 1652 to Present Day; Wayte Raymond, Inc.; New York NY; 1941.
- Rulau, Russell; Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900; Krause Publications; Iola WI; 1994.
- Rulau, Russell & Fuld, George; Medallic Portraits of Washington; Krause Publications; Iola WI; 1999.
- Schenkman, David E.; A Survey of American Trade Tokens; Quarterman Publications; Anthology of articles in The Numismatist, 1902-1968; Lawrence MA; 1975.
- Schenkman, David E.; Virginia Tokens; The Virginia Numismatic Association; Hampton VA; 1980.
- Schmidt, Joseph; 19th Century Illinois Exonumia; TAMS Journal; Dec-77; .
- Slabaugh, Arlie R.; American Centennial Tokens and Medals; Paul A. Cunningham; Tecumseh MI; 1981.
- Sullivan; Political Medals?; .
- The 1876 Wooden Centennial Medals; The Numismatist; Vol. XL, No. 1; Jan 1927; pp. 31-32.

Bibliography

The 1876 Wooden Centennial Medals; *The Numismatist*; Vol. XL, No. 2; Feb 1927; p. 84.

The Centennial Award Medals; *American Journal of Numismatics*; Vol. XI, No. 3; Boston MA; Jan 1877; p. 65.

The Centennial Commission Medals; *American Journal of Numismatics*; Vol. IX, No. 3; Boston MA; Jan 1875; 64.

The Charles Litman Collection of Hard Times Tokens, Exonumia Auction #72; Presidential Coin & Antique Co.; Alexandria VA; 6 Dec 2003.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence Centennial Medal; *The Numismatist*; Vol. 90, No. 2; Feb 1977; pp. 273-284.

The Official Centennial Medal; *The Numismatist*; Vol. 82, No. 8; Aug 1969; p. 1093.

The Yorktown Centennial; *The Coin Collector's Journal*; Vol. VI; New York NY; Nov 1881; pp. 173-174.

Wright, Benjamin P.; *American Business Tokens*; Quarterman Publications; Boston MA; 1972.

Wyoming Centennial Medal; *American Journal of Numismatics*; Vol, XIII, No. 2; Boston MA; Oct 1878; 48.